

United States Department of
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
The Daily Herald
**HOLDS IMPORTANT IN-
 3-2-1941
 FORMAL CONFERENCE**

Welfare And Philanthropic Organizations Seeking To Advance Negro Welfare Respond To Call Issued By Director Of Negro Economics --- Secretary Of Labor And Other Officials Speak.

February 17 and 18 were red-letter days for the interest of Negro wage-earners when an informal conference of about 45 welfare boards, agencies and organizations dealing with Negro life met in Washington and South, both Negroes and whites, upon the invitation of the Secretary in order that we may hear from both of Laor, issued through the Director sections and both races." Dr. George E. Haynes, the director, presided at the sessions.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by the Secretary, the Hon. W. B. Wilson, in welcoming the representatives. He said in part: "The Department of Labor is the newest of the ten executive departments of the Government. Its duty is to promote the welfare of wage earners and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Congress, in defining the duties of the Department of Labor, made no distinction either as to sex or race, and I may add, as to previous condition of servitude. We were authorized to promote the welfare of wage-earners, whether men or women or children, whether they were white or colored, whether they were native born or aliens residents; and in undertaking to promote the welfare of wage-earners we have not

Special problems of women in industry were discussed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director, and Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, of the Woman Industry Service, Department of Labor, and by Miss Mary C. Jackson of the Y. W.

C. A. "The Negro land tenant and or more agencies was discussed by Silcox spoke for the Employment Service, laborer, and what agencies may William Jenifer, supervisor of Negro, and Harold Stone for the last do to help them," was discussed by gro economics for Michigan, and Wil- named organization. Miss Julia C Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, who told M. Ashby supervisor of Negro eco- nomics for New Jersey. Effective brought a message from the war-ridiana of joint meetings of white and methods of exchange of information, den districts of Europe from which colored citizens, and by T. M. Camp- bell, of the Department of Agricul- ture, who gave an interesting account of large success in getting plantation owners to accept the Department's methods for improving farming meth- ods of tenants.

A survey of conditions as a basis for constructive plans of work was shall the economic leaders of the colored race be? Why, the most highly trained men and women . . . I resent C. A., who showed how the red trian- gle had gone with the army across the seas, serving the men in the ranks abroad and in cantonments here.

Health and sanitation in relation to working efficiency was discussed by Dr. E. Starr of the Working Con- ditions Service, Department of Labor, and by Dr. C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service, who told of the rela- tion of fatigue, sanitary working con- ditions and venereal diseases to the power of the worker to give efficient service.

Recreation in its relation to com- munity welfare and the working effi- ciency of Negroes was presented to the control of public officials. the conference by T. S. Settle, of the War Camp Community Service, thru W. C., told of the work of that organization of experience as to the effect of amusement and recreation upon the morale and efficiency of soldier and workman.

On the second day the informal conference gave most of its time to the general topics, "Unity of action in local communities to secure efficiency and co-operation of welfare agencies," and methods by which the Department of Labor and other gov-

cies both local and national were dis- cussed by Eugene Kinckle Jones, of it issued no set of resolutions or ad-

the National League on Urban Condi- tions among Negroes.

a plan of cooperation for joint action

Metods by which the Departmet of between the welfare agencies repre- sented and the Department of Labor, and other governmental agen- cies can cooperate with private or- and framd a program to improve re- ganizations in promoting the welfare lations and advance the interests of of Negro wage earners was fully dis- Negro wage-earners. These proposals cussed by C. H. Tobias, of the Y. M. for cooperative action and construc- C. A., who showed how the red trian- tive practical work have been laid be- gle had gone with the army across the seas, serving the men in the ranks into operation through the many agencies represented with the De-

John R. Shillady, executice secre- tary of the National Association for passed a resolution promising re-

quests to their locals to cooperate with the Director of Negro Econo- my.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION IN OHIO

*The Richmond
Mr. Peterson*
 Charles E. Hall, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, in a carefully prepared report to Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, says that the Negro wage earners of Ohio are faring well in the industrial readjustment and labor change due to suspension of War operations in Europe. Mr. Hall's report is based on his own first-hand knowledge and work, and information obtained through the State and County Negro Workers Advisory Committees from every section of Ohio where there are any numbers of Negro workers.

It shows that only three counties of the State have any extensive unemployment. One of these probably will soon take care of its workers since many of its large factories are rapidly changing over from war to peace work. Conditions in another of these counties, in which Cincinnati is situated are not likely to change soon, due to the fact that Cincinnati, as a gateway connecting the South and North, has had for several years a surplus of unemployed colored men. The outlook in the third county is not very promising and yet the flood protection project there will be able to use large numbers of colored workmen for whom houses are available.

Much of the success in Ohio is due to the hearty cooperation of the Associate Director of the Employ- ment Service for Ohio, Mr. C. H.

Mayhugh, who several times sent out from his office the following statement:

"This office finds it necessary again to call the attention of superintendents and clerks of the various employment offices in Ohio to the fact that all cases are to be handled strictly from a neutral standpoint, that color, religion, politics, union or non-union issues are not to be entered into, and all must be treated with the same degree of consideration. Superintendents are expected again to instruct members of their force regarding this matter so that no unfavorable reports will reach this office in the future."

It seems that the industries in the communities of Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Lima, Delaware, Greenfield, Steubenville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Portsmouth, Marietta and Ironton either have been able or will be able to absorb men released from war work or men who for other cause may be idle. Iron and steel mills, paper mills, and several other lines of industry are offering openings to colored men and women.

In Akron and Youngstown housing conditions are inadequate. In Lima it seems that the housing conditions have been improved.

"Organization work in Ohio is going rapidly," says Mr. Hall. "Twenty-three organizations of carefully selected county committeemen, who with the thirty members of the State Negro Workers Advisory Committee constitute a splendid work and advisory force of women and men; all of whom are alive to the situation, and who have been convinced by the great happenings of the past two years, of the absolute necessity of having an organization that can function through the Department of Labor and will, through officials, reach both employers and employees.

In Butler County the Negro Workers Advisory Committee has placed in a paper mill some of the laborers cut off from the American Rolling Mills. In Allen County the Swift packing company has recently given employment to colored men and women who are making good.

In Mahoning County, an increasing number of stores is giving employment to colored girls as elevator operators and to male truck drivers. In Zanesville the County Negro Workers Advisory Committee has just placed fifteen girls in local factories. Other county committees are busy working on large labor problems. Amicable relations with white workers exist in all of the industries in which colored workers are engaged, says the report.

Many Things That the Colored Folk Wanted Have Progressed, and Much More Is to Be Done.

Y Y C WORLD
JANUARY 5, 1919

WHEN IT BEGAN, THE SOUTH HAD LABOR SHORTAGE.

There Was No Difficulty About Work When There Was Intelligent Direction.

Since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation it is probable that no other event has aided the negro as the great war. This assertion was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the Labor Department, after an extensive study of the negro labor situation all over the country.

"Wherever there has been intelligent guidance for the negro worker,

I have found that Northern employers are well satisfied with the performance of his duties," Dr. Haynes said. "But without such intelligent instruction, employers have been compelled to give up the trial as a hopeless experiment. After the negroes had migrated North in great numbers, there was a considerable increase in war demands for the building of cantonments and munition plants in the South, and consequently there was a serious labor shortage in that section. From this scarcity of men arose a revelation of the value of negro help never before fully appreciated in the South.

"The war has brought to the rank and file of negro labor the feeling that freedom means, among other things, liberty for one to move from place to place at will and to change his job when it is to his advantage to do so. Another effect of the war has been to open up a much wider field of occupation for the negro, especially in the North. For instance, in Detroit in 1914 there were probably not a thousand negroes in all the factories in all that great automobile centre. Two months ago there were from sixteen to seventeen thousand negroes engaged in the automobile industry alone in Detroit.

"During the past two years I have visited many States both North and South, and have talked with all classes of negro workers, both in industry and agriculture. This canvass has been among negroes working on railroads, in mines, in factories, hotel porters, tradesmen, hackmen, farmers, porters, business men, lawyers, doctors, ministers and housewives. The main object of such a canvass has been to learn from these people what they consider the essential things due them out of

the results of the war. I learned that, first, they desire a fair chance to secure work, and to hold it on the same conditions and with the same pay as other workers. Secondly, there is a great desire for education of all sorts. In the third place there is a united desire for the removal of race discrimination from the public courts, and in public conveyances, and a wish to have provision made in city and country for the same facilities of community improvement for them as for other folks. The fourth thing so generally desired by negro workers can probably be best expressed in the words of an unlettered negro farmer in a Southern State, who said: "Sir, we wants to help say who governs us."

"The efforts," Dr. Haynes said, "of the Department of Labor to adjust relations between white employers and negro wage earners in the South during the unusual war conditions, while they have been largely experimental, have proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. The experiment has established beyond question the practicability, in North and South, of the plan by which representative negro wage earners meet the representatives of white employers in co-operative conferences. It has demonstrated that such meetings can achieve substantial results in adjusting local labor problems which changing conditions and regulations have produced."

Y Y C WORLD
JULY 16, 1919

Colored Employment Bureau.

Editor *Globe*:—Last December the State Industrial Commission began to prepare to assume control of the colored bureau in Harlem, which was then operated by the United States Employment Service. A superintendent of the Negro Division was appointed and he was allowed two assistants. On July 2, 1919, four additional appointments were made. This gives the colored bureau a force of seven workers.

The State Employment Bureau, Negro Division, will move from 139th street and Seventh avenue to 184 West 135th street. The reasons for this are obvious, since 135th street is the central point around which all Negro activities revolve. That the colored bureau has proved successful thus far can be easily realized when one visits the vicinity in which it is located. Automobiles drive up all day long and wealthy matrons take home chambermaids, butlers, cooks and housemen. The postoffice hired about three dozen temporary substitute clerks through the same source. Hotels, railroads, steamship lines, and roadhouses select waiters, porters, cooks, and other help from the Harlem bureau. Since there is no charge to the employer or worker, the establishment deserves patronage and should become a permanent institution.

In the new quarters the men's department will be situated on the first floor and the women's department on the second floor. These two divisions will function separately.

PRINCE L. EDWOODS,
Superintendent

New York, July 11.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR

NEW JERSEY LABOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—In response to a call issued by W. W. Ashby, supervisor of Negro Economics, a number of interested persons gathered at the post office to hear the U. S. Department of

Labor's plan for the Negro during the period of reconstruction. It is planned where such organizations as Negro Welfare Leagues exist to function through them, and where there is no such body to organize so as to have in each community where there is much labor, a Negro Workers' Advisory Committee to co-operate with the Department of Labor.

Stephen Regan, in charge of the local U. S. Employment Bureau, was present and made several practical suggestions. Special attention is to be given securing employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.

Work of Office of Negro Economics Crippled

The Daily World
The failure of the passage of the appropriation for the work of the office of Negro Economics over which Dr. Geo. E. Haynes presides is most unfortunate for the race.

Dr. Haynes had effected organizations in a number of states composed of leaders of the Negro race in co-operation with leading citizens of the white race and under the Supervisors of Economics in those states splendid results were achieved; the Negro workers and the white employers were reaching a better understanding and mutual friendship and confidence were being established. Excellent programs for the development of greater efficiency of the Negro laborer and to arouse in employers a greater personal interest in their employes had been planned.

A continuance of the work as planned would in a few years revolutionize conditions in the South especially, but important appropriation making for the betterment that would mean so much of the Negro and for greater industrial development of much for the industrial development of the South.

We have been unable to learn why the appropriation was cut off but whatever the reason it is in an especial degree a misfortune at this time when white organized labor is preparing to invade the South and absorb the Negro worker. If it succeeds all the years that the Negro has spent in ill repaid toil, with no word or act of sympathy from white organized labor, in building a reputation for peaceableness, faithfulness and loyalty to his employer will be destroyed and the careful work of the Labor Department in endeavoring to bring the Negro worker and his white employer together in friendly and sympathetic relations will prove to have been thrown away.

Since the general government has abandoned this much needed work for the Negroes' benefit it is to be hoped that the state governments, especially of the South, will take it up and carry it until the ends sought by the Director of Negro Economics under the Labor Department are achieved.

The government does little, practically nothing, for the Negro as a race it being assumed, wrongly of course, that he receives his equal share of benefits and rewards with other races; discrimination along the color line shuts him out of all benefits when compared with other races and it seems a niggardly and narrow policy to deprive him of the small

industrial development of much for the industrial development of the South.

Labor-1919.

United States Department of
Program Of Work And Resolutions On
Plan Of Co-operative Organization
Adopted At Labor Conference

In February

The Daily Herald

APPROVED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR

3-18-19

Washington, February 18, 1919.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Adopted at the Informal Conference
On Negro Labor Problems, Washington,
February 17 and 18, 1919, as
Approved by the Secretary of Labor.

ARTICLE III. Holding Negro

Workers in Industry.

a. Release of Negro Labor

1. Steps should be taken to prevent wholesale discharge of Negroes.

A. Visits should be made, as often as is expedient, to factories where large numbers of Negroes are employed. It should be urged that Negroes be discharged only in the same proportion and for the same reasons that workers of other races are discharged.

b. Housing...

1. Employers of Negro labor should be urged to provide near the plants adequate housing facilities for workers.

2. Plantation owners should be urged to provide better homes for their tenants.

3. Plans should be made to house returning colored soldiers—

A. By establishing a room registry for soldiers.

c. Education of Workers on jobs.

1. In the city —

A. Shop talks on efficiency
B. Lectures in churches and lodges on efficiency

C. Neighborhood visits.

D. The encouragement of thrift.

2. In the country —

A. Better housing on plantations.

B. Better schools.

C. Keeping systematic business accounts.

D. Methods of better understanding.

E. Definite terms of agreement.

d. Recreation—

1. Attention must be given to provision for wholesome recreation.

e. Cooperation:

1. All agencies should cooperate in carrying out this program.

2. The enthusiasm and machinery of the various war organizations should be capitalized for peace betterment.

ARTICLE IV. Training the Next Generation.

a. Parents should be influenced to keep children in school until thoroughly prepared for life's vocation.

b. Close cooperation with schools, public and private, should be encouraged.

c. There should be created schools peculiarly fitted to cope with abnormal industrial needs of the Negro.

ARTICLE V. Advancement of Negro Wage-Earners in the U. S.

Negroes are not the economic factor in the United States that they would be if they were enjoying the same industrial rights as other racial groups.

It is important that this country should have every racial element function to 100 per cent of its ability, and every facility should be furnished to accomplish this purpose.

The above program was adopted by a unanimous vote on February 18,

1919.

RESOLUTIONS ON PLAN OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION ADOPTED AT INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS, FEBRUARY 17 AND 18, 1919, AS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, The improvement of

conditions of Negro wage-earners and munities seek to become informed of the improvement of relations of white employers, of white wage-earners and of Negro wage-earners are questions of great importance for the advancement of the welfare of all wage-earners in America; and

WHEREAS, The several organizations and agencies specifically interested in promoting the better adjustment of Negro wage-earners to American life need to work in closer cooperation:

THEREFORE, It behooves representatives of such boards, agencies and organizations interested in such questions to adopt measures of cooperative organization, of action and of policy that will foster constructive work along these lines:

WE, THEREFORE, the representatives of such organizations, invited to an informal conference in Washington

*by the Secretary of Labor, do hereby recommend and ask the Secretary to use his good offices in laying before the organizations represented,

and any other organizations that may be interested, a plan of cooperative organization and effort on the following general lines:

1 That local efforts to influence employers of Negro workers to provide welfare facilities be undertaken, jointly, by all the agencies attempting to do such work in a community; and that the local representatives of the Department of Labor be used as far as practicable as a channel through which the experiences and methods of the several agencies shall seek exchange in these local efforts.

Where there is no such local governmental organization or representative of the Department of Labor, and the several agencies desire to act, that they request the Department of Labor to assist them in getting such a neutral channel of cooperation.

2. That our several agencies, boards and organizations, which undertake the organization of any work or expenditure of any funds for improving the living and neighborhood conditions of Negro workers in local com-

(NOTE: The following Resolution was adopted by the Conference as an addition to the Report of the Committee.)

6. That it is the consensus of this body that the representatives of national organizations attending this conference request their local repre-

sentatives in various states to cooperate immediately with the representatives of the Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor in all matters affecting the inter-

Interesting facts
of Negroes in
Industry.

Negro Star.
Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economic, U. S. Department of Labor, gives interesting facts of Negroes in industry.

Detroit, Mich. Oct., 16, 1919.
Speaking here tonight at the Conference of the National Urban League on "Some exper-

ience with Negroes in industry in 1918 and 1919," during the period of the war of Labor, gave some interesting figures showing the large part the Negro had taken in the shipbuilding and seven other typical industries, including the meat-packing and iron and steel industries in which Negroes were largely engaged. His data showed that the Negro has gained a substantial foothold in these industries and that he is making good.

Dr. Haynes said, in part, as follows:

"In 1910, about one-half of the total Negro population was gainfully employed. More than one-half of those gainfully employed were engaged in agriculture. Those who were gainfully employed in manufactory, trade and transportation occupations were restricted largely to the opportunities to work as laborers; that is to say, in those occupations where the comparative wages were smaller than in other occupations. With the war-labor demands, Negroes have obtained a widening scope of occupations.

"Here are reports from the Negro workmen furnish a shipbuilding industry on the large share of the labor in Atlantic Coast, as a whole, for shipbuilding industry during the period of the war and the war, but that they entered into the skilled occupations up to September 15, 1919. I have, also, data from 30 other industrial establishments covering 7 of the principal industries in 244 comparable occupations. These other establishments were as follows: 4 in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, 12 iron and steel plants and plants manufacturing iron and steel products, 7 foundries, 4 automobile and automobile accessory plants, 1 plant, each, in the manufacture of coke carbons, and glass. The number of Negro men involved in the job during a payroll, shipbuilding on the Atlantic

Coast during the war was 24, en somewhat behind their 647, and in the period since the war, 14,075. In the 30 few points other industrial establishments, they have kept along side of there were 36,486 men altogether, made up 32,394 white gone ahead of them.

workmen and 4,092 Negro workmen. We have here, this record during the past then, a body of facts and two years in the face of the figures which give some in-fact that in nearly one-half dication as to the part the Negro is playing and the record he is making in industry.

"Negroes in skilled occupations in shipbuilding as a whole have held their numbers and shown less decrease since the war than those in unskilled occupations as a whole. This is clearly shown in that Negro works in all skilled occupations decreased only 20.7 per cent or five out of the hundred workmen, while the unskilled Negro workers decreased about 48 per cent since the war, or nearly one-half their previous number.

"These figures as a whole, however, are firm ground for decided encouragement. For his white employer, they show that not only did

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR CONTINUES NEGRO ECONOMICS
The office of the Director of Negro economics has just released the following correspondence which shows the value set upon the service by the secretary of labor and some of the reasons for his continuance of the service. On July 1 he wrote Dr. Haynes, the director of Negro economics, as follows:

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Washington, D. C.

So important do I consider the information, advice, and departmental aid furnished through your work as director of Negro economics, a war service of the department of labor, which I created in order to harmonize occupations on the score of the labor relations of white workers, turnover, absenteeism, quality of work done, average rates of all wage-earners in the United States, that I hereby request you to continue the service.

Owing to our failure to get the appropriations asked for from congress, it will be necessary for you to con-

tinue without the field staff that would enable you to gather information and give assistance more promptly and fully. But I need your assistance in this work of conciliation and will make such provision for retaining it as is possible.

I hope that the white and colored citizens, both north and south, who have so heartily and beneficially co-operated with you, will continue their co-operation under the difficult circumstances in which the department is involved due to curtailed funds. By correspondence with such citizens, you may enable the department of labor to continue in some degree the valuable service you have rendered in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems touching Negro labor, and thus to serve employers and workers of both races and all sections.

Let me supplement this request with the most emphatic assurances of my appreciation of your personal qualities as well as the value of your work.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. B. WILSON,

Secretary
The Director of Negro Economics,
U. S. Department of Labor, has many handicaps, he made good just called attention to some non-constructive work of his Division in Ohio.

As a result of inadequate housing conditions in several of the most important industrial centers to which Negro workmen have gone in large numbers since 1916, Charles E. Hall Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, began early in May, 1919, a campaign for building and loan associations to be organized and financed by the progressive colored men and women in each of these congested communities to assist Negroes to buy or build homes.

A circular letter calling attention to "Housing Facilities for Negro Labor" together with a statement giving general information on the subject of organizing building and loan associations was carefully prepared and mailed from the Columbus office on May 8, and, through the courtesy of the Department of Building and Loans, copies of the laws of Ohio relating to Building and Loan Associations were mailed to the chairman of each County Negro Worker's Advisory Committee. A model form of Constitution and By-Laws was also prepared by the Supervisor who gave copies to those most interested. Through correspond-

AT HOUSTON STATION COLORED EMPLOYEES RECEIVE BACK SALARY.

The Houston

Colored employees at Houston Station receive back salary. H-12-1

According to Supplement 7, General Order No. 27, the director general of railroads specifically stated that all men in the employ, doing clerical work of any description, should receive a monthly stipend of \$87. But the superintendent at the Houston Belt and Terminal Station refused to pay the colored men under him the stipulated amount, only giving them \$75 per month and emphatically remarked that he would only pay that amount.

Mr. Robert Harris, one of the employees with sense and backbone, immediately took the matter up with the higher-ups at Washington and now the same superintendent is paying them \$87 per month, with back time of \$12.50 per month, dating from September 1, 1918. Fifteen race men are affected by this ruling. Employees at the Grand Central depot and the S. P. office building have been dealt a similar blow and it is learned on good authority that they contemplate putting their case before the officials at Washington. That's right, men the money is due you and as men contend for it. Let there be no slackers or cowards among your number.

Mr. Robert Harris (who is taking his vacation at New Waverly, writes The Observer that he expects to bring the first car load of watermelons to Houston for the colored citizens. He is loud in his praise of The Observer for the part it played in assisting them to get their raise and back pay at the Union Station. He urges the race to support the paper.

United States Department of.

A RICH WHITE SOUTHERNER'S VIEW.

In delivering an address before the Southern lumber manufacturers in New Orleans, La., last week, the Hon. John Henry Kirby of this city denounced the democratic administration for its centralistic, socialistic and paternalistic tendencies and excoriated the party, particularly, for the recognition it has given the colored race, especially in the Department of Labor, in that race men have been promoted to high posts where it was necessary for men of other races to hold conferences with them.

4-12-19

Our fellow-townsman was perfectly willing to confer with a white man, according to his published speech, but not with a black man.

In the course of his remarks the Houston lumberman is quoted as saying:

"But when it became a question of going into conference with the black official handling colored economics, I declined. In the South we tell Negroes what to do; we do not take counsel with them."

Judging from the tenor of his speech and his bourbon attitude, it appears that Mr. Kirby was and is willing to confer with any white man: be he a Russian bolshevik, Mexican marauder, propagator and exponent of Hunnish kultur, Turkish brute and savage, Austrian malcontent, Hungarian discontent, I. W. W., or any species of low-down, good-for-nothing European, Asiatic, oriental or occidental trash and scum of the earth. provided said conferee is not a colored American.

It matters not how said enemies seek to destroy Mr. Kirby's country, law waste his lands, devastate, pillage and confiscate his physical property, destroy human lives and commit destruction generally; if they are possessors of white skins they are fit subjects for our wealthy lumberman to discuss matters of vital importance with, which deal with the peace, perpetuity and progress of the Republic.

But if they are members of a race whose forbears produced or made possible the wealth that Mr. Kirby and his race now enjoy; who have never produced an anarchist, traitor or slacker; who have valiantly and willingly answered every call of America from 1776 to 1917, and that without the country resorting to construction; a race which glories in its past record of faithfulness, fidelity and fealty to the flag; a race that has been the means to the end of all designing politicians and spotlight seekers of Bam; whose sons are good enough to shoulder a rifle and sail 3,000 miles across the seas, serving as fodder for German cannon, in order that Mr. Kirby and others of his type might continue to live in luxury and travel in state, with swivel chair jobs and handsome incomes; it matters not if the black race is the only genuine American in spirit and in deed on this hemisphere, because of his color, nothing else, no conferences should be held with them by white men: simply tell him what to do and he will do it.

The trouble with Mr. Kirby and those who think like him is, the world, especially America, has made such wonderful progress that they have been unable to keep pace with the procession and since the parade is a creditable one and eliciting the applause of the majority of the spectators, figuratively speaking, these cretins and criterions remain in the rear and endeavor to raise

so much dust that it will be impossible for the onlookers to see the parade.

It is all a game of politics, hoping to cajole and soft-soap the laboring people into the belief that the government is giving both the employer and employee a dirty deal.

It is perfectly permissible and admissible to transport laborers intrastate, but not interstate. In other words, it is all right to carry a bunch of laborers from Houston to a sawmill at Silsbee or some other milling center, but to induce these same men or their brothers to leave Texas for a point in another State, where better conditions from all angles await them and their families, is a rank and willful transgression of the famous States' rights doctrine, and by the eternal gods; must not be tolerated.

But like Belshazzar, the impious king of Babylonian history, in their intoxication of racial superiority, domination, importance and "holier-than-thouness" these critics and criterions are unable to even see, to say nothing of interpreting, the handwriting on the wall, pronouncing a doom upon the practices, customs, follies,isms and prejudices of ante-bellum days.

The man is blind indeed, who can not see and read the signs of the time and he is to be pitied rather than censured.

Prior to 1861 the colored man performed the "squatting act" in the presence of the white race, but thanks to God, the prayers of our ancestors, an enlightened American conscience, Yankee and colored soldiers and Abraham Lincoln, the "squatting act" is ancient history now.

There was a time when the colored race could not read or write; when they were penniless and homeless and run hither and thither by Southern terrorists, know as Ku Klux Klan.

But all these conditions have changed since Mr. Kirby went to school and since he has been so busy making money in his great lumber industry, he has been unable to keep abreast of the transition and progress.

Take Prof. Haynes, director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor of the United States, the man Mr. Kirby refused to confer with, and he almost stands in a class to himself. He is a graduate of Fisk University, where he was an instructor when called upon by the government to enter this new field; also of Yale and Columbia and has studied abroad, thereby qualifying both theoretically and practically as one of the leading economists of the country, regardless of color; and for a man to boast that he would not hold a conference with Mr. Haynes is no reflection upon the noted race man, but is rather a compliment. No man with the least amount of gray matter wants to be shown up, especially where he is highly rated and equally touted.

The Kirby viewpoint (and he is not the only man of his race thinking thus of the colored American in the South and America, as for that matter) may be all right for the colored employees of his lumber mills, but it will not work with the representative colored citizens. There are plenty of colored citizens right in Houston, some hardly a stone's throw from the lumberman's residence, who will not take orders from him.

COLORED TRAINMEN HOLD CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON AGAIN.

The Houston men of America, and G. L. Parr, representing the H. E. & W. T. trainmen, are holding a conference in Washington, D. C., this week, with Messrs. C. M. Banks and Ben Tay, representing the colored trainmen, representing the colored trainmen, are holding a conference in Washington, D. C., this week, with the wage commission of the U. S.

Railroad Administration and Director Central Hines. The Federal managers of this district are withholding the pay allowed these men as set forth in the wage scale in Supplement 12 of General Order No. 27. Messrs. J. W. McCree and C. St. Clair, San Antonio, are also members of the committee, representing the various roads entering the Alamo City.

It is the aim and intention of these men to get a fair and square deal from the department, as it seems to grate on the nerves of the Southern whites in charge to see colored men draw the same pay as white men. A similar conference was held in Washington during Mr. McAdoo's tenure of office. With these and the other three live wires tangible results are anticipated.

BETTER TREATMENT OF NEGRO WORKMEN ASKED BY HAYNES

ERIE PA DISPATCH APRIL 7, 1919
Deplores Racial Distinction in Address to Mixed Audience at Court House

TACT AND WISDOM, HE SAYS, MUST BE USED

Colored Men Greatly Affected by Shift from War to Peace Basis

Racial distinction was discussed by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the United States Department of Labor who, in an address before several hundred white and negro citizens of the city at the court house yesterday afternoon, declared that the time had come when negro workmen must receive the same pay, treatment and conditions as every other workman.

"Let us cease apologizing for our color and with renewed confidence in ourselves look the world in the face and take our proper place in the 'New Day' that is dawning."

Dr. Haynes, himself a colored man, is a graduate of Fisk and Columbia universities and is accounted one of the best educated and most versatile members of his race in this country.

Councilman Francis T. Nagorski welcomed him on behalf of the city. After extolling the merits of the work in which Dr. Haynes is engaged he praised the present conditions in the city and

spoke of the harmony that now exists here between both races.

Councilman W. D. Kinney, in a brief talk, introduced the speaker. He praised especially the response of the negro boys here who were drafted and paid high tribute to their ability.

Commenting on the reconstruction and peace problems which involve the negro worker, the speaker said:

"Thousands of negro workers must now be shifted to peace time industries along with other workers. Probably about one half a million workers have migrated from southern to northern communities. Already race friction has arisen in some localities. The peaceful adjustment of the community problem involves great tact and wisdom."

"The common interest of the white employer who wants to hire the services, which the negro wage earner has to offer, will make the adjustment of the labor situation one of the most far reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. These conditions are acute, growing out of the present unsettled conditions following migration and war restlessness of the two races.

"One of the most important of all the new questions arising out of the situation today comes through the return of about 300,000 negro soldiers who must now be returned to civil life and occupation. This is more than the problem of drafting them out of civil life into the army. It is one of the most delicate and difficult situations confronting the nation, North and South.

"The question of living conditions is also a very pressing matter, and at this time along with the other problems it needs and deserves to receive full consideration.

"It is not an exaggeration to say," the speaker continued, "that with the cutting off of immigration during the war and the numbers who have returned to their home lands that the negro will become the most valued undeveloped source of labor supply which American industry and commerce can command. It is therefore a matter of vital concern to the white worker and white employer that our people should be given every facility that they may give 100 per cent of their ability to the work of this nation."

He described the success of the Department of Labor in dealing with negro labor during the war.

"Wherever there has been intelligent guidance the first experience of the northern employer in making trial of negro workers has been satisfactory to him and where there has been intelligent guidance for them the experiment has been successful. Without such intelligent direction, employers have given up the trial as hopeless.

Referring to the effect of negro migration north, the speaker said that after it had developed there was a considerable increase in war demands for the building of cantonments and munition plants in the south, and a

shortage of labor there followed from which arose a great revaluation of negro labor.

Speaking of the efforts of the Department of Labor he said: "Again it should be emphasized that the efforts of the department to adjust the social relations of white employer and white worker and negro worker during the unusual war conditions have been largely experimental but the experiment has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The experiment is established beyond question the practicability, north and south, of the plan by which representatives of negro workers meet the representatives of white workers and white employers, in cooperative committees and conferences. It has demonstrated that such meetings can achieve substantial results adjusting local labor problems such as housing, labor turnover and other problems which changing conditions have produced.

"All this adjustment of negro workers in their relation to white employers and white workers needs some general plan of organization. In every state substituted efforts for adjustment, while where the Department of Labor has in-

employers and workers have looked with favor upon the plan, accepted it and given it hearty cooperation.

"It has demonstrated that negro workers' advisory committees made up on a cooperative basis of representatives of negro wage earners, white employers, and when ever possible white wage earners, is a most effective practical means of helping all interests concerned, and that as a governmental effort it can deal successfully with many of the problems growing out of the effect of war conditions upon negro labor."

BOURBONS FIGHT FURTHER PROBE OF NEGRO LABOR

N Y C C AY
APRIL 13, 1919

CRY "STATE'S RIGHTS" IN
HOPE OF PREVENTING
FEDERAL INVESTIGA-
TION OF EXPLOITATION

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A number of Southern employers, fearing the growing tendency toward social consciousness among their Negro wage workers, are actively preparing to resist further investigations of working conditions in the South by the Federal Department of Labor. The cry of "state's rights" is the pre-text used in the effort to color this campaign with justification. The guiding thought behind the employers' attitude is revealed by the

"specific grievances" which they are rallying to eliminate. These include Federal jurisdiction over child labor, Federal activities in public employment work, and, particularly, Federal activity in investigations of the economic status of the Negro worker, as being carried out by the Division of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, established on May 1, 1918.

The extent to which these Southern Bourbons are willing to perjure themselves in supporting their campaign is seen in assertions that agents of the Department of Labor are "forcing workers into the American Federation of Labor, whether they wish to join or not." These charges are denied by the department heads as inexcusable falsehoods.

Material now reaching Washington shows that John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is particularly active in this new maneuver of the powers of reaction. Kirby, in a recent visit to Washington, refused point-blank to have any intercourse with Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the Division of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor, on the sole grounds that Haynes is a Negro.

In a speech before members of the Southern Pine Manufacturers' Association in New Orleans on April 2, Kirby glorified in this display of liberal thought, saying, according to a report in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, that "when it comes to sitting in council with Dr. Haynes, a Negro, you will have to excuse me. In the South we tell them (Negroes) what to do, and we do not sit in conference with them and accept their suggestions to us as to what we should do." In the same speech Kirby is quoted as telling his audience that "liberty is the most precious possession in the world. Wealth, fame, nothing equals the liberty of a free man. Believing in that doctrine and knowing that to preserve liberty was the purpose and end of this (the American) Constitution, you ought to be jealous of any infraction of its provisions."

In the same speech Kirby also attacks Congress viciously for having passed the original child labor law and the present substitute, attached to the last revenue bill. The Department of Labor, he says, is building up strongly centralized powers "intervening between you and your employees."

At the Department of Labor Kirby's attitude is regarded with mingled disgust and irritation. It is recognized that there are elements of grave danger in the employers' uncompromising stand, the southern wage workers, white and Negro alike, being in no mood to quietly submit to further years of oppression bordering on virtual slavery. There are many indications that artificially fomented race hatred between the white and black wage workers is wearing off in the growing conviction of a common enemy. The Department officers are of the opinion that, if the Southern employers refuse to recognize that the war has ushered in a new social era in America, they alone will be the losers.

In this connection the investigation

of Negro migrations during the war, recently concluded by the Department of Labor, is of peculiar interest. Experts of the department reported that contributing causes to the migrations, which brought in the neighborhood of 350,000 Negro workers out of the South, were "general dissatisfaction with conditions, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in court procedure and lynchings."

However, there are elements in the South which are rallying to an adjustment for better relations between the two races. Commenting editorially on Kirby's New Orleans speech, the Birmingham (Ala.) Leader (white) of April 4 remarks that it reveals "a state of cockiness more suited to a Hun lieutenant than a Southern business man."

The naive comment is added that "the prosperity which we enjoyed during the war should not find us either hard or supersensitive as the percentage of profits gradually descends from war peaks."

Declaring that the problem of negro labor in the south is not, first an industrial one, but a racial one, Mr. Kirby said, "the disturbance of conditions of negro labor cannot be tolerated without fiercest opposition."

He said when he was asked by the Department of Labor to advise with their representatives relative to conditions in his section, he expressed his willingness to advise with the white agents of the department.

"But," he said, "when it became a question of going into conference with the black official handling the colored economics, I declined."

Tell Negroes What to Do.
In the south we tell negroes what to do, we do not take counsel with them," he declared.

Mr. Kirby concluded by saying he has only the best wishes for negro labor, and that the south does not wish in any way to restrict the negro's advancement or prevent him from going anywhere to sell his labor if he can do so to better advantage. He does object, however, he said, to the efforts or propaganda that "is seeking to cause industrial strife in the south by officially operating proselytizing for the Federation of Labor."

"The matter," he asserted, "has reached a sad state when the labor board orders an election or referendum in a southern community to determine what wages a town should pay its fire department."

WASHINGTON D C STAR
MAY 7, 1919
Negro Workers' Committee to Meet
The first annual meeting of the negro workers' advisory committee, under the bureau of negro economics, Department of Labor, will be held at the Dunbar High School, 2d and O streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IS GIVEN ROAST

*John Montgomery
President Lumber Association
Advertiser
Scores Tactics of
4-3 Agents*

STATE RIGHTS GOING

Kirby Declares Administration
Democratic in Name Only;
Powers Are Usurped

LABOR BEING ORGANIZED

Calls Emissaries Sent Out by Wil-
son Carpet-baggers; Negro
Question Enters

(Associated Press)
NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—"The Department of Labor at Washington is sending black and white emissaries to organize the labor of the south, and these white men are carpetbaggers in a sense, just as were those who came south after the war to attempt to place the negro above the white man," John H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, told a mass meeting of Southern Pine Lumber Manufacturers here today.

United States Department of.

TO AVERT FRICTION WITH NEGRO LABOR

NYC TIMES

JUNE 15, 1919

Department of Labor Recognizes Danger of Trouble Between Whites and Blacks and Undertakes to Meet It

Friction between white and negro workers is recognized as one of the dangers of demobilization and readjustment of labor. In this article Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics in the United States Department of Labor, tells how an emergency organization, primarily formed to increase the efficiency of negro workers in the war industries, may be used in working out a solution of this difficult problem. Dr. Haynes was born in a cabin in the South; by persistence in the face of obstacles he rose to be a leading negro educator.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES.

NEGROES helped to win the war by their work in agriculture and industry as surely as by their fighting on the western front.

They worked in the shipyards, in the coal mines, on the railroads, in the cotton fields, in the powder plants, in the munitions factories, on the docks, and at the cantonments. They loaded the ships with army supplies in America and unloaded the same vessels in foreign ports. A negro riveter so dark that his name was "Knight" has broken the world's record for driving rivets in the hull of a steel ship. A gang of negro pile drivers at Hog Island made a world's record which still stands.

The Secretary of Labor recognized the importance of negro labor in war production. He says that since negro wage-earners constitute about one-seventh of the working population it is reasonable and right that they should have representation in council when their interests are being considered and decided. After consultation with many persons and upon recommendation of his Advisory Council, the Secretary therefore decided to create the position of Director of Negro Economics to advise the department on the needs, condition, and desires of the negro workers in their relation to white employers and white workers.

In dealing with the questions that arose in this connection the department confronted three facts: First, not only are negro workers employed by white employers, but they also work on jobs and in occupations with white workers; second, this racial difference is the occasion of many of the misunderstandings, fears, prejudices and suspicions. The labor problems growing out of such differences are in a real sense negro

Ohio in 31 counties and cities; in Illinois, 14 counties and cities, and in Virginia, 32 counties and cities. Special assistance was given to the Federal Directors of the United States Employment Service in recruiting negro labor, both for farms and war industries, and in finding those who could be placed at work more necessary to winning the war than the work they were then doing.

Since the beginning of the demobilization of the soldiers, these supervisors of negro economics and these co-operative committees have been especially helpful in assisting the development of the soldier placement bureaus and in handling the many delicate and difficult problems connected with the returning negro soldiers to civilian occupations and life. In Mississippi, for instance, during December and January more than thirty conferences of from 75 to 300 negro school teachers and ministers were held throughout the State in co-operation with white officials of the Department of Labor and the Board of Education to develop racial good-will, and to enlist active help in readjusting the returning negro soldiers to the life of the community.

In Illinois volunteers under this plan solicited by telephone or personal calls 1,000 employers in the interest of negro troops of the 370th Infantry (old 8th Illinois) which returned from France. In New Jersey for the last six months much of the negro labor recruited and placed through the United States Employment Service was done with the co-operation of the Supervisor of Negro Economics and private citizens under this plan of organization.

Quite as significant as this work has been the series of State and local conferences that have been held to develop better understanding between negro workers and white employers and white workers. In these conferences both State and local representative white and negro citizens from all parts of their respective communities discussed frankly and freely the problems involved and the methods of work for meeting those problems in improving the condition of negro workers, their working efficiency, and their relations with white employers and white workers.

Ten State Conferences.

In all, ten State conferences were held several of them having been called by the Governors of the States, and sixteen local conferences were called. One informal national conference of 150 representatives of forty-five welfare agencies, boards, and organizations North and South, especially interested in the welfare of negro wage-earner was held. At this conference a program of work and a plan of permanent co-operation were adopted and recommended to the Department of Labor. The effect of these conferences in creating better understanding between the race where problems of labor are involved have been publicly commended by numerous private citizens and public officials.

Since the war these campaigns have served to create a settled state of mind in the midst of the many disturbing influences of the readjustment period. At the present time, even in the face of the termination of many of its activities,

through failure of the appropriation bill in the last Congress, the Department of Labor is trying to keep intact these volunteer co-operative committees to assist in carrying out through them as effectively as possible the work of replacing negro soldiers into civilian life.

The Department of Labor is also making an industrial survey of the record the negro has made in the new lines of industry, North and South, into which he has been drawn during the war in order to ascertain the result, both in efficiency in production and in amicable relations with white workers. This will serve in a far-reaching way as a basis for future guidance.

The adjustment of relations of white employers, white workers, and negro workers during the present reconstruction period and the peace which is to follow will require all the guidance, wisdom, and co-operative spirit which thoughtful citizens of both races can command. The problems will be many and there will be need of racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation.

Need of Efficiency.

The need of creating increased efficiency and thrift among negro workers is evident to every careful observer of them. Such living conditions as housing and sanitation, recreational facilities, better schools, and better churches must receive more attention in order to make the prosperous peace of productive value to workers and employer. Such measures are the surest insurance against Bolshevik propaganda among them.

A more constructive program on race relations is needed. A better relation between white wage-earners and negro wage-earners that each may better understand the problems, ambitions, and ideals of the other, and a better understanding between negro workers and their white employers to procure a greater co-operation, call for peace plans based upon all the experience and experiments of past years.

The Department of Labor during the last year has carried out this most significant experiment in both Northern and Southern local communities in such a way that there is assurance of results. The plan leaves the most responsible white and colored citizens of each State and locality free to work out together their own local problems and brings to their assistance, through the Department of Labor, the wider experience, methods, and connections of other States and localities. That such a plan growing out of the experiment in adjusting negro labor that has been made by the Department during the war will, if continued, bring practical results in racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation in these days of reconstruction and peace that follows is the belief of many white and colored citizens and public officials who have known of the effort.

WHAT DR. HAYNES SAID.

Recently Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro Economics, was quoted as follows:

"No organized attempt will be made, however, to fill the places of those who leave the country with colored labor from the south."

Dr. Haynes' reply, as printed in the Star of June 22, completely explains the situation:

"In the Evening Star of June 19, in an article headed 'Workers Leaving U. S. to Take Four Billions', a quotation is given, purporting to have come from me as the director of Negro Economics, United States Department of Labor. I gave out no statement.

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The quotation in the article has created an impression that I am taking steps to advise the Department of Labor to prevent Negro workers from moving from one part of the country to another. Their freedom to come and go as they choose is involved in the purpose of the department, as stated in the act creating the Department of Labor,

as follows: "To foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Dr. Haynes Misrepresented

In White Newspaper
The Daily Herald
Quoted As Deprecating Movement Of Negroes From The South--Made No Statement

Whatever.

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"The quotation in the article has created an impression that I am taking steps to advise the Department of Labor to prevent Negro workers from place to place. I have not so advised and the Department has not taken any steps to prevent Negro workers

from moving from one part of the country to another. Their freedom to come and go as they choose is involved in the purpose of the Department as stated in the act creating the Department of Labor, as follows: "To foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Negro Bureau

Loses Appropriation

*The Afro-American
Department of Economics
Fails to Impress*

8-1-19 Congress

Washington, July 30.—In their efforts at "economy" and to try to make a record at retrenchment, Republicans in Congress have abolished the only exclusively Negro bureau that has ever existed in the history of the American government.

The bureau was the Division of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor. The division was established early in 1918 and had as its head Dr. George E. Haynes of Tennessee. There were ten assistants and clerks in the Washington office and field supervisors were in twelve or fourteen states, largely in the South. The division had supervision of practically all of the Department of Labor's work that affected the Negro.

Maintenance of the bureau last year cost only about \$50,000. Senators Swanson, (Va.) and McKellar (Tenn.), Democrats, made a fight to continue the appropriation for the division, but the Republican majority in both branches of Congress defeated the measure, and the bureau ceased to exist with the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1.

Jobs for Negroes.

To the Editor of The World:

The high cost of living has caused a wave of strikes to sweep over this country. Thinking men in the ranks of labor claim that they cannot live on the prevailing wage. As a result, industries have been tied up, workers have been idle and the public has suffered.

If these men who already have jobs are finding it difficult to support their families and to maintain a degree of respectability on their wages, how much more difficult is it for the unemployed man or woman to eke out an existence? An individual who has no sort of job at all is a menace to the community. It means that very soon he will either be a burden or prey upon mankind.

The State Employment Bureau at No. 184 West 135th Street is a clearing-house for colored workers of every kind. We

SAYS N. Y. DISCRIMINATES AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS

*New York, Aug. 11.
NYC EVENING SUN
AUGUST 13, 1919
State Employment Bureau Aid
Cites Recent Instances.*

New York discriminates against negro workers, say authorities endeavoring to place those who are out of employment. Although the American Federation of Labor has withdrawn opposition to their becoming members of labor organizations, it is difficult to find positions for them.

Prince L. Edwoods, superintendent of the local bureau of employment of the New York Department of Labor, calls attention to a situation which he says is causing hardship to many deserving negro men and women who are in need of work. He cites instances of four skilled workmen, painters, whom he supplied to a Christian institution recently, but who on arriving at the job were not permitted to go to work.

Mr. Edwoods says the bureau has many strong men who seek jobs as janitors and firemen, laborers, porters, and that he also is able to provide negro women for day work, pressers, operators and kitchen work. Orders for workers telephoned to Morningside 7300 or written to 184 West 135th street will receive Mr. Edwoods's attention.

Director of Negro Economics Appeals To Race Leaders To Continue Efforts To

Improve Conditions Of Negro Work

The Daily Herald

In Washington, August 27—The Director of Negro Economics, Dr. George E. Hanes, has issued the following Labor Day Appeal:

This Labor Day is one of special thanksgiving. On this day a year ago we were engaged in a great conflict which demanded complete unity among all the peoples of this Nation

in order that we might lay a firmer foundation for the future ideals of work; (d) necessity for cooperation our Government. In this unity effort between workers, and, especially, patriotism and sacrifice, ten million better understanding between white Negroes did their part in the Army, workers, Negro workers and white in the workshops and on the farms employers; and (e) call for improvement On this Labor Day we should pause, briefly, to consider not only their accomplishments and their obligations, but, also, their equities in all that is American.

The Department of Labor, through its Division of Negro Economics, has fostered the welfare of negro labor by enlisting the voluntary assistance of white and Negro citizens in building up a better feeling between the white and Negro workers and white employers, in stimulating the efficiency of Negro workers in more intensive efforts and in promoting more equitable wages and working conditions. This program of the Department of Labor has resulted in increased employment, greater efficiency and better understanding between workers and employers. Such results as these have strengthened our citizenship, increased our ideals as workers and gained greater respect from employers.

The present opportunity of the Negro worker may justly call for a continuation of such efforts to increase their efficiency, to improve their condition and to promote better relations between the races. The achievements of Negro workers are well known. The rewards of the Negro in all American opportunities should keep pace with his worth as a workman by insuring equal opportunity and full justice to workers.

During these reconstruction days, so much depends upon the churches and the ministers that the Director of Negro Economics appeals to them for special assistance at this Labor Day Period along two lines:

1. That a sermon be preached stressing (a) Lessons which the great War has taught us about the connection between labor and production;
- (b) dignity of labor;
- (c) demand

first time, the principles of Negroes having representation in matters affecting their own interests.

There are already six state committees, one hundred and thirty six (136) county committees and thirteen (13) city committees in the states of Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. These states have supervisors and Examiners working under the advice of the Director of Negro Economics and under the supervision of the several Federal Directors of the U. S. Employment service, and are rapidly pushing their organizations throughout these states.

Dr. Moore will serve voluntarily as a Dollar-a-year man with office in Durham.

LANCASTER TALKS OF EMPLOYMENT WORK

Says Uncle Sam's Bureau Has Found Jobs For 5,200 In Montgomery

The Raleigh Independent
(Special to The Independent)

Durham, N. C., Dr. A. M. Moore

of this city has been reelected Supervisor of Negro Economics for North Carolina, under the direct supervision of Federal Director, Dr. George J. Ramsey of Raleigh. This position has grown out of the perplexing questions of Negro laborers and wage earners and the decision of the Secretary of Labor to create the position of Director of Negro Economics which position would be that of adviser in the office of the secretary, on matters relating to Negro wage earners in agriculture and industry.

The hearty approval with which his decision was met by Negroes generally throughout the country is best shown by the fine spirit of co-operation and support colored people have given to its activities.

To successfully carry on this work it has been necessary to develop co-operative organization between white employers, white workers and Negro workers. This has been accomplished by Conferences, interviews and public meetings.

In many localities the holding of the conferences and the establishment of Negro workers Advisory committees put into effect, for the

Labor - 1919.

United States Department of
PORTSMOUTH VA STAR

JANUARY 7, 1919

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLORED WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS

BY W. H. JENNINGS.

The great industrial expansion of the last year of workers of colored race from anti-segregationists in the United States navy yard, Norfolk, and by the giving of fair treatment, the steady increase of other large factories and the permission to assume industrial plants in this vicinity, the development of responsibility in the increased opportunities for colored people's betterment and the giving of colored workers to secure employments here and there. Employment has been closed to them and the desire of the good will increase the outputs of modern employers of labor to have colored workers, and cause the relatively employes work and live under favorable conditions. The colored workers wanted out the colored workers and regardless on some of the best opportunities of opportunity of this letter.

Three considerations are made by every thrifty worker: the duration of the employment, the wage and the conditions under which he must work and his family live.

There can be no doubt of the permanency of the many industrial plants located in and around Portsmouth city. Since the closing of the war there has been among workers some misgivings as to the duration of employment in the navy yard. The extensive additions in the way of industrial shops, the building of battleships and destroyers, the upkeep of military ships and the United States merchant marine and the other activities common to a naval station indicate that the peace time force of the navy yard will be larger than at any time during the war.

This assurance of the constant need of workers in large numbers and the continued employment means a great deal to thrifty working men. To him it means an opportunity to purchase a home, to make investments, to enter into contracts and to undertake the education of his children, all with an excellent prospect of successful conclusions.

Now as to the third condition of accepting employment—the working and living conditions. The negro worker has learned to incline in his consideration of a job more than the drawing of the weekly wage, for he includes his treatment. He will for his daily wage. The public morals under the supervision of the State Su-

perintendent of Negroes, the most important organization, appears in the living conditions of slaves and to the end of a honest day's work six days a week. This is because indicated by failure for efficient service in cooperation with employers. The

streets. The worker should have municipal play grounds and proper supervision for the recreation of his children. The public schools should be adequate, efficient and convenient, for upon them the worker depends more than any other class for the social, moral and intellectual training of his children. It is not reasonable to expect that colored workers will be contented and efficient with an inadequate school facility oppressing his home.

The colored workers have not recently awakened to the conditions necessary for their comfort, contentment and material welfare. Teachers for years have been teaching and the indispensability of the conditions enumerated in this letter to the progress. The war with its new fields of employment furnished the opportunity to receive some of the comforts desired as they migrated in largest numbers from places where they lacked most that needed for their happiness. There is no doubt in mind of fair observers that the negro worker responds readily to good treatment, and those should be available or one hundred a volume of industry such as a decent, sober and intelligent worker if given proper working and living conditions.

Portsmouth, Norfolk and vicinity will soon be one of the great industrial centers of the country, and its greatest need will be steady, thrifty and contented workers. There is no doubt that a large number of colored

the day of the two-room shanty, workers will prefer the cold or mate the fenceless rear yard and exposed of this vicinity, all animals being pollution is past, for such housing suited to the severer climate of the North and West. It appears that the for the rearing of a family. No man workers interested in making them render a reasonable day's work relives thrifty and influential, those interested in the industrial prosperity of the community; those having pride in municipal cleanliness, beauty and health and good citizenship, as well as those with investments should join bands in the common interests of all.

That the negro workers might make the greatest possible contribution to industrial activities through efficient service and intelligent co-operation, and that they in return be given those things necessary for their spiritual, moral and material welfare,

spiritual, moral and material welfare, as well as those with investments should join bands in the common interests of all. The Negro Workers' Advisory Committee was organized in Portsmouth by the National Council of Negro Workers, representing the United States Labor Department, Washington, D. C.

The publicity committee of the N. A. C. will be following this pamphlet up with the publication of actual constructive work.

Stockholders of the Merchants and Furnishers' Bank will meet at noon tomorrow to take action on the proposal to increase the capital stock of that bank. It is proposed that the minimum capital stock shall be \$50,000 and the maximum \$500,000.

THE NEGRO IN INDUSTRY

Declares That The Negro Problem Should Be Styled "The Problems Of The Negro," And Tells How They Should Be Solved. Dr. Haynes Asks Justice For Negro Labor.

In answer and such

(By Wm. Anthony Aery)

Hampton, Va., June 26.—"The greatest American problem is called

the Negro problem, but in reality it

may be called the problems of the Negro—problems that are difficult, but no more difficult of solution than the same problems among the white people of America, except for the attitude of the public mind toward them." Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League for Negroes, recently made this declaration before the section on Industrial and Economic Problems of the National Conference of Social Work in his address on "The Negro in Industry."

Secretary Jones, who has a wide knowledge of problems involving race relations and the adjustment of labor and capital, stated that Negroes in industrial plants are exercising some choice as to the kind of work they

wish to do; the amount of compensation they expect; the advancement they feel they should be assured; the hours during which they are employed. "The Negro has before him," he stated, "the task of extending the variety of occupations which he is permitted to enter."

War Gave Negro His Chance

In answer to the question, "What are the fundamental facts concerning the Negro in Industry?" Secretary Jones said:

"Negroes are engaged in gainful occupations in a larger proportion than the white population, because fewer of them especially women, have sufficient incomes to remain idle."

"Negroes are usually employed in the most unskilled and menial labor. They are often considered 'fresh' when they succeed in getting into a superior type of work or aspire to advancement."

"Negroes, when given an opportunity, can 'make good' and in fact

they have made good, in every line of work—skilled or unskilled, professional or highly specialized. All they needed was an opening."

Merits Of Negro Labor

"Negroes secure this opportunity once in a great while—occasionally because employers wish to be fair and just to them, regardless of color; but more often it comes because of the scarcity of white labor and when the pocket-book of the employer is threatened with a loss or a reduction of profits."

"Negroes, both men and women, during the war have had their largest opportunities in the big industrial plants of the North. This was due to the departure of immigrants laborers.

"Sufficient testimony is available to prove conclusively Negro labor on the whole was found to be extremely promising. Negroes were loyal to their employers. They were Americans to the core. Their great advantage was their ability to understand and speak English. They were not easily inflamed against their employers for imaginary grievances. They earned a real opportunity in industry."

"Those who proved unreliable did so because they had no hope instilled in them through their work or had been chosen from a group of idle loafers in some community where Negroes have had no real opportunity for training."

Labor Unions And The Negro

Secretary Jones explained in some detail the relation of Negro industrial workers to white labor organizations. "Negroes are not usually welcomed in the highly organized trades," he said. "The labor unions have refused to accept Negroes as members and on the other hand, they have branded Negroes as 'scabs' for working at lower wage."

"The National and International Councils state to Negroes that there is no discrimination recognized in the constitutions of these great labor organizations; but, in the next breath, they admit that they cannot control their locals—and the locals continue in their work of discrimination!"

"Col. Arthur Woods, who is now working on employment problems for the War Department, states that in the fall there will be a shortage of 7,000,000 men in industry. Perhaps again there will be a new demand for Negro labor in lines where the Ne-

groes' capacities have already been shown, but where the demand, on account of prejudice, has been withheld.

"The best friend the Negro has in industry is the law of supply and demand which will run its course, regardless of human prejudices."

A Constructive Program.

Secretary Jones' constructive program follows:

"Let those who know the facts concerning industry make clear to others that the Negroes are a great less concerned about social equality than those who discuss it most."

"Our country demands, for its full development, the utilization of all its man-power. It is not to the best interest of our country that 11,000,000 of our population, regardless of capacity or inclination, are relegated to the most menial positions in the community.

"To develop Negro workers to their highest efficiency in our large industrial plants, Negro welfare workers should be employed. Competent Negroes should be connected with good jobs. Trade unions should take in all of our man-power. Training and efficiency should go hand in hand."

Strength in Negro Leadership.

Mrs. Helen B. Irvin of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., who is a successful colored leader, declared that "we must face with frankness, justice, and efficiency our modern problems, including our industrial problems; we must recognize the new place which industry holds in our national life; we must apply impartial standards to a number of industrial groups, including colored men and women; we must face squarely our economic problems."

James Robinson spoke on "The Revelations of the Cincinnati Negro Survey." He showed clearly the relation of bad housing to high delinquency and death rates; of federation in social-service work to improved civic and social conditions; of the welfare of 35,000 Negroes to the progress of the entire population of Cincinnati; and of co-operation among Negroes under competent Negro leadership to the advancement of all their best interests.

Negroes Ask for Justice.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the Bureau of Negro Economics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington,

D. C., spoke on "Negro Labor and the TWO WAYS OF HANDLING NEGRO LABOR" at the Christian Advocate, New Order" and made clear the following point: (1) The war has thrust common men into some 'place in the sun.' Men have discovered, for example, the marvelous power of the French peasant and the African native. (2) A new importance has been given to labor by war. Men soon discovered that labor was needed in great quantity to provide food, ships, coal, etc. The ancient motto 'Labor conquers all' has taken on a new meaning. (3) A new Negro has arrived with the new order. Through labor the Negro will receive his chance to win American citizenship. The Negroes of this country constitute the largest available new labor source."

Dr. Haynes frankly stated the wants of American Negroes—(1) an opportunity to get and hold jobs on fair terms with other workers; (2) his willingness to advise with the white agents of the department. But he said, "when it became a question of going into conference with the black official in handling the colored economics, I declined. In the south we tell Negroes what to do, we do not take counsel with them."

While Mr. Kirby was issuing his discarded theory of handling laborers even though they are Negroes, a group of employers in Birmingham were adopting a more modern and a wiser way of handling Negroes. Birmingham held a Community Congress. The Negroes form an important part of the Birmingham's population and were therefore represented in the meeting.

In reporting the meeting the Birmingham Age Herald says:

"Mr. W. B. Driver spoke for the Negroes in a discussion of race relations. His remarks were applauded and consisted of a strong plea for simple justice as provided by law and a fair administration of the law. He declared he had spent much time during the past few months in removing misunderstandings between races, and said much friction could be avoided by a joint committee with wise leadership of the two races.

The white people at Atlantic City who listened attentively to those colored speakers and who asked many searching questions represented a group of community leaders who can do splendid work in crystallizing public sentiment in favor of giving the Negro all that he asks for; namely, a man's chance.

Frank Glass responded for the white people and expressed himself as favoring the joint committee which could act as a clearing house. An interesting talk was made by Dr. W. B. Homes on Industry and Humanity, who emphasized the necessity of employer and employee adopting a more thorough understanding than now exists in Birmingham."

Mr. Kirby should know by this time that

he is under no obligation to employ Negroes but if he does, he must treat with them as men. That day is gone never to return, when any man can tell "Negroes what to do" and "not take counsel with them."

The Southwestern has more than once advised our people against joining labor unions hoping that Southern employers would see the advantage of dealing with the Negro direct. If the Negro is forced into the labor unions the labor situation in the South will be hard to handle. But in any event the Negro will not work under old conditions which were but little better than slavery. There are too many openings in the South where the Negro is wanted—to say nothing of the opportunities in France and parts of the United States, for the Negro to accept Mr. Kirby's terms of employment and we may rest assured that all employers who support the attitude of the President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association will find that the Negro has kindly and considerably relieved them of any embarrassment by accepting employment elsewhere.

RICHMOND JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 7, 1919

HEAR NEGRO DELEGATION

Directors Are Asked to Employ Colored Labor in Departments

Representative negroes were given a hearing yesterday by Director of Public Welfare Levy and Director of Utilities Trafford on their request that something be done toward bettering living conditions in Richmond for the colored people. In the delegation were Giles B. Jackson, attorney; Rev. R. V. Peyton, F. L. Bryant, Rev. William H. Stokes, Rev. M. E. Davis, John A. Hines, George W. Bragg, Keene Miller and Ola B. Stokes. Giles Jackson said lack of employment had caused many colored people to leave Richmond. He asked that the city employ negro labor in the departments. He stated that negroes paid taxes on \$5,000,000 worth of property in Richmond, and he asked for more improvements in the districts populated by the people of his race. The lawyer said the relations between the races in this city were entirely harmonious. The directors promised the delegations to look into the matters that had been called to their attention.

Labor - 1919

United States Department of.

SOUTHERN BUNK.

From accounts in the New Orleans papers there is a man down in Houston, Tex., named John H. Kirby, who is president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Kirby made a address a few days ago before the Southern Pine Manufacturers at the Grunewald Hotel in New Orleans. He started his speech of in grand style with the following high-sounding phrases:

The New York Age
When American citizens gather together, especially in a period like this, when the whole world is undergoing a transition, it is not improper that we should consider some few fundamentals. The fundamentals I want to talk to you about now very briefly are that that relate to the labor situation of this country, then to recite some facts which reached me on my recent visit to Washington, and some facts that I have gleaned out of the press since.

After a lot of the stereotyped bunk which most Southern orators have in their systems and must get off, Mr. Kirby proceeded to the "Washington incident", which, after all, was the thing that weighed most heavily on his mind.

It appears that the gentleman from Texas was in Washington and the suggestion was made to him that he have an interview with Mr. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, and with Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics. According to Mr. Kirby, the statement was made to him that there was no desire on the part of the Labor Department to promote an exodus of Negroes from the South; that the Department realized the necessity of Negro labor to the progress of that section, and desired to do nothing to disturb that progress, but it recognized that the Bureau of Economics was having friction with the white people of the South, and, no doubt, Mr. Kirby, as one well informed regarding local conditions, might have some suggestions to make.

To this courteous invitation Mr. Kirby replied as follows; we give his own words as reported in his New Orleans speech:

I said, "Now, we have no objection to all the Negroes of the South moving away, if they can better their condition. We would not place ourselves in the attitude of undertaking to enslave them, or undertake to prevent their progress. But we recognize them as Negroes. We do not accept them as our equals. I shall be glad to confer with Mr. Post, if he wishes to see me, but I shall not call upon him, and when it comes to sitting in council with Dr. Haynes, a Negro, you will have to excuse me. In the South we tell them what to do, and we do not sit in conference with them and accept their suggestions to us, as to what we should do."

Of course, all of this is pure Southern bunk. If the South has no objections to all the Negroes moving away, why did it call out the police force and the sheriff's posse to try to keep them from leaving a couple of years ago? Mr. Kirby's refusal to sit in conference with a man like Dr. Haynes is merely a reflection on Mr. Kirby's intelligence and good breeding. We have an inkling that this man Kirby has his eye on some sort of political job, and, without question, his refusal to "sit in conference with a 'nigger'"

would be the very strongest platform on which he could run anywhere in the South.

There is always something in all of these old fashioned oratorical effusions that would make a mule smile a sad and weary smile. In the course of his speech at the Grunewald Hotel Mr. Kirby gave off the following which was no doubt greeted by lusty outbursts of the rebel yell:

You are all Southern men. Southern men, regardless of what may be said to the contrary, have always revered the Constitution. You have felt, as your ancestors have felt, that the government formed under the present Constitution was one of the wisest ever created in the world.

Yes, Southern men revere the Constitution so much that they took up arms to overthrow it sixty years ago. They thought so much of the Constitution they have been violating it ever since.

One of the mysteries to us is, what is there to boast of in being Southerner? If the writer were a white man, the last thing he would do would be to boast of being a Southerner; he would try to hide the fact or hang his head in shame for it if he couldn't hide it. Among so-called civilized white men the Southerner is the most backward, the most ignorant, the most uncivilized and the most barbarous in the world. His section is without scholarship, without art and without law and order; it is even without money, except what it can borrow from the North. In its standard of civilization it is far below most of the South American countries. It is the only part of the globe where a human being can with impunity be tortured with red-hot irons and burned alive at the stake.

We repeat, it is a mystery to us why any white man should go about proclaiming that he is a Southerner.

Dr. Haynes, Director Of Negro Economics, Addresses School

Master Club

The Raider Herald
Declares Intelligent Men And Women Of The

Race Must Co-operate With Laboring Masses
And Develop Strong Leadership To Guide And
Aid Them In The Struggle To Make Permanent

The Place Won By War's Urgent Necessities

Dr. George E. Haynes, Professor of Fisk University, Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia University and Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., addressed an audience of sixty (60) business men, preachers, doctors, lawyers, editors and teachers on Saturday evening April 12, at Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the School of Columbia University and Director A. of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., The subject of the discussion was "The Labor Problem and the Negro."

Dr. Haynes said:

"The colored people have been moving northward ever since 1865. The increase or decrease has been determined by the conditions of the negroes."

account of
or labor. Negro labor was now in demand

"It was then that the Department of Labor became especially interested in the problem of Negro labor. A bureau was established to study that phase of the situation and it was clearly shown that three things must be done at once:—that representation should be given in the council of labor; that an attempt should be made to line up the employers; and that approved Negro officials should carry out the work outlined.

As a result conferences were held in ten states and an understanding was reached. The reconstruction period finds Negro labor a success and women employed in every occupation. They are going to stay.

"The Negro laborer is keenly alive to his rights and wants education, improved sanitary conditions, protection in courts and other higher things, and they see the connection with their earning power.

"It is up to the intelligent Negro man and woman to take interest in them and help them in their daily problems and there is a tremendous amount of work that can be done by them".

ROCHESTER N.Y. POST EXPRESS
MAY 14, 1919

Colored Citizens Organize a District Community Council

At a meeting last night in the A. M. E. Zion church, colored people organized a District Community council. The plans of the council were outlined by Professor Thomas. It is to assist colored citizens in obtaining better

housing and working conditions, to furnish wholesome recreative entertainment for the young people and to serve as a protective association.

The following were elected officers: President, Leon Du Bois; vice-presidents, Rev. A. S. Kerney and Mrs. Anna Stockton; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Bundy; corresponding secretary, Viola VanBuren; treasurer, B. J. Hawkins; chaplain, Rev. W. Mays; members of executive committee, Rev. E. D. W. Jones, George Schanck, Rev. H. W. Campbell, Frank Marshall, George Burke, Rev. Collins H. Robinson, W. J. Smith, Mrs. Emma Jenton, John G. Lee and Mrs. Elnora Roberts; programme committee, Mrs. John G. Lee, Elsie Towns, Joseph Scott, Clarence Egglein, Harriet Spencer, H. B. Smith, Emily Bennett, and Mrs. Henry W. Green.

ENTERS NEW WORK AS VOCATIONAL COUNCILOR

On May 1, Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald resigned from the position of examiner assigned to field work for the U. S. Employment Bureau at 139th



MRS. GERTRUDE E. McDougald

street and Seventh avenue, to accept the position of vocational councilor and guide with her office at Public School No. 119, of which Mrs. Tupper is principal.

The War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. has made this work possible by an appropriation and the Henry Street Settlement, which has worked out on a scientific basis the methods of giving advice in choosing trades and studying professions, will make this a part of its no attempt has been made to create work. Through the energy of a group of women headed by Mrs. Albert Erdman, Miss Virginia Potter, Miss Elizabeth Walton and Mrs. Knauth, these advantages are now given to the colored

children.

Mrs. McDougald comes to this vital work with the varied and specialized experience of seven years' teaching in the elementary schools of New York City, three years as vocational councilor at Manhattan Trade School, industrial work with the New York Urban League and the Employment Service. Last summer Mrs. McDougald made the investigation of colored women in industry recently published under the title, "A New Day for the Colored Woman Worker." At the tenth annual conference of Charities and Correction, to be held May 13 at 8 p. m. at the United Charities Building, Mrs. McDougald has been accorded the honor of opening the discussion of the paper by Miss Juliet Povnts on "Labor and Education."

The needs of the colored population are being considered and plans are being devised for their inclusion in the general movement to help better the conditions of the people generally. The program is to be one service to the entire community, regardless of race or creed.

On May 1, Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald resigned from the position of examiner assigned to field work for the U. S. Employment Bureau at 139th

SOLVING NEGRO LABOR PROBLEM

The Voice of the Negro
Statement is issued by the Department of Labor

Believe Co-Operation Between Employers and Negro Laborers Will be Solution.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Washington, May 3.—The department of labor, through the information and education service, today issued a statement on the relationship of negro laborers to their employers.

"That good will and cooperation between white employers, white workers and negroes will do a great deal to solve the future labor problems involving negro workers, is the belief of officials of the department of labor," said the announcement today.

"The department during the war and the past months of reconstruction has formed cooperative negro workers, advisory committees, which leave local problems to local committees, free to make their own decision and to devise means for carrying out efforts to increase the efficiency of negro workers.

"The service rendered by the director of negro economics and his assistants, is of an advisory character, and no attempt has been made to create work. Through the energy of a group of women headed by Mrs. Albert Erdman, Miss Virginia Potter, Miss Elizabeth Walton and Mrs. Knauth, these advantages are now given to the colored

control and character.

The work was undertaken during the war as a means of solving negro labor problems incident to the prosecution of war-work. Negro workers' advisory committees were formed in several states and in many countries to study, plan and advise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of negro labor, with white workers, and with negro workers and aid the United States department of labor in securing from negro laborers greater production in industry and agriculture, through increasing regularity, application and efficiency, by increasing the morale of negra workers and through improving their general condition.

Under the title, "department of labor and the negro problems," a detailed study of the work of the division of negro economics has recently been made by George L. Boyle, special investigator for The Lumber World Review and published in that magazine April 10. This study of the editor, given at some length, with bias, editorial opinion and suggestion tells what has been accomplished and what is being contemplated. The study is of some interest to the lumber trade in view of the large number of negroes employed in that industry in the south. The negro advisory committees were made up of representatives of white employers, of negro wage earners, and, where possible, white wage earners. These committees linked employers, employees and such agencies as churches, lodges, womens' clubs and the like, through which the negro workers were influenced. To supervise the work of these committees, supervisors of negro economics were appointed in nine states where the work was undertaken, four southern and five northern states.

"In short, the aim of the negro economics' work is to do away with possible misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms and fears which prevent amicable adjustment of relations of white employers, negro workers, and white workers, in order that the productive capacity of negroes may be utilized to the full extent without danger to any interest to he others.

Employment Bureau For Soldiers Saved

The Chicago Defender
Scare Is Caused by Failure of Congress to Appro-priate Money

Because of the gift of \$250 per month by the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, made at the solicitation of Forrester B. Washington, supervisor of negro economics, the 28th Street Branch of the Employment Service Bureau for Soldiers and Sailors will not be closed when the majority of employment offices will come to an end March 22, on account of the failure of congress to pass the civil sundries bill.

Get Sufficient Funds

With this pledge of \$250 per month and \$75 per month, which was obtained from other sources, this branch of the soldiers and sailors' bureau, which handles the majority of returning soldiers of this city, will be able to keep at its difficult task until such time as congress convenes again, when an attempt will be made to pass an appropriation for the U. S. employment service.

White Examiners Discharged

The continuance of this office also means that two examiners of the U. S. employment service will be retained, namely George Downing, who will be in charge of the office, and Mrs. Irene Geins, who will be his assistant, who otherwise would have been released with the hundreds of white examiners who are to be discharged.

Office of Economics

Being Investigated

GEORGE L. BOYLE INVESTIGATES ACTIVITIES OF OFFICE OF NEGRO ECONOMICS.

The Voice of the Negro
George L. Boyle, of Washington, who was recently assigned by the Lumber World Review to inquire into the activities of the Office of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, after charges had been made by the President of the National Lumber Manufacturing Association that the Department is engaged in unionizing Negroes in the South, made a report of his findings to the North Carolina Pine Manufacturers at their recent meeting in Richmond, Va.

He declared his belief that the Negro problem is 75 per cent a labor problem and 25 per cent a social problem. It existed long before the war, he said.

The purpose of Mr. Boyle's inquiry was to ascertain the powers of the Office of Negro Economics and the truth or falsity of its alleged activity in unionizing Negroes. He expressed the belief that intelligent Negroes are working for the betterment of their race both as to living conditions and that we have excellent opportunities offered by the housewives of the city.

In preparing the second of his two articles for the Lumber World Review, he said he had drawn up a list of questions to Secretary of Labor Wilson, covering the administrative and legal standing of the Office of Negro Economics and whether or not an effort is being made to unionize Negroes. He had received replies from Secretary Wilson to the effect that the Office of Negro Economics has no executive authority but that executive power is lodged in the Secretary of Labor and that no effort is

being made through the Department to unionize Negroes.

Issued by U. S. Department of Labor, Information and Education Service, Washington.

Employment Bureau's Report

The Richmond Planter
Weekly Labor Bulletin Issued by E. J. Conway, Manager Public Employment Bureau, City Hall week ending March 22, 1919.

Total number persons seeking employment through this Bureau: White male 304; white female 268; colored male 59; colored female 49; total 680.

Number of positions open during the week one hundred and twenty-eight.

All positions were filled with the exception of some domestic jobs.

A slight change in labor conditions is noted by this Bureau, there being a decrease in applicants for work from persons who are non-residents.

Applicants for domestic work show a small increase; but there is still a considerable shortage of colored females.

Weekly Labor Bulletin issued by E. J. Conway, Manager Public Employment Bureau, City Hall, week ending March 15th.

Total number persons seeking employment through this Bureau: White male 409; colored male 51; white female 69; colored female 39; total 768.

Total number positions open during the week—one hundred and thirty.

There seems to be a big surplus of young white men who have had no special training. Calls from employers for this class of labor are very limited. There is also a big surplus of colored boys ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-five, who have been doing inde work. Small demand is shown for this class of labor.

White females are coming in more plentifully, the supply and demand being about equal. There still remains a big shortage of colored females for working for the betterment of their race both as to living conditions and that we have excellent opportunities offered by the housewives of the city.

LaBor - 1919.

United States Department of

THE BLACK MAN'S

CHANCE IS NOW

D. O. Ford Message
By Clements C. Johnson, Assistant to
the Director of Information U. S.
Employment Service.

May 22 1919.

If the negroes of Mississippi and of the South generally will heed the counsels of the wise of their own race and act intelligently upon the advice which is being given them at this time by some of the serious-minded and more intelligent negro educators of the Southern States—those who were born and reared in the South and understand conditions as they actually exist—they will take advantage of the unprecedented opportunities which are presented to them during the reconstruction period and place themselves upon a firm and substantial basis in the industrial life of the country a position from which it will be difficult if not quite impossible to remove them.

Never has there been a time in the history of the country when the white employer has manifested a more sincere desire to help the negro than the present. Scarcely is there an employer of labor in the South who does not earnestly hope that the negro will realize his opportunity and grasp the fact that he will receive just compensation for services rendered; but that he must show a willingness and determination to perform satisfactory service before the employer will advance the rate of his compensation or improve his working conditions to an appreciable extent is an controversial fact and one which the negro must realize in order that he may reap the lasting benefit of conditions which now exist.

This idea was most forcibly expressed recently by William H. Holtzclaw, principal of the Utica (Miss.) Normal and Industrial Institute (colored) in an address delivered at the closing exercises of the Franklin, La., Industrial School when among other things he said:

"The one great thought that should occupy our minds today is the thought of the great opportunity which confronts us at every turn of the highway of our lives. I know that there

wage to enable him to live under present conditions.

"I have studied this condition at are thousands of things that the best people, both white and black would like to see changed, that there are conditions which all of us would like to see bettered, that there are wrongs that ought to be righted and yet despite all those and thousands of others it still remains that few people in history or wages for which they are getting no few people living today for that matter adequate return. Having been an

ter have ever been confronted with employer myself, for a number of such numerous opportunities for advancement as are the people of the negro race. This is what I want you to see. This is the opportunity that there has never been a more important to grasp, for despite distant rosy outlooks I can't feel that the manifest present opportunities will go on for ever if we do not take advantage of them now."

That this negro has grasped the situation comprehensively and realizes its significance to his race is evidenced by the following.

"One of the things I want to see done is a general tightening up of the loose screws along the machinery of our lives. A race is very much like a machine. Take your old plow stock or your wagon, you know that if you are careless and if one screw after another one, nut after another is allowed to loosen up, it is only a matter of time when every bolt in it will be loose and the thing will go to pieces, whereas if you tighten up each bolt as it has a tendency to become loose your plow or your wagon or your wheel-barrow will be given a new lease on life. Herein is our lesson. As a race—we have got to tighten up the bolts. We can't allow this and that yellow pine industry, and unprecedented thing to go wrong, and yet be able to ed prices are being paid for uncertain play our part in this great country and inefficient labor. The United States Employment Service in this State has made a most diligent effort to supply the demand for workers in the mills and on the farms, but until recently with indifferent success, due to the fact that at least 60 per cent. of the negroes who entered the army and went North to work in the munitions plants and other war industries have not returned South, because of a propaganda which has been conducted in an effort to alienate them from and prevent their return to the South; and further, to an influence which is, in some respects, more insidious and the source of which is as yet uncertain,

which is urging those who have remained at home, both male and female, to demand higher wages and

better working conditions without regard to the quality or efficiency of the service rendered.

This influence is being combated with all the resources at the disposal of the Employment Service in Mississippi, and it is gratifying to note that as a result conditions are already beginning to show encouraging signs of improvement. Southern negroes who have gone to the industrial centers of the North and East are getting homesick and are beginning to manifest a sense of their obligation to the Southern employer by indicating a willingness to come back South and get down to good, honest and steady employment; and in order to encourage them, the employers, both in the mills and on the farms, are offering attractive wages and improved working conditions. I know whereof I speak when I say that there are some people among us who, when they work for wages, destroy more stuff for their employer and lose more tools than the value of their wages. If such people, therefore, are paid the wages they think they are worth, their employers would be broke in spite of their efforts.

"Let me repeat, that before we can demand the highest wages we must becomes convirced of the sincerity of not only become skilled workmen, skilled and scientific in cultivating the land and of all the other occupations of our Southland, but we must become more carefully trained in the care of the other man's goods."

Comparing conditions which prevail in the South with those of other sections of the country, as effecting the negro, this significant statement is made:

"I have just returned from a two months trip through the East and Middle West, where I have interviewed and addressed thousands of people of my race; have spent days and days in the lrger cities an have seen them at their work, and after all, I am more convinced than ever before that it is right here in the South that the masses are safe and secure in the industrial life of the South by demonstrating his desire to work out their salvation. Here it is far removed from the rigors of an uncharitable climate, among the people with whom we are acquainted, and often sympathize with us far more than we realize; it is here, fit. If he is wise he will grasp it and repeat, that we must work out our salvation.

"So far as I have been able to determine, there is no opportunity in the Northern States for the negro, outside the cities. He can't buy the land

in the rural districts and establish himself a home, and further, he is not wanted on the farm when anyone else can be had. In the cities, as a matter of fact, he is wanted, but the conditions around him compel him to spend his money almost as fast as he makes it; so that only the most wide-awake of our people seem to get a start. Down here it is different. Whether in the city or country, the negro has an opportunity to buy a home, settle down and find all the work that he wants."

The white employers of negro labor in the south is now and has always been more than willing to meet the negro half way in their industrial relations, and if the negro will only prove to the white man that he is willing to render honest and efficient service for the compensation received, the pay will be just and liberal. But

the negro must realize that it would be wages, destroy more stuff for their employer and lose more tools than the value of their wages. If such people, therefore, are paid the wages they think they are worth, their employers would be broke in spite of their efforts.

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"So far as I have been able to determine, there is no opportunity in the Northern States for the negro, outside the cities. He can't buy the land

in the rural districts and establish himself a home, and further, he is not wanted on the farm when anyone else can be had. In the cities, as a matter of fact, he is wanted, but the conditions around him compel him to spend his money almost as fast as he makes it; so that only the most wide-awake of our people seem to get a start. Down here it is different. Whether in the city or country, the negro has an opportunity to buy a home, settle down and find all the work that he wants."

The white employers of negro labor in the south is now and has always been more than willing to meet the negro half way in their industrial relations, and if the negro will only prove to the white man that he is willing to render honest and efficient service for the compensation received, the pay will be just and liberal. But

Director Of Negro Economics Publishes Article In The Public Appealing For National Commission To Adjust Racial Matters

Declares That Every Program For National And Community Reconstruction Should Include Adequate

Provision For The Negro

The Daily Herald
That there should be a nation-wide economic justice of both landless peasants and industrial workers, educational adjustment, improvement of housing and living conditions, and health and sanitation surroundings. He points out that such evils as lynching should be met by force of national opposition.

Speaking of the public press, he says, "Last, but by no means least, if the public press of the country could be led to adopt a national attitude of seeking and giving publicity to the better side of Negro character and life, of emphasizing better racial cooperation and racial relations, much good would be accomplished."

In the article in the Public, the writer cites an illustration of what a nation-wide program might accomplish, the effect of trained leadership which the educational work of fifty years promoted by the Church Missionary Societies that did the pioneer work for Negro education. He cites, too, the plan of organization so successfully undertaken by the Department of Labor in its Negro Workers Advisory Committees in nine States, four South and five North, following conferences of white and colored citizens who freely discussed co-operative plans and policies for meeting common labor problems.

In advocating in the article a national committee or commission, Dr. Haynes says:

"Now that the war is over and the greater problems of reconstruction are confronting the Nation, cannot a larger step be taken in making national and permanent this experiment in democratic race adjustment? The

principle adopted by the Department Cost Is Less Than \$50,000.

of Labor of giving Negroes representation in council when matters affecting their interest are being considered and decided should receive wider application. Might we not have a national cooperative committee or commission to stimulate and coordinate the many private and governmental efforts to secure just adjustment of

N.Y.C.C.A.L.

JULY 15, 1919

LABOR BUREAU

TO KEEP UP WORK

AMONG NEGROES

INSTITUTION WILL STUDY CONDITIONS AND MOVE-MENTS OF COLORED WORKERS IN U. S.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—By special order of Secretary of Labor Wilson, the work of the Division of Negro Economics, established as a necessary war activity of the Department of Labor, will be continued as a permanent institution as long as funds are available, it was learned today.

At the Department of Labor today was explained that it is felt advisable to continue the work of the division because of the delicate and difficult problems involved in eliminating race friction, a matter said to be particularly important during the reconstruction period. Secretary of Labor Wilson holds that the Division of Negro Economics proved extremely successful during the war in improving relations between Negro workers and their white employers and white workmen.

One of the principal problems to be handled now, it is stated, is the adjustment of difficulties growing out of the migration of nearly 500,000 colored workers who went from the South to Northern communities in response to the demand of war industries. A large percentage of the migrants have found employment in the steel mills and other great industries of Pennsylvania.

Scientific Study Is Planned.

Other work planned as part of the permanent program of the Negro economics division includes scientific studies of the condition and movements of Negro workers, with current statistics of shortage and surplus in various localities which would be available when needed. It is also proposed to continue work along the lines of securing the co-operation of white employers and Negro workers to improve the productive efficiency of the colored race and better racial relations in industry.

Less than \$50,000 was expended by the division for all its work during the past fiscal year, and it is the hope of the Department of Labor that at least this amount may be made available to maintain the division until next July. Temporarily, a skeleton office force is holding the service together because of lack of funds.

Calls for the service are reaching Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the division, from a number of states, North and South. In New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio private associations have already taken over several of the field examiners whom the department is not at present able to support. One of the field men in North Carolina is being retained by a large firm as part of its permanent staff because of the value of his labor adjustment work.

A New Color Line

The Public 2/8/19

THERE is a widespread feeling of uneasiness among Southerners about the returning Negro soldiers. The Negroes of the nation, North and South, are manifesting a restlessness not heretofore known among them. Some

local bodies of white citizens in the South have considered the prohibition of the sale of firearms to Negroes. Thousands of young Negroes

who have never been fifty miles from their homes will soon be back from France. For a space, at least, they have tasted of freedom. Many of them went out illiterate. They come back with the rudiments of education, and with minds sharpened and made alert by contact with other people. Men who were the sons and grandsons of slaves have square shoulders, straight backs, and know how to shoot. The South is thinking

very hard.

Two different policies of dealing with the Negro are before the nation for choice. One is the traditional Bourbon policy of enforcing white supremacy by brute force. The Kuklux Klan is reported to have reappeared in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Lynching has increased, apparently, in the last few months.

The inevitable effect of this policy is plain. The Negro people are not in the calm state of mind they were five years ago, before the war.

There is a new spirit and a different policy springing up, however. The great majority of intelligent white citizens in the South see the

futility of force, and are looking toward justice as the means of promoting race betterment.

Old antagonisms founded upon previous conditions, political and economic, are breaking down. The trade unions are beginning to invite Negroes to organize. Men of standing in the South are beginning to preach the responsibility of the South for the education of the Negro, of the colored race and better racial relations in court and school.

This issue a national commission on Negro adjustment. Nothing is more needed at the present time.

President, and to men like Secretary Baker and ent time.

Secretary Wilson, who, during the war have used their official power to give the Negro a fair chance in the army and in industry alike. But the time has come for larger measures. Dr.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM

3-25-19

Director Of Negro Economics Receives Report Of Policy Of North Carolina Manufacturing Company Towards Its Large Body Of Negro Workers

GOOD TREATMENT AND GOOD WAGES BRING SPLENDID RESULTS

Information regarding one of the most successful experiences in the employment of Negroes ever undertaken in this country has been received by the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, from R. M. Andrews, one of its field investigators in North Carolina, in a report on the policy of a large manufacturing company operating 17 plants in the United States and Canada. The North Carolina plant investigated by Mr. Andrews is said to be typical of the lot.

In view of the facts recently brought out by investigators of Negro migration in 1916-17, and the consequent labor shortages in certain parts of the South, the report is of very practical interest, for the Negroes employed by this company are so well satisfied with conditions that they seldom leave their employment.

At the North Carolina plant, 900 of the 1700 workers are Negroes, mostly from North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The company expects soon to employ 1200 Negroes there. The total Negro population of the town is about 2,000.

The average worker makes \$100 a month without difficulty, working an 8-hour day, and as the work is not physically exacting, can almost dou-

men are given the preference. Colored leaders, in cooperation with the company, have succeeded in almost eliminating drunkenness and other vices.

A representative of the Department of Labor has organized at the North Carolina plant a Negro workers' advisory committee.

HOW COLORED WOMEN ARE ENTERING TRADES

Girl Who Works Without Pay to Learn Soon Making Highest Wages.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS

JULY 21, 1919

BY CARL SANDBURG.

This is the seventh of a series of articles dealing with the large and growing colored population of Chicago, and with the remarkable problems, affecting the entire city, resulting from the influx of negroes, mainly from the south.

A colored woman entered the office of a north side establishment where artificial flowers are manufactured.

"I have a daughter 17 years old," she said to the proprietor.

"All places filled now," he answered.

"I don't ask a job for her," came the mother's reply. "I want her to learn how to do the work like the white girls do. She'll work for nothing. We don't ask wages, just so she can learn."

So it was arranged for the girl to go to work. Soon she was skilled and drawing wages with the highest in the shop. Other colored girls came in. And now the entire group of fifteen girls that worked in this north side shop have been transferred to a new factory on the south side, near their homes. At the same time a number of colored girls have gone into home work in making artificial flowers.

How Doors Are Opened.

Such are the casual, hit-or-miss incidents by which the way was opened for colored working people to enter one industry on the same terms as the white wage earners.

Doll hats, lamp shades, millinery—these are three branches of manufacture where colored labor has entered factories and has also begun home work. Colored workers, with their bundles of finished goods on which the entire family has worked, going to the contractor to turn in the day's output are now a familiar sight in some neighborhoods. In one residence a colored woman employs seven girls, who come to the house every day and make lamp shades, which are later delivered to a contractor. The first week in July thirty girls were placed in one millinery shop.

A notable recent development, partly incidental to conditions of war industry, is the entrance of colored women into garment factories, particularly where women's and children's garments are made. In Chicago in the last year they have been assigned to the operation of

power machines making children's clothes, women's apparel, overalls and rompers.

Kitchen Help in Restaurants.

Out of 170 firms in Chicago that employed colored women for the first time during the war, 42, or 24 per cent, were to the neatness of my personal appearance on the street or when sitting in the front doorways. I will refrain from wearing dustcaps, bungalow aprons, house clothing and bedroom shoes when out of doors. I will arrange my toilet within doors and not on the front porch. I will insist upon the use of rear entrances for coal dealers and hucksters. I will refrain from loud talking and objectionable deportment on street cars and in public places. I will do my best to prevent defacement of property, either by children or adults."

Two photographs went with this creed. One showed an unclean, messy front porch, the other a clean, well kept front porch. Such is the propaganda of order and decency carried on earnestly and ceaselessly by clubs, churches and leagues of colored people, struggling to bring along the backward ones of a people whose heritage is 200 years of slavery and fifty years of industrial boycott.

One Woman's Confession.

As an aside from the factual and the humdrum of the foregoing, here is a letter, vivid with roads and bypaths of spiritual life, written by a colored woman to her sister in Mississippi. It is a frank confession of one sister soul to another of what life has brought, and as a document is worth more than stacks of statistics.

"My Dear Sister—I was agreeably surprised to hear from you and to hear from home. I am well and thankful to say I am doing well. The weather and everything else was a surprise to me when I came. I got here in time to attend one of the greatest revivals in the history of my life. Over 500 people joined the church. We had a Holy Ghost shower. You know I like to have run wild. It was snowing some nights and if you didn't hurry you could not get standing room.

"Please remember me kindly to any who ask of me. The people are rushing here by the thousands, and I know if you Spanish Caucasian blood. But as she come and rent a big house you can get frankly admits that she is one-eighth African and seven-eighths Caucasian, she has exactly when you are coming. I am not been refused admission to other buildings keeping house. I am living with my brother and his wife. My son is in California, but will be home soon. He spends his winter in California. I can get a nice place for you to stop until you can look around and see what you want.

Works for \$1.50 a Day.

"I am quite busy. I work for a packing company in the sausage department. My daughter and I work in the same department. We get \$1.50 a day and we pack so many sausages we don't have much time to play, but it is a matter of a dollar with me and I feel that God made the path and I am walking therein.

"Tell your husband work is plentiful here and he won't have to loaf if he wants to work. I know unless old man A—changed it was awful with his soul. Well, I guess I have said about enough. I will be delighted to look into your face once more in life. Pray for me, for I am heaven bound. I have made too many rounds to slip now. I know you will pray for me, for prayer is the life of any sensible man or woman. Good-by."

The report of a study jointly directed by representatives of the Consumers League, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Russell Sage foundation and other organizations,

recommends that greater emphasis be placed on the training of the colored girl by more general education and more trade training through apprenticeship and trade schools, and also that every effort be made to stimulate trade organization among colored women by education of colored women working toward organization, education of colored workers for industrial leadership and keener understanding of colored women in industry among organized and unorganized white workers. And, lastly, an appreciation and acceptance of the colored woman in industry by the American employer and the public at large is urged.

Creed of Cleanliness.

A creed of cleanliness was issued in thousands of copies by the Chicago Urban League during the big influx of colored people from the south. It recognized that the woman, always the woman is finally responsible for the looks and upkeep of a household, and made its appeal in the following language:

"For me! I am an American citizen. I am proud of our boys 'over there,' who have contributed soldier service. I desire to render citizen service. I realize that our soldiers have learned new habits of self-respect and cleanliness. I desire to help bring about a new order of living in this community. I will attend hotels or restaurants, which hired them as kitchen help or bus girls. Twenty-one, or 12 per cent, were hotels or apartment houses which hired them as chambermaids. Nineteen laundries, 12 garment-factories, seven stores, and eight firms, hiring laborers and janitresses, make up the rest of the 170. The packing industry, of course, leads all others in employment of both colored men and women as workers. Occupations that engaged still others during the war were picture framers, capsule makers, candy wrappers, tobacco strippers, noodle makers, nut shellers, furniture sandpaperers, corset repairers, paper box makers, ice cream cone strippers, poultry dressers and bucket makers.

In a building near the public library is a colored woman who conducts a hair-dressing parlor. She employs three white girls. All the patrons are white. The

proprietress herself could easily pass for ask of me. The people are rushing here by the thousands, and I know if you Spanish Caucasian blood. But as she come and rent a big house you can get frankly admits that she is one-eighth African and seven-eighths Caucasian, she has exactly when you are coming. I am not been refused admission to other buildings keeping house. I am living with my brother and his wife. My son is in California, but will be home soon. He spends his winter in California. I can get a nice place for you to stop until you can look around and see what you want.

Discrimination Slowly Breaking.

Here and there, slowly and by degrees, the line of color discrimination breaks. A large chain of dairy lunchrooms in Chicago employs colored bus girls, cooks and dishwashers and depends almost entirely on colored help to do the rougher work.

More notable yet is the fact that a downtown business college informs employment bureaus that it is able to place any and all colored graduates of the college in positions as stenographers and typists. In a few loop stores colored salesgirls are employed. In one shoe store beginning this policy, a white girl filed complaint. The manager investigated and found there was no objection except from this one white girl, who was thereupon dismissed.

A mattress factory opened wage earning opportunities to colored women in the last year. Two taxicab companies now hire women as cleaners. The foregoing list of occupations just about completes the recital of progress in this regard in Chicago in the last year.

Colored women were occupied during the war in various cities in making soldiers' uniforms, horses' gas masks, belts, puttees, leggings, razor blade cases,

gloves, veils, embroideries, raincoats, books, cigars, cigarettes, dyed furs, millinery, candy, artificial feathers, buttons, marabou and women's garments.

Trained Observer's Comment.

The comment of a trained industrial observer on the colored woman as a machine operators is as follows:

"Few as yet are skilled as machine or hand operators. Because of their newness to industrial work, the majority have been put on processes requiring no training and small manual ability. They are employed at repetitive hand operations, and occasionally run a foot press or a power sewing machine. In one millinery shop, however, the superintendent said that every colored worker in his shop preferred machine operation to hand work."

Replacement for colored women, however, does not mean advancement in the same sense as for white women. Because the white woman has been in industry for a long time, and is more familiar with industrial practices, she is less willing to accept bad working conditions.

Meanwhile the steel companies continue to assert that they are getting their crews filled and that their production figures are proving it. The strikers deny this and continue to maintain that their ranks are virtually intact save at McKeesport, where William Murphy, strike organizer, admitted to-day that there had been defections from the union ranks.

On the other hand, there was reported to-day the first closing of fabricating plants in this region because of the lack of raw steel.

Inquiries as to the general attitude of white workers toward the introduction of colored women brought conflicting reports. About half the employers claimed that their white workers had no objection to the colored women; that the colored workers were either cordial or entirely indifferent toward them. Of the other half, some said their white workers objected when

The negroes for the most part have remained at work where they are employed in the steel mills. Most of them came here as common laborers. They segregated. Still others were willing to let the colored workers do unskilled work, but refused to allow them on the skilled processes.

I. W. W. URGE REVOLT BY NEGRO MILL MEN

Pittsburgh and Ohio Steel Districts Flooded With Lurid Literature.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 8, 1919

CLASS HATREDS STIRRED

Steel City's Mayor Gets Red Pamphlets and Police Are on the Alert.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—With the steel strike apparently settling into a long-drawn-out struggle, local officials are not concerned so much over the prospects of disorder arising from this specific industrial situation as they are over an eruption of I. W. W.ism unconnected with the strike.

Mayor Babcock received copies to-day of the I. W. W. literature that was dis-

tributed among the negroes of Akron, Ohio. Pittsburg alone has a black population of 26,000, while the district hereabout has many negroes, brought from the South in the stress of war work.

Agitation has been going on here among the colored residents for months, according to reports to the police, and it is frankly feared in many quarters that trouble may come to a head in the municipal elections in the city. In the crowded Fifth ward there is a hot three-cornered contest for Alderman among a negro and two white men.

The raid on the I. W. W. quarters at Weirton to-day is typical of the extreme care with which the local authorities throughout the district are watching this situation. They say that if legitimate labor union activity has been forced to suffer under these measures the measures are warranted by the gravity of the situation.

Statements Continue to Clash.

Meanwhile the steel companies continue to assert that they are getting their crews filled and that their production figures are proving it. The strikers deny this and continue to maintain that their ranks are virtually intact save at McKeesport, where William Murphy, strike organizer, admitted to-day that there had been defections from the union ranks.

On the other hand, there was reported to-day the first closing of fabricating

plants in this region because of the lack of raw steel. The General Fireproofing Company, the Preston Steel Company and the United Engineering Company in the Youngstown district were forced to cease operations, as they had no materials with which to work. In all they employ nearly 8,000 men.

The negroes for the most part have remained at work where they are employed in the steel mills. Most of them came here as common laborers. They segregated. Still others were willing to let the colored workers do unskilled work, but refused to allow them on the skilled processes.

Authorities here do not profess to know how far the I. W. W. propaganda has gone among the negroes, and for publication, particularly in the local press, they are putting on the soft pedal. They have been busy in a quiet way, however, and believe that they will be in shape to act as definitely as did the authorities at Weirton should occasion demand.

I. W. W. Web Set for Negroes.

The I. W. W. literature which Mayor Babcock obtained was shrewdly calculated to stir up the negroes here and to get them into the control of the I. W. W. leaders who have been pretty soundly trounced in certain minor efforts they have made to get control of or influence in the unions conducting the steel strike.

One I. W. W. pamphlet bears a picture of the burned body of a negro boy presented in a fashion as sensational as that in which the steel strikers put out their picture of the crushed head of Mrs. Snellins, the steel striker martyr.

I. W. W. and is entitled: "Justice for the negro; how he can get it." It relates that two lynchings a week have been recorded for years and that even during the war when colored soldiers were "fighting for democracy" ninety-one of their race were lynched at home. It then sets forth the industrial and social injustices to which the negro is subjected throughout the country and calls to his attention the fact that he

is not welcomed in any union but the "one big union," the I. W. W.

It quotes the New York Times to the effect that the negro death rate in cities is 287.1 a 1,000, while that for whites is 147.1, attributing the larger negro rate to the inferior quarters in which they are obliged to live. It says the wages of negro kitchen employees in New York city average \$20 a week less than those of white men in similar tasks.

Literature to Stir Negroes.

"Throughout this land of liberty, so-called," says the pamphlet, "the negro worker is treated as an inferior; he is underpaid in his work and overcharged in his rent; he is poked about, cursed and spat upon; in short, he is treated not as a human being, but as an animal, a beast of burden for the ruling class. When he tries to improve his condition he is shoved back into the mire of degradation and poverty and told to keep his place."

"He has, however, one weapon the master class fears—the power to fold his arms and refuse to work for the community until he is guaranteed fair treatment. Remember how alarmed the South became over the emigration of colored workers two years ago and what desperate means were used to try to keep them from leaving the mills and cotton fields?

"The only power of the negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can he put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

"Most labor organizations, however, shut their doors to the colored people. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from any of its unions as an inferior. In those to which he is admitted he is treated as an inferior. The negro has no chance in the old line trade unions. They do not want them. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their officials who discourage strikes for higher wages or shorter hours are always ready, as in the case of the switchmen's union, to permit a strike to prevent the employment of colored men.

"This narrow minded policy of excluding the negro from the trade unions of the country forces him to become a strike breaker against his will by closing legitimate occupations to him. The consequence is racial conflicts such as the frightful tragedy in East St. Louis in 1917.

"There is one international labor organization in this country that admits the colored worker on a footing of absolute equality with the whites—the Industrial Workers of the World."

The pamphlet then offers the negro absolute equality in the ranks of the I. W. W. and pleads that the organization aims for more than a mere "less work and more pay."

"But the I. W. W. does not limit its aims as do the trade unions," continues the pamphlet, "to less work and more pay. Its greatest object is the complete emancipation of the working class. As long as the workers hold their jobs only by permission of some employer they are not free. As long as there is one class that lives in ease and idleness off labor they are industrial slaves.

"... freedom for the workers will come when everybody does his share of the work of the world and when the take control of the industries and operate them—not as at present, for the benefit of the leisure class, but for the welfare of society as a whole."

I concludes: "Fellow workers of the colored race, do not expect justice or fair treatment as a gift from the ruling

glasses. You will get from them nothing but what you are strong enough to take. In union there is strength."

"The only power that the workers of any race or nationality have is their power to act together as workers. We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the "One big Union"

"Of the
"Industrial Workers of the World."

Carnegie Steel Claims Gains.

The Carnegie Steel Company is well satisfied with the situation, said one of its officers to-night.

"We are in fine shape," he said, "and the number of men returning runs into three figures at several plants. One hundred and fifty strikers went to work at Homestead to-day and almost as many at Clairton. On every shift we are filling various crews on mills and at furnaces, with the result showing in our tonnage reports. In some instances strikers are returning and taking jobs inferior to what they held before the strike, their old jobs having been filled.

"There are no further reports of disorder. The men went to work and are beginning to realize the futility of running away any longer."

as elected are, Chairman J. T. Brown William Dill, Jos. Queenman, R. D Brooks, N. F. Berry, J. A. Joyner Thos. H. Alston, H. H. Ham, R. W. Bell.

SHIP OWNERS REPULSE STRIKING DOCKMEN

N Y C WORLD
OCTOBER 31, 1919

Reiterate at Conference They Will Stand Upon Adjustment Board's Wage Award.

A meeting yesterday afternoon of representatives of 102 steamship companies and a committee from longshoremen's locals loyal to T. V. O'Connor, international head of the union, accomplished nothing except reiteration of the determination of the steamship men to stand upon the award of the National Adjustment Commission.

The steamship men also repeated they would have no dealings with Dick Butler, leader of the insurgents, and F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, one of the members of Mayor Hylan's mediation committee.

Frederick Toppin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, denied at 3:30 P. M. that he knew anything about arrangements for such a conference. Late in the afternoon he was seen leaving the conference, but refused to discuss it.

Joseph McGuire, of Local 874, told reporters what had happened from the union's point of view. He was referred to as spokesman by Mr. O'Connor and John F. Riley, head of the District Council of Longshoremen, who had been present at the meeting.

McGuire said the committee represented locals of riggers, clerks and checkers and other longshoremen's bodies, about fifteen in all. He emphasized the refusal of the steamship men to have anything to do with Butler or Vaccarelli, and said their determination not to give the men more than the 70 cents an hour provided by the National Adjustment Commission would be placed before meetings of the locals this morning. He thought 70 per cent. of the men would return to work if it were not for agitators. Hugh Murphy of Local 791 declared the men would not go back for less than 85 cents an hour.

The Shipping Board announced yesterday that eighty of its ships were being "worked," and that over 8,000 longshoremen were at their posts. The general situation was described as greatly improved.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, following his policy of not tolerating "professional strikebreakers" in that city, sent back to Manhattan yesterday about forty negroes who had been brought to Pier B, Jersey City, to aid in unloading the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi.

New York, June 30.—The best annual convention of the National Association of Headwaiters held in recent years was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week at the National headquarters of the association, No. 436 Lenox avenue, New York City. The association

which has been in existence for over twenty years and which takes into its membership headwaiters, side waiters and other employees connected with dining room service, has up to the convention this year, afforded

death benefits for only men in the headwaiter class. An amendment to the constitution which was proposed by Dr. B. C. Waller, Secretary of the

Association, was adopted and will give to the side men death benefits and other rights which have hereto

fore been confined to the men in the headwaiter class. This move is made to attract the side men to the organization and is carrying out an agreed plan for broadening the scope of activities of the organization.

The following officers were elected for the term of two years: President A. M. Thompson; 1st Vice President L. S. McLane; 2nd Vice President W. E. Reed; 3rd Vice President, S. A. Patterson; Secretary, Dr. B. C. Waller; Treasurer, Jos. T. Lee. The members of the Board of Governor

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

UNFAIR PLAY.

Six members of the steel strikers' union were arrested a few days ago in Youngstown, Ohio on a charge of planning to set fire to the home of George Hall, a negro strike breaker.

What good can come of this sort of rampaging and disorder? Can the strikers bring about an amicable adjustment of affairs by burning homes and other forms of law breaking? Surely this is not a sane viewpoint as occurrences of this sort certainly irritate rather than soothe the feelings of the steel magnates and their cohorts.

OCTOBER 24, 1919

The sooner the real meaning of law and order is brought to bear upon these radicals, mostly foreigners, the sooner will the entire universe settle down to tranquility and contentment.

This is just another instance of where Americanization work, had it been instituted years ago, would have prevented such clashes among the working forces.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS DENY SCAB CHARGES

The New York Age 11-8-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Germantown, Pa.—At the first conference of industrial girls, held recently at Greenfields, the summer camp of the Germantown Association, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, the delegates protested against the accusation that they underbid the white girls, insisting that when they accept a lower wage scale it is through ignorance

The conference declared that the great need during the present industry of the wage received by white girls.

The most urgent problem throughout the discussion was the matter of equality of industrial opportunity. Colored girls are not admitted to factories or business positions, and high school graduates with stenographic training are forced to take domestic positions because nothing else is open to them, it is charged. It was also stated that colored girls working on the same work as white girls in a shirt factory receive one cent a dozen less for the same work in many factories and that only the lower grade of work is open to them.

Nine Occupations Represented.

There were present at this important conference twenty-four delegates and thirteen volunteer helpers and local and national secretaries. The delegates represented the seven clubs of colored industrial girls in the East Central Field, four in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore and one in Germantown, comprising a club membership of over five hundred. They were drawn from nine occupations including a group of shirtwaist makers, four in domestic service and others employed as waitresses, hosiery mill operators, embroidery and clothing factory operators, laundresses, dentists' assistants and teachers.

The conference was opened with a discussion led by Miss Eva D. Bowles of the Young Women's Christian Association and all the things girls like to do in clubs were brought up for consideration. Plans for mixed parties for social service work, membership and finance and education were threshed out by the delegates.

(By T. Thomas Fortune)

Washington, D. C.—The news of the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, which reached this city Monday morning, came as a profound shock to all the inhabitants of the National capital. Here he spent eight years of his eventful life, and as holding the highest office in the gift of the people, furnished two administrations, with more tremors and quakes, felt in all parts of the world, than any other President.

Take him all in all, Theodore Roosevelt was a man, intensely human, an All-American patriot and a model of the highest type of the Christian husband and father. He was color blind and without prejudices as to races, and earnestly desired to do the right thing even when constrained to do the wrong thing.

In his death I have sustained a personal loss. I believe the Afro-American people have lost the best and strongest friend they have in the United States, and God knows they have few enough friends of influence in the public life of the Nation.

* * *

The other day Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia; John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, came and went an hour in the Nation's capital, strong and capable men, who once in happier days held high presidential offices here. They come and go, seeming to be drawn here from time to time by unseen spirits of them "ghosts of their dead selves," revisiting the scenes which they were once great among the great. They will keep on coming and going, until, as Lord Alfred Tennyson hath sung it, they "go out to sea," and, may be, "with no moaning of the boat." It is the same with white

ghosts who were once distinguished here as men—they come and go.

But one of them will not come here again. George H. White, former Congressman from North Carolina, died at Philadelphia last week. He was a successful man, one of the most successful the race ever had, in making reputation and money, and in keeping in tact the money and reputation even unto the day of his death.

Mr. White and I were room and class mates at Howard University in 1874-5. He was a strong and brave man, who made the most of his opportunities, and he was a splendid friend.

* * *

During the past week I had an opportunity of coming in contact with a

big bunch of labor Negroes, who are here attending a conference of the Thrift Race of the World, and its affiliate the Thrift American Citizens' Union. When the two organizations are whipped into working shape it is hoped it will become to the Afro-American laborers what the American Federation of Labor is to the white laborers.

I shall say more of the organizations when they are perfected.

The thing that struck me most forcibly in contact with these laboring men, mostly from the Southern States, is

their deep-seated distrust of what we call "Educated Negroes," who, they appear to imagine, have no other object in view in associating with them than to deceive and rob them. It is a very significant race development. What I have observed during the past week is a live sign, a very wide gall

is being developed between the educated people and the uneducated laboring people of the race. Perhaps the tricky, double dealing, corrupt and purchasable politicians of the race,

past and present, and the questionable methods of many of our professional people are responsible for the distrust.

However that may be, it is a dangerous thing, and efforts should be made to counteract it by our educated and professional people, who should enjoy the confidence and not the distrust of our wage-earning laboring people.

Invites Negroes

to Debate Issue

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., JANUARY 1, 1919

Sands Would Meet Any or

All on Labor Union
Question.

A challenge to the colored race in Springfield and George R. Thornton in particular, issued by Charles E. Sands of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, to debate in public the question of the benefits to be derived by colored workers joining the union, has been turned down. The challenge arose as the result of statements made by Mr. Thornton and other speakers at a meeting Jan. 1 of the Springfield branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when Mr. Thornton said the unions have always used the colored workers as a stepping stone. He also asserted that colored waiters are em-

ployed in the best hotels and clubs in the city and are in a position to command good wages and hours, and would not gain by joining the union.

Rev. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, was the principal speaker at that meeting, which took place in the Third Baptist Church. Mr. Sands, after reading

these statements in the newspapers, called up Mr. DeBerry and asked him if he could arrange a public debate to thresh out the proposition and said he would be glad to argue the question with Mr. Thornton or other speakers.

Mr. DeBerry suggested that possibly a debate could be arranged before the society of the colored people and he would ask Mr. Thornton if he would debate it. This was agreeable to Mr. Sands, but neither Mr. Thornton or other representative of the colored race has yet been found to accept the challenge.

In reply to the statements of Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sands said yesterday: "The colored waiters in Springfield are getting just about half the wages received by the white union waiters, and they don't get a day off in seven without having it deducted from their pay. The waiters at the Kimball Hotel are getting \$1 a day, and at the time we struck there we were asking \$2. They are getting \$35 a month at The Worthy and if organized the hotel would have to pay them \$60. They are getting \$55 a month at the Nayasset Club, while the white waiters there were getting \$15 a week before they struck. They wouldn't be getting even that much if it wasn't for our organization. We were getting more at the Kimball three years ago than they are getting now."

"As for our using the colored men as a stepping stone, I don't see them refusing to take the wages they are getting even now through our efforts, and they are benefiting by the laws we have had enacted. As long as the colored workers look to the high-brows of their race for counsel they must look to them for legislation which will adequately protect them. Wherever colored workers are organized they are getting the same conditions and wages as white men."

There are 50 or 60 professional colored waiters and about 10 colored cooks in Springfield, Sands said, and the minimum number required for a separate local under the present charter is only 10. The union admits all nationalities, creeds, sexes and races except Chinese, Mr. Sands said.

WHITE SWITCH CREWS

OBJECT TO NEGROES

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
JANUARY 12, 1919

Refuse to Work With Them in Nonconnah Yards.

ASK NEGROES' DISMISSAL

General Superintendent Egan Appeals to and Has Reported the Trouble to Higher Officials of the Y. & M. V. at Chicago.

Because they objected to working with negroes, the white switchmen and

yardmen employed by the Y. & M. V. Railroad at the Nonconnah yards on the 4 o'clock shift did not go to work Saturday at that hour.

This action was taken following the failure of the management to discharge the negro switchmen and yardmen, as was demanded in a petition which the white workmen presented to E. Bodamer, superintendent of terminals, to be effective at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Col. A. H. Egan, general superintendent of the Y. & M. V., was notified of the petition and he in turn made it known to the main office in Chicago.

Col. Egan stated last night that he had been assured that full crews would be working this morning on the 8 every night.

More food is being sent out to the strikers as a result of the wonderful response from the New York workers

which now control the railroads it is to help the relief work, he said. contrary to the rules to discriminate against any employee or official because all feeling having been engendered by of race, color or creed. Furthermore, he close quarters that the scabs were it is a part of the regulations that kept in, he said. The police reported every employee must give the usual and that 81 arrests had been made by the reasonable notice of his intention to quit work. The law which authorized Constabulary, who are now on federal control of the roads has the guard inside the mill as well as out-provision that any person that hinders the free and unhampered operation of the railroads is subject, upon conviction, to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.

Col. Egan expressed the hope that the matter would be amicably settled soon.

No disorder was reported at the yards yesterday. The action of the white Cossacks. The men were trampled as switch crews and yardmen was taken they lay on the streets by the horses' on their own initiative and not ashoof. Brown informed The Call.

members of any of the railroad brotherhoods, it was stated yesterday.

Scores were hurt, including women and children, he said.

Recently, a speaker for the Polish government addressed a mass meeting of Polish workers in Pittsburgh getting permission to do so only after he had given the police a pledge that he would not discuss the strike.

This instruction was obeyed to the letter. He told his audience, which included steel strikers and scabs that in Poland the eight-hour day and the six-hour day on Saturday had been established by the new government. Then he added:

"You have probably got it here (meaning the eight-hour day), but if you haven't you ought to get it. If you don't go back to the mills the mother land needs you."

Scabs and Strikers Applauded.

These remarks were applauded by scab and striker alike, Brown declared.

He said that the main strike commissary in the wholesale house of the Tri-State Co-operative Warehouse was sending out large quantities of supplies to all the big strike centers.

The funds coming from New York and other cities were being used to keep up a steady flow of meat and groceries to the strike districts, he declared.

One of the reflexes of the new life brought into the Pittsburg labor movement as the result of the fight the steel strikers are making has been the house cleaning in the Pittsburg Central Labor Union, it was learned.

Reactionaries Silenced.

The reactionaries who have been trying to knife the strike under cover are now silent, it is reported. One of the recent acts of the council was to remove its endorsement from the Pittsburg Labor Journal, which, although supposed to be a labor paper, has tried to ignore the steel strike.

It was brought out that David J. Berry, the editor and onetime leader in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, was backed by Mayor E. V. Pancek to the extent of getting a loan of \$7,000. This was sufficient to indicate to the central body why

the paper was not functioning. Mayor Pancek is the steel trust's servant.

Other questions were brought up with the result that by an almost unanimous vote the endorsement was taken away.

LEGION MEMBERS AND LABOR CHIEFS IN BLOODY BATTLE

The Atlanta Constitution
Three Men Are Killed
and Two Are Wounded
in a Fight at Bogalusa,
Louisiana.

LABOR LEADER

TO PROTECT

11-13-19
The ~~7~~ ⁷ men were killed
Were ~~8~~ ⁸ men chiefs—Re-
cently Legion Men
Expelled Alleged Radical
From the Town.

Bogalusa, La., November 22.—Three white men were shot to death and two wounded in a pitched battle at a garage here today in which a small band of men attempted to prevent forty-five special police deputies from arresting

a negro labor leader suspected of inciting negroes and two white men who had carried shotguns to protect him while parading him down the main street of the city in which is the world's largest sawmill.

The Dead and Wounded.

The dead are: L. E. Williams, president of the Allied Trades Council of Bogalusa and owner of the

garage; J. P. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, carpenter. They were shot by the officers.

The wounded are: S. J. O'Rourke, carpenter, and one of the men for whom a warrant for arrest had been sworn, and Jules Leblanc, a special policeman and a former captain in the United States army.

Saul Dechus, the negro, who had been caught by the officers and who is president of a negro union, escaped from the garage with four white men during the shooting. James Williams, brother of the slain leader, was arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill.

Probe Is Asked.

Bogalusa is quiet tonight and New Orleans, November 22.—A telegram to Attorney General Palmer was filed here tonight by William L. Donnel, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, asking an investigation of the killing of three union men in Bogalusa.

Washington, November 22.—It's a long way from Angeus, France,

away up in the war-torn north, to New York city to marry a Georgia Cracker boy, but time and distance since last night. They boarded a passenger train last night just as it entered the city, but could not find to action.

The fight at the garage is a result of the parading of the negro officers had been searching for since last night. They boarded a count for naught when love is the motive power that impels the heart him or any suspected radicals. Today, the officers said, Bouchillon and O'Rourke, armed with shot-guns, marched Dechus, the negro for whom a warrant had been sworn, down the street to Williams' garage.

The chief of police had sworn in forty-five special officers and they quickly formed to make the arrest. W. C. Magee and Jules Leblanc, with warrants for O'Rourke, Bouchillon and Dechus, started toward the building, but just as they entered a gate leading to the garage they were fired upon. Leblanc was hit in the arm.

Williams, the labor leader, then stepped into the doorway. Officers say he refused to give up the men and made an attempt to carry his shotgun to his shoulder. He was instantly shot to death.

The pitched battle ensued. Bouchillon was killed when his gun failed to fire while he was standing at a window.

The garage was rushed by the determined officers and only the body of Gaines, with a pistol with discharged cartridges in it and a shotgun at his side, and James Williams were found. Bouchillon fell in the center of the garage.

War on Radicalism.

In the last few days the Loyal League, which includes several members of the American Legion, has been active in attempting to stamp out radicalism. Wednesday thirteen members, all of whom were of the American Legion, escorted out of town Ed O'Brien, a white man, reported of approving the shooting of former soldiers in an Armistice day parade at Centralia, Wash., by I. W. W.'s.

The same men served a warning on Dechus, the negro suspected of being an agitator, to leave Bogalusa yesterday.

Affidavits charging Jules Leblanc and eleven other members of the committee, who escorted O'Brien to the train, with unlawfully wearing United States uniforms were sworn out in New Orleans by William L. Donnel, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, before United States Commissioner Browne, and the papers were served in Bogalusa today. The men are eager for trial, they said.

18 DEAD IN RACE RIOT
Monessen, Pa., Nov. 21.—There are eighteen newly made graves in this city today following race riots between black and white strikebreakers in the steel mills of the Pittsburgh Steel Company. A usual when white workers were called out on strike, colored and white strikebreakers took their places. Bitterness between the two camps brought on the riots.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 26, 1919.

All railroad men that are interested in the advancement of their race and the problem thereof, I would suggest that you should at once fill an application in the Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association.

By so doing this organization will be able to hand direct from the press to you. Same will unfold to you all hidden mysteries; it will bring to you all unknown facts, which pertain to life. After once getting in touch with this organization and its finances combined, nothing can keep us from winning. Today closes with 99 locals. This will show you that the colored people are waking up to the need of organization. This problem has reached you. Here is a colored organization of railroad men in your district. Talk to the officers and talk to the members and ask them the need of affiliating all colored organizations as the white brotherhoods do.

The international is not seeking supremacy for itself; it seeks to organize the hitting power of colored railway workers of all crafts. Nothing more or less. The colored people must get together; invite them all and knock none. On October 4, 1919, a special meeting will be held at 807½ Prairie Avenue. All officers and members must be present. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m.

JAS. LOFTON, President,
Local No. 78,

GEORGE DANAGE, Secy.,
HENRY BLAIR, Treasurer.

1207 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
Phone Preston 6982

Labor-1414.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Let Well Enough Do. Don't Cut Off the Hand That is Feeding You

*K-18
 Chattanooga Refiner.*

Much uncalled-for agitation is now going on between the white man Union labor organization and the Colored laborers. A great deal of hypocrisy is being practiced to entice the Negro laborer to unite and to catch the whims of the Negroes to have him to see it is best for him to unite for one common good, thereby join the Union. The thoughtless Negroes that are not thinking for himself nor what the future holds out for him and what the past has been to him may turn aside to the blowing of the wind, but the molder boilermakers that have undergone a very past hardship heaped upon him when his white molder demanded that he be misplaced and the white man so placed well remembers and has not so very easily forgotten it.

The Colored man may not be able to see just now as to what the Union will mean to him, but ere long if he goes in he will see and if he remains out he will see by remaining out he will find himself clothed with a job that all the Union men in the world will not be able to take from him.

Then, too, as soon as your faithful employer finds out that you are working against him and his plans then he is going to dismiss you from the service. Then what are you going to do? Will your white brother take you in and feed you? Pay rent for you? And help you to secure another job? The answer is, No.

Then while you have a good job and are being paid equal the amount to any molder regardless of colors, why then should you smite the hand that is giving you bread? Does the Union own any shop or any business in the city? Are they able to care for you? Could you this morning go to your supposed white brother and get a small favor of fifty dollars? Have you ever gone to your kind manager and said

to him I want some money until I am able to get my boy home or out of trouble?

These are actual questions and cannot and should not be treated lightly, but look them square in the face, and ask yourself this question, and if you will consider the above question then you will very readily agree with me and will stay out and let well enough do.

The workman in many of the shops except the Union shop is being treated fine and are receiving the same conditions for money-making as the whites. Would like to have you visit the Union shops in the city that caters to Unions, and then see just how the Colored men is being treated. Is he given an equal chance to compete with his white brother? Did you ever see a Colored man making shells at the Columbia Iron Works Company? Have you ever seen a mechanic working and demanding a mechanic's salary at the Lucy Manufacturing Company? You would answer me No. Then, who is it that works there? You would say my so-called white brother that is trying to get me to unite with the Union.

Reason with me. If he treats you that way now, do you think when he gets you in he will treat you better? The question is no, but he will then do to you as he has forced the Union shops. I mean shops that are working Union men. I don't believe it is the will of those that has signed the contract to work only Union men are really satisfied with the contract. Many of them would this morning declare for an open shop if it were left with them, and as soon as they complete the contract that is now enforced they will.

Think of the trouble that your shops has undergone that are now working you. Many were at one time Union shops, but they felt for you and you should appreciate what they have done.

We are too weak to fight against capital. As Colored laborers you have the situation well in hand. Why not hold it. They call you strike-

Foreigners Won't Work With Black Yanks

Advocate 7-19-9

ALLIANCE, O., July 15.—More than 250 miners at the Willow Grove and Neff mines of the Purglode—Maher Coal Company are on strike because a number of Colored men were given work at one of the Willow Grove mines. The men were on strike all last week.

No details were available at either the operators' association or the miners' union offices. The union cannot well act in the case, as all parties involved are members of the organization and the scale put through by the union a few years ago provided that race or color should not make any difference in obtaining employment.

Four of the Colored men served at the front in France for nearly a year. Others are said to have been in Uncle Sam's service. Several of the strikers are not even citizens of the United States, it is charged. The refusal to work with the Colored Americans caused the men at the Willow Grove mines to quit and the men at one of the Neffs mines walked out in sympathy. It is claimed that no Colored men have ever worked at Neffs. The Colored men now working at Willow Grove are not and will not be residents of that place, though they will continue to work at the mines.

SOUTHERN LABOR CONGRESS

Report 19

(By Associated Negro Press)
Asheville, N. C., Sept. 4.—Following protests entered by many of the extreme Southern delegates, the Southern Labor Congress in session here expects to pass by unanimous vote their resolution to admit the Negro laborer into the union as an equal brother craftsman.

The resolution, introduced by J. L. Shaver of Salisbury, N. C., is to the effect that Negroes will be organized wherever possible, and when they have large numbers, in separate unions, but to be taken in with the whites when the Colored men are small in numbers.

SOUTHERN SWITCHMEN

STRIKE ON NEGROES

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15.—White switchmen employed in the local yards of the Southern railway late today joined the striking switchmen of the other roads, their demands, presented this afternoon, for the dismissal of negro switchmen not having been complied with. Meanwhile, federal mediators tonight continued their conferences with representatives of the men and with railroad officials in an effort to adjust the controversy.

breakers. They say you are in the way. Then why ica Brake Shoe and a few others should be given should you want to get out of their way. To do so credit for what they have done for us, and I would it means hardship and privation for your dear ones. like to see our people remain out.

My last appeal to you in this article is that you let well enough do. Remain as you are. Let them see that you cannot be made fools of. Pay no attention to any one that will advise you that it is best to unite with the Union.

What the Colored Molders, Mechanics, Some of the Ministers and Some of the Business Men Have to

Say About the Union.

Chattanooga Defender

4-18-19

We cannot see where the Union will help our people, but we rather believe that the white Union has something up their sleeve that the Colored workman does not see, but as soon as he gets him in then it will reveal itself to him, and he will sorely regret it.

Conditions are now very favorable for our people in the shops that work Colored mechanics, and why should we desire to make these conditions worse? Most shops have stuck to the Colored laborer at a protest coming from the Union.

Many strikes have occurred in the city on account of the few shops giving the Colored man a chance. Some have said and will still say the same thing. We will not work with a nigger. Now these same men want you to join.

We trust that you will not cut off the hands that have been so considerate to you for fear the Union will win, and if so the shops may unite and work all white in the best money-making jobs.

Such shops as Walsh & Weidner, Casey & Hedges, Cahill, Ross and Mahorn, Tennessee Stove Works, Mascot, Chattanooga Plow Works, Amer-

have Colored organizers on the road.

For the International Typographical Union it was reported that Negroes have been admitted for the last 40 years.

The Stationary Firemen and Oilers Union has five Colored organizers and one Negro on the executive board, it was reported.

ORGANIZED LABOR OPENS

The Palatine Advocate The DOOR TO THE BLACK MAN SOLDIERS IDLE

WHITE NEGROES

JULY 20, 1919.

GET THEIR JOBS

SAMUEL GOMPERS MAKES APPEAL FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO AND THE COLOR BAN IS LIFTED

(Special by the Associated Negro Press.)

Atlantic City, July 2.—The great upheaval among the Negroes of the United States and their demands for justice as well as their drift into industry from the South during the war, was responsible for the drive on the part of the fifteen or sixteen colored men who are delegates from the convention which resulted in the unconditional promise of the American Federation of Labor here to open the door of all labor organizations to the black man.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Mr. Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Negroes into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

But the Negro delegation was not so easily put off, and at least one of their numbers, John A. Lacy, the Colored man who is secretary of the Central Labor Council, of Norfolk, Va. commented in bitter terms about the "dirty treatment" the Negro has received in the United States.

The whole matter of the race question, which for a long time divided the white men from the black in the South, and even in Northern States, was brought up when Frank Duffy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, lumped together the five resolutions brought in by the Negro delegation.

The requests was made in these resolutions for permission to organize an interantional union of skilled and unskilled Colored men, in view

of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States, preferably Negro organizers; complaint against the various metal trades international for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have Colored men permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of Colored workers.

The following unions, as testified by their representatives, were reported to have given full and equal rights to Negro members.

United mine workers, mill, mine and smelter workers, longshoremen, carpenters, textile workers, seamen, cigarmakers, teamsters, plasterers, brick-layers, maintenance of way men, laundry workers, tailors, brewery workers, upholsterers, garment workers, steel and iron workers, butcher workmen, printers, brick and clay workers, hod carriers, leather workers, motion picture actors, barbers, musicians, postal employees, glass bottle blowers, federal employees, stereotypers, boot and shoe workers, molders, quarry workers, letter carriers, fur workers, civil engineers, firemen and pilers, stage employees and motion picture operators, car builders, street railway employees.

"We draw no distinction to any race or color," was the utterance of Seymour Hastings, delegate of the motion picture players union of Los Angeles.

"We are in need of our Negro members," said Miss Mollie Friedman of the Waistmakers' Union, New York. "We have added nearly 6,000 Colored girls to our membership in the last year and a half."

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, according to the remark of John F. Hart, president, has a big membership of Negroes, employed in the packing plants and

LONDON, July 19.—Race riots in the northern part of England and Wales have created a storm throughout the country because of the novelty of such occurrences in these islands.

Normally there are few negroes or aliens with colored skins to be seen in Great Britain, but the exigencies of the war caused the importation of a large number of them to work on seaport docks and to recruit the ranks of manual laborers depleted by the call for fighting men. They were brought from various parts of the world, South Africa and the West Indies supplying the bulk of them. A great many Arabs were also imported.

Resentment over this state of affairs has been slow, with the consequence that many demobilized British soldiers have had what seemed to them the bitter experience of seeing strangers engaged in profitable employment while they, themselves, looked in vain for work.

Resentment over thios state of affairs quickly developed into hatred when the soldiers observed that the strangers were trying to cultivate the acquaintance of white girls. A number of the negroes took white wives.

A medical officer in the troubled district describes the situation as very serious, both from a health and economic point of view, and asserts that 400,000 demobilized men are still without employment while negroes are employed. "Is this not a gross injustice?" he asks. "It is nothing less than iniquitous that the men who have fought for their country should find the jobs they need occupied by negroes."

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, &c.

Organized Labor

7-3-19

To Admit Race

plaint against the various metal trades international for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have a colored man permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of colored workers.

Duffy stated that to charter an international union of skilled and unskilled Negro workmen would be a flagrant trespass on the rights of the numerous international unions that were already accepting such workers as members. He declared that the American Federation of Labor was ready to organize any group of colored workers that were refused admission into their proper international unions as federal locals of the American Federation of Labor, and that the executive council was ready to give particular attention from now on to the organizing of colored workers.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Negroes into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

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The requests were made in these resolutions for permission to organize an international union of skilled and unskilled colored men, in view of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States preferably Negro organizers; com-

joined an independent union because they could not find a welcome in the existing labor organizations connected with the federation.

Nevertheless, he said, the prevailing feeling among the colored men was that they should stand by the American Federation of Labor if they could get that equality of rights and the "democracy" of which so much was being talked about.

"If you can take in immigrants who cannot speak the English language, why can't you take in the Negro, who has been loyal to you from Washington to the battlefields of France," he declared.

"We don't ask any favors from you. We ask for a chance to live like men, with equal rights and democratic rule. We do not ask for social equality. We ask for the same chance to earn bread for our families at the same salary our white brothers are getting."

"The Negro can read now and the man that can read, can think."

He commented on the act that the Negro who read about the injustice that was done to him as a worker and a human being could not fail to question the much vaunted "democracy" that was supposed to prevail here. Then he said:

"The Negro is ready to live or you and to die or you, with all his dirty treatment in this country, if you give us equal rights the same as you have to earn bread for our families."

Robert F. Burford a Negro delegate, representing a federal union of freight handlers, then related the discrimination of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to colored freight handlers all through the South, despite the fact that this union claimed jurisdiction over them.

Another colored man representing the railroad coach cleaners of St Louis asserted without the support of an international organization they were practically powerless to make a good fight for better wages.

A. J. Chlopek, one of the delegation of the International Longshoremen's Association, an organization which would like to take over the freight handlers, especially along tidewater, into its jurisdiction, bore witness to the injustice done the Negroes by the Railway Clerk's organization.

J. J. Forrester, the chief executive of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, aroused by the criticism of his organization, admitted that the

brotherhood constitution did not allow full rights to Negroes, but that he hoped at the July meeting of his executive board full rights would be given to the colored man. This declaration was cheered.

Then followed the experience meeting in which the following unions, represented by their representatives were reported to have given full and equal rights to Negro members.

United mine workers, mill, mind and smelter workers, longshoremen, carpenters, Textile workers, seamen, cigarmakers, teamsters, plasterers, brick-layers, maintenance of way men, laundry workers, tailors, brewery workers, upholsterers, garment workers, steel and iron workers, butcher workmen, printers, blick and clay workers, hod carriers, leather workers, motion picture actors, barbers, musicians, postal employees, glass bottle blowers, federal employees, stereotypers, boot and shoe workers, civil engineers, firemen and pilers, stage employees and motion picture operators, car builders, street railway employees.

"We draw no distinction to any race or color," was the utterance of Seymour Hastings, delegate of the motion picture players union of Los Angeles.

"We need and are always proud of our Negro members," said Miss Molie Friedman, of Waist Makers' Union, No. 25, New York. "We have added nearly 6,000 colored girls to our membership in the last year and a half."

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, according to the remark of John F. Hart, president, has a big membership of Negroes employed in the packing plants and have five colored organizers on the road.

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ONLY FOREIGNERS

The *Washington Globe*
9-26-19

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SAYS
AMERICANS LOYAL

Here is a thoughtful analysis of the recent race riots in Washington and Chicago by one of the most eminent clergymen of New York. The Negro problem has been pressing for settlement in the United States for more than a hundred years. It is now pressing harder than ever. With fourteen million Negroes in America, about 100,000 of whom have had military training, the gravity of the problem is plain.

It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the race riots in Washington and Chicago which have astounded the country, and held for the moment the attention of the world. To regard them as accidental or ephemeral outbreaks, occasioned by peculiar local conditions, argues either ignorance or stupidity. To ascribe them to the social and psychological disturbances created by the war, is to be satisfied with a very partial and therefore inadequate explanation.

What we have here, at bottom, is an evil, deep-rooted in the soil of American life, coming now to its inevitable fruition of disaster. Inwrought in every fibre of our being as a people, is the cancer of social discord and oppression, deliberately cultivated for generations, cut out with much bloodshed in the vast "operation" of the Civil War, healed over but never cured, and now breaking out afresh in form more terrible than ever. "A question is never settled," said Wendell Phillips, referring specifically to chattel slavery, "until it is settled right." These race riots of our day are proving that this axiom is as true of the Negro problem after the Civil War as it was before!

Two elements were fatally mixed in the Washington and Chicago horrors—the one white, and the other black. It may be well to analyze these elements, and discover if we can what forces were working in each to such disastrous ends.

One the side of the white, is to be noted, first of all the fact of race prejudice. The fact is now so universal, among the so-called superior races at least, that we are tempted to regard it as instinctive. But it is not! Put together a white child and a black child, unspoiled by bad example or perverted education, and neither one is conscious of—or if conscious is troubled by—the color of the other.

Race prejudice is a superstition conceived and nurtured as a protective device of the higher against the lower, a defensive reaction of the man who is up, against the man who is down. It is nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of the socially superior to justify, or disguise their fear of other men, by deliberate assumption of virtue.

Cultivated by every self-regarding motive, race prejudice has now become as it were a universal instinct. It is felt not only by Southerners, but by Northerners whenever thrown in contact with a preponderance of Negroes. It is directed not only against the black man, as in Alabama an

He stated that in one large city in Virginia, from March to April this year, 43,000 Negro workers had

Mississippi, but against the yellow man, as in California, or even the dark Mexican, as in Arizona. Like the secretion in the mouth-glands of the serpent, this prejudice is poison, and fatal when released.

Again, in the case of the rioting whites, there was the fact of economic competition. For two years now and more, thousands of Negroes have been journeying to the North, partly to escape oppression in the Southern states, partly to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for economic advancement suddenly opened up in all great industrial centers, by the exigencies of the war. In many cases, the Negroes were induced to migrate by Northern employers looking for cheap and willing labor, and plenty of it.

The result has been an amazing increase of the Negro population in our northern cities, and now, with the sudden shifting of labor conditions, an aggravation of competition between blacks and whites for employment. Much of the passion of the rioting whites was directed against unfamiliar and successful invaders of an industrial field which had once been their own exclusive domain.

CAUSES OF FRICTION

Here is a race which for unnumbered generations was kept outside the pale of civilization and all human comradeship. Century after century the Negroes were mere "hewers of wood" and "drawers of water." Their status was at worst that of animals, at best that of prisoners of war.

Here in America, the system of slavery for Negroes survived into an age in which it was wholly out of place, and reached an amplitude and complexity of development never known before in human history. Then without preparation of any kind, came emancipation—which meant for the first time a political, economic and social chance for these millions hitherto in bonds. This chance was small in the beginning, and it was made smaller as time went on. But the Negro utilized it to the full!

No page in all history is more wonderful than that of the rise of the black man out of slavery into a large measure of culture, material prosperity, and high civic character, in the shortest space of half a century. Steadily through all these 50 years; in spite of every obstacle, and in defiance of all inequity and cruelty, the Negro has risen; and it was inevitable, sooner or later, of course, that he should attain that degree of individual self-dependence and social power which would exact full and un-

By a kind of ironic fate, this terrific moment was precipitated by the War. Suddenly, through military conscription, through industrial pressure, through the lift and sweep of patriotic idealism, the Negro was raised to the full dignity of citizenship, in so far as this dignity involved duties and responsibilities. Side by side with the white man, he drilled and marched and fought, he worked on ships, and he toiled in ammunition factories, he bought Liberty Bonds and observed food regulations. In a movement nation-wide, under the stress of events cataclysmic in character, he found himself caught up into the life of greater America, and accepted for the first time as a member of the family. This meant pride, responsibility, sacrifice—a heightened dignity of manhood, and a deepened sense of fellowship; and it meant also, for the blacks at least, a demand, at first wistful, then determined, and at last challenging, for full share in the nation's opportunities and rewards.

And it is just this one and final thing, so naively expected and earnestly asked, which has been denied. The nation reposed upon the Negro during the war responsibilities and now, after the war, frustration. He is conscious, as he has never been before, of denial and outrage. For the first time in his life, he knows what

he has done and what he deserves; he and counts his exclusion therefore no longer as a doom but as a crime. Such are the elements which have clashed in these bloody riots. From the legal standpoint there can be no

partiality shown for black or white. The law-breaker's skin can have no color for judge or juror. The rioter of whichever race, stands convicted of offence against the social order, and must pay the penalty of his offence without respect to persons.

NEGRO HAS REAL GRIEVANCES

But there is a moral standpoint, as well as a legal and here there is room for sympathy and favor. To every one who knows history, who hates suppression and cruelty, who loves his fellowmen as brethren in God, there must come, these days, great tide of compassion for the Negro. Whatever his faults or crimes in these bitter hours of disillusionment, his appeal reaches to the heart and lays unshakable hold upon every sense of decency, honor, fair-play, and simple brotherhood. In the greatest crisis in human history, the Negro was used to the limit and proved himself a valiant servant of a great cause. Now, when the crisis is over, he finds himself thrown aside, hated and spurned as much as ever, banished politically, industrially and socially from the circle of his fellows. What wonder that he feels himself betrayed and acts as other men have always acted under the stress of this same circumstance! What he does may not be right in the rioting has no the been right; but it is at least human and has abundant precedent.

And to every one who knows history, and hate suppression and cruelty, and loves his fellow-men as brethren in God—and also has some common-sense!—there comes at this hour not only compassion but conviction. The whole situation, from the stand-point of cause and cure is eminently simple:

(1) Cause? A great race smitten with sorrow, dowered with genius tested by great achievement, demands to be received into the human family. The last, but not the least, of the brethren, calls for recognition.

(2) Cure? This demand must be granted—this call answered! We might as well learn first as last—but before disaster instead of after disaster—that there is no settlement of the Negro question short of equality and justice.

brotherhood. The white man can not afford to offer the black man can not afford to accept, anything less. Still today it is as true as yesterday that "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

NEGRO DELEGATES GET RECOGNITION

The Journal Virginia Federation Of Labor No.

Under Political Control, Says
President Hall

president of the Virginia Federation of Labor, and which has
of Labor to succeed President Wil- been so vividly reaffirmed by the
cox, has issued the following state- A. F. of L. convention just closed,
mient setting forth his position in when practically all the international
regard to his election. One signifi- presidents rose on the floor of the
cant clause in his statement was Atlantic City convention to assure
that he is justly proud to be repre- the Negro that so far as their
sentative of all union men, regardless ticular craft was concerned the Negro
of race, color, politics or religion, had the same rights and opportuni-
which is a strong statement in en- ties as any other member, not only
dorsement of colored union men and for his own protection but for that
shows the existence of quite a differ- of his fellow-workers as well. So
ent attitude among labor union offi- that in electing a Negro, W. C. Paige,
cials from that which existed a few who was nominated by them as their
years ago. His statement follows: chosen representative on the execu-

"The convention was called promptly to order on the date set, viz.: June 2, 1919, and notwithstanding that the credential committee, appointed by President Wilson at his direction met the day before that date, yet they could not or would not make even a token representative on the executive board, the Virginia Federation of Labor was only according to them their constitutional and just rights of representation for taxation. Negro delegates have been admitted to the Virginia Federation of Labor for the past seventeen years.

partial report on that date, thereby necessitating that the business of the convention be postponed another day, thus prolonging the convention and costing the various unions, whose delegates were in attendance, several thousand of dollars unnecessarily. When this Wilcox-appointed credential committee did report, they recommended, and justly so, the seating of all the Negro delegates, and President Wilcox, in his address, took

"However, all this hue and cry is simply camouflage, as will be seen later. President Hall did not seek the office, attended no caucuses, made no promises, has no axes to grind, and solicited no votes, but deemed it his duty to aid and assist in purging the Virginia Federation of Labor of its set of political office-holding officials, that the workers might be untrammeled in their everlasting fight for justice and equity.

occasion to specifically welcome them to the convention; and later on interrupted the regular order of business to introduce a Negro attorney, Giles Jackson, his friend from Richmond to address the convention just prior to the election of officers, although the time for speakers had passed. And another significant fact in this connection is that no comments or criticism of the Negro as a delegate was heard before the election of officers. All the colored delegates from Richmond and Roanoke voted for Wilcox.

"When the election did take place notwithstanding that no judges or tellers were appointed, and the secretary announced the vote as 192 for Hall and 162 for Wilcox yet the

Hall and 168 for Wilcox yet the tallies kept by various people on both sides showed a majority of over 50 for Hall, thus clearly demonstrating that President Hall received a majority of not only the Negro votes but also a substantial majority of the white delegates' votes as well and he is justly proud to be the representative of all union men, regardless of race, color, politics, or religion; thus conforming to the principles and doctrines of the American

POLICE AVERT FIGHT BETWEEN JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL OCTOBER 16, 1919 LUNGSHUREMEN

Strikers Rush Negroes, But Bluecoats Arrive Just in Time.

A battle between 75 colored men and the striking longshoremen near the Hoboken piers was narrowly averted to-day when the police of Hoboken, led by Captain Garrick, arrived in the nick of time and, by talking to the leaders of the contending sides, persuaded them not to start a fight.

The negroes came over from New York, all wearing union cards in their hats, and were almost to the piers when the strikers caught sight of them. The longshoremen made a rush for the negroes and the situation was taking on a serious appearance just as the police arrived.

The leader of the negroes said that they were not strikebreakers, but were boiler scalers. He said that they would go right back to New York if the police ordered them to do so. Captain Garrick issued the order and the leader of the negroes at once gathered his men together and started for the ferry, taking the first boat back to New York.

labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COLORED MEN NOT RUSHING TO WHITE UNIONS

The St Louis Digger

General Feeling That Heretofore Bitter Enemy
Of Negro Tradesmen Has An Ulterior Mo-
tive In Opening Its Doors At This Time.
Colored Workers In Demand. 7-18-19

ALIENS ARE LEAVING COUNTRY

Alarming Exodus From Steel And Mining Dis-
tricts. Labor Question Becomes Acute In
This Country. Negroes From The South
Will Be Called Upon To Fill The Vacancies.
Own Union Advocated.

The recent Atlantic City Meeting of the American Federation of Labor, at which the "hand of fellowship" was offered the Colored man, has not caused tradesmen of the race to jump pell-mell into the union band wagon. In fact it seems to have produced a reverse effect. The Negroes realize that they have become an important part of the working class in industrial sections. The Unions have, in the past, obstinately refused to admit them to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation. They cannot believe that this sudden change of heart is not backed by some ulterior motive.

It is significant that, following on the heels of the unionists' declaration, it is reported that thousands of Italians, Russians, Czechs, Poles and other Slavic peoples are leaving this country as fast as passports can be arranged. They are deserting the coal and steel districts principally. The Negroes must be called upon to fill the vacancies and therefore become an important factor in a very acute situation. The following press reports on the labor question will give an idea of the diversity of opinion concerning Negro affiliation with white unions:

to Fill Vacancies.

By Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—From Government statements it is assured that the Colored labor of the South will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the North and West caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks.

It is estimated that from one million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks etc. will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 a piece back with them.

The Bureau of Investigation and Inspection Service in the Department of Labor estimates that the exodus will be the largest from the steel and coal mining districts.

As to the employment of Southern Negro labor to take the places of the returning aliens, Ethelbert Stew of the Department of Labor, es- tates that this will be done from Negro colonies of the South despite various state and local laws against recruiting labor in Southern states.

One Big Union Advocated.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The following appeared editorially in the New York Call, one of the great dailies of this city. It is regarded as one of the worst editorials ever made in America by a daily newspaper:

"If the Negroes in the slave states should attempt to resist the fiendish violence and cruelty of their oppressors by violence and cruelty it would be like gambling with a gambler to put him out of business. It is of no use to tell the Negro that his remedy is in the ballot-box. He cannot vote. But if the Negroes were in one big union, and 100 per cent organized, and would not do another tap of work unless upon a guarantee of decent treatment, the whole of the idle, do-less, shiftless, incompetent South would be at their mercy. Put that idea into the mind of every Negro that you meet."

Union Turned Down In Ohio.

By Associated Negro Press.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 16.—Plans seeking to interest the Colored working class of Dayton with alleged labor organizations, which are not only sanctioned by the recognized labor unions of the country, but which has met the disfavor of the State municipal and federal authorities, are about to be undertaken here, it was learned yesterday.

It is said the movement is the outcome of recent meetings where was contended by a certain class of Colored people that they were not receiving all of the principles to North and South. Among the chief

which they were entitled. Agitators of re-organized so-called labor unions made overtures to Colored men who claimed to voice the sentiment of the Race that they become affiliated with their organizations, as the most effective way to achieve the recognition they sought, both as to working conditions, wage scale and other privileges.

This proposition it has been learned, was turned down flatly by representative Colored men, who told the agitators that they did not propose to either recognize or become associated with an element that sought to accomplish ends by the means they advocated, and that they had nothing in common.

Different Opinions.

By Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Out of all the unfavorable expressions relative to the actions of the American Federation of Labor in opening its doors to the colored laboring men, there has come one discordant note, less likely a few of the newspapers think that but a scare for the future, but the Tampa, Fla., Times is very uneasy over the consequences. A note from the Times is so discordant that it becomes a real scratch when it says: "Ever since the dark days of reconstruction, white supremacy has been one of the cardinal points of belief with the southern white people. They are not ready to give up that belief now nor ever will be. The admission of Negro delegates is the first step toward breaking down the barrier which the whites have reared with so much care and patience since the civil war. If not protected promptly and vigorously, the color line itself will eventually be eliminated altogether, and woe be unto the south when that time comes."

This is contradicted by the expression from the Cadiz, Ky., Informer, which says:

"There should always exist a cordial relation between the white and colored races. One of the surest and best ways of securing it; one law and one application and one enforcement of that law. Equal civil and political equality between the two races. Exclusive privileges to none. Give everyone a square, honest deal. An equal opportunity to acquire a livelihood."

Railroad Men Claim Organization of 60,000.

By Associated Negro Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 16.—The Colored railroad men of the city have organized a local of the International Railroad Men's Benevolent Industrial Aid Association, the Augusta Local being No. 72. It has nearly 100 members, although only a month old. The International association has its headquarters in Chicago, and has branches in scores of the leading cities of the United States, to North and South. Among the chief

Southern city may be mentioned Savannah, Atlanta, Fitzgerald, Douglas, Waycross and Augusta in Georgia; Charleston and Columbia in South Carolina; Ashville and Wilmington in North Carolina; Richmond, Va.; Beaumont, Texas; Lake Charles, La., and Montgomery, Ala. It is said that the total Colored men already enrolled in this body will aggregate nearly 60,000. The Augusta local meets twice a month at the Douglas Hall, on Gwinnett St.

The American Federation

of Labor and The Negro

BALTIMORE MD. HERALD

JULY 9, 1919

The action of the American Federation of Labor in opening its doors to the Negro laborer at its recent conference at Atlantic City is a departure from its former record of many years of hostility and its attitude of aggressive repulsion that is of such serious import and such vital importance to the race that it cannot wisely be embraced with paeans of gladness and should not be embraced without mature consideration.

One thing the Negro worker owes it to himself to remember is that the invitation now extended him by white organized labor to join its ranks as an equal is not for the Negro's good or for his entertainment but for the white man's.

Samuel Gompers in a lame effort to excuse and explain the reversal of the Federation's policy of hatred and exclusion of the Negro said concerning the admission of the Negro: "It is one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half way".

Mr. Gompers knows that it is not true that it was diffi-

cult to organize Negroes, unionizing him and controlling him. He knows that for forty ing him for use as a cat's years, at least, they have paw, also willing to grant been ready, willing and him political and legal eager to ally themselves with rights?

organizations for his better- When the unions of the ment. The Negro was not South go on record favoring wanted, however, as long as the restoration of the politi- his labor was of such a char- cal rights of Negro workmen acter as to make him a factor and demanding equal rights to be feared and which re- before the law it will be time quired to be controlled by enough for Negroes to pass white organized labor. The under the yoke of white or- war opened up new possibili-

ties to the Negro worker, ex- hibited him in a new light to the employing classes, put a premium upon his peace- ableness, willingness, tracta- bility and general worth that has made him the actual and

active competitor of the white worker. The aim of white organized labor is to bring capital and the employer to the feet of the worker and compel submission to whatever terms white organized labor wills to impose.

With two million Negro workers, competitors and besieged by members of the Race for unsympathetic, perhaps hos- tile, complete success of the plans cannot be hoped for. Therefore with the lure of yet higher wages and shorter hours the Federation reaches out to capture the Negro laborer for the sole purpose of controlling him and compel him to join in sympathetic and every conceivable kind of strike; destroy the good will, the sympathy and friendship which is gradually being built up between the workers in the South and the employers.

Can Negro workers afford to enter upon such a course?

Are the white union men of the South who are willing to admit him upon terms of equality for the sake of

conditions are so rotten that the health officers themselves fear to make their official visits.

Jim Crowed

While this team of hybrids were riding easily upon the plush covered seats of the Pullman and enjoying the comforts of the big touring car, their brothers and sisters of the Race were using the "Jim Crow" cars on the railroads and the "niggy" end of the street cars in the towns where hundreds of them pay taxes. Just a few weeks before their visit to one place a member of the Race had been lynched for speaking abruptly to a white man on the telephone. This occurred in a town where there are a dozen "leading white men" living in open adultery with lewd Race women, and where a respectable female has a hard row to hoe on account of the sensuous advances of the white libertines. And still this pair of dastardly scoundrels painted conditions and distorted facts in an effort to mislead our people into believing that conditions in the South are different today than they were in the dark past. They will discover, however, that their efforts are in vain. They will not be able to convince any but the most ignorant that a section of the country in which they burn our people at the stake and debauch our women is better for them than the North, where every advantage of advanced civilization is within easy reach.

N. A. A. C. P. Asks Repre- sentation For Negroes On Labor Conference

The Daily Herald

9-27-19

New York, September 27.—The

National Association for the Advance-
ment of Colored People today made
public a letter to President Wilson
calling his attention to the fact that
no Negroes had been among the 22
men from all parts of the country in-
vited to meet in Washington on Octo-
ber 6, to plan new relations between
labor and capital.

The letter which is signed by John R. Shillady, asks the appointment of
Negroes to the commission in propor-
tion to the percentage that Negro la-
bor forms of the country's total labor
supply, namely 17 percent.

The letter reads:

September 19, 1919.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

The press of September 18 tells of

the invitation extended by you to possible you appoint representatives twenty-two men in all parts of the country to meet in Washington, October 6 next, to "formulate plans for development of a new relationship between capital and labor." The dis- patch also tells of the selection to be made later of an additional and equal number of conferees by organized labor and organized employers.

May we not call your attention to a fact that apparently was overlooked by you in the selection of these men and one which we feel should be brought to your attention and that of the country at large.

According to the census of 1910 there were in the United States at that time 7,317,922 Negroes over ten years of age, and of that number 5,192,535, or 71 per cent, were employed in gainful occupations. According to the same records there were in America 63,933,870 whites ten years of age and over, of which number 32,974,056, or slightly less than 50 per cent, were employed in gainful occupations. We wish to call your attention to the fact that no one of the twenty-two persons invited by you to sit on this commis- sion is of the colored race, although, according to the above records one of every six wage-earners in the United States is of the colored race.

May we not also remind you of the fact that due to the exigencies arising as a result of the war, immigration from Europe has been changed to emigration to Europe. The industrial vacuum thus created has, to a large extent, been filled and will continue to be filled by Negro workmen from the South. With his labor thus taking on a value hitherto unknown, the Negro becomes more and more a factor in the industrial life of the country. In any discussion of the relations of the future between capital and labor, and particularly in view of the present unrest, may we not ask if it is at all wise to ignore in this manner nearly seventeen per cent of the labor of America? May we not, therefore, ask that if it is

Respectfully yours,
JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary,
National Association for the Advance-
ment of Colored People.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE NEGRO.

Another door of hope was opened to the Negro laborer by the decision of the Federation of Labor Unions when it was decided to admit the Negro to membership in all trade Unions. We feel that another long step in the right direction of recognizing the American laborer was taken.

In a number of the Southern States the Negro constitutes the greater factor in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries. So to admit him into the Trade unions will not only vouchsafe to the Negro a better opportunity for promotion and advancement along these industrial lines but it will give to the manufacturer a higher degree of efficiency in labor. We hope that his admission into the Union will mean his promotion as he fits and prepares himself for the work. If the Negro on the section could be assured he would in time become an engineer, the Negro boy in college would be encouraged to study civil engineering and take up his work as a section hand, starting at the bottom in order that he might get the proper foundation. The Negro would become a devil boy in the printing office if he could be assured he could fill the position as journeyman printer. He might become a striker in the blacksmith shop if he knew after a while he would become a masterblacksmith. Too long America has delayed justice to the Negro along industrial lines and the step taken by the trade unions to admit him to membership is welcomed as we see it by thirteen millions of real Americans.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
OCTOBER 17, 1919

Workman Attacked by Negro
Mike Billets, aged 67, employed at the Keystone Car Wheel Company, was attacked by a Negro yesterday morning as he was about to enter the plant. The Negro wielded an iron pipe, fracturing Billet's skull. A watchman, hearing the workman's cries, came to his rescue and the assailant ran. Billets was taken to his home in Carson street extension. His condition is serious.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Florida Daily Believes Negroes Should Have Unions Of Their Own

The Daily Herald
Believes Absorption Of Negro
Laborers By White Organized

Labor Will Be Productive
Of Trouble

7-9-19
THE TAMPA (Fla.) TIMES
AND THE A. F. L.

Lovett Disagrees With Times
Editorial.

Tampa, Fla., June 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The Times:—

In an editorial appearing in The Times June 20th, you criticise the American Federation of Labor for its recommendation to affiliated organizations that the present color line drawn by some of them be eliminated, thereby permitting Negroes to become members.

Mr. Editor, I desire to say that for years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor not to discriminate against a man on account of creed, color or nationality, and despite the fact that it admits Negroes to membership on equal footing with whites. This would seem to refute the charge made by The Times that the people of the South would interest in the Negro workmen? never think of meeting the Negro as an equal in anything.

The Typographical Union, which is generally conceded to be one of the most powerful labor organizations as the South he is known as a source of well as the bon tons or high brows of cheap labor for the Southern colonel. the labor world, admits Negroes with all the rights and privileges of white members, which must be accepted as proof that it is beneficial as well as possible to meet the Negro as an industrial equal.

I could go on and show you numer-

ous organizations who accept the Negro workingman on equal terms in the industrial field, and we are more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is the only thing the honest workingman can do to protect his home and family against the crimping methods of the average employer of labor. The people who drive about in fine cars and offer insults to union labor are the people who have brought the workingman to a common level, regardless of his color. We have learned that the employing class of people were determined to bring laboring men who have nothing but their labor to sell, to a common level, and since that was the method they are employing we decided that the best thing to do was to bring the Negro to the level of the white man instead of lowering the standard of the white man to that of the Negro. Now we demand the same pay for the Negro who is performing the same work as the white man receives, and we further defend him against the wily employer who would rob him of everything he makes in forcing him to trade in the wretched means of getting the most profits out of the Negro's work. Does

the average employer take that much in the name that sounds much like saur-kraut smells. He is over-worked and under-paid, and has no chance what-

ever to improve himself or his family, because, with rare exceptions, he is not permitted to earn more than will keep body and soul together. Yes the South is the best place on earth for the Negro. If they go North in appreciable numbers the Southern man who wants him to break a strike or perform some cheap labor will start a race war and get them killed out then lay the blame to the Yankee workingmen.

Mr. Editor, I am pleased to say that the Negro of the South is fast learning that he is worth just as much per hour or day as the white man he is displacing, and he is demanding that wage with a steadfast purpose that the man who has heretofore bossed a crowd of cheap Negroes may as well recognize. My regrets are that the white women of this country are in many places doing what the Negro was once used for, but now in most cases declines to do in strikes.

So much for the industrial equality which can justly be placed at the door of the men who would now censor the working men. We working men are making an equal of the Negro to protect ourselves and the Negro from our own color of skin, but the Negroes have them beaten to a "frazzle" for whiteness internally.

The Negro workingman does not want or expect social equality, and it would not do any good for them to want it. The average workingman is generally more particular whom he meets socially than his friend, the boss. If a man has the wherewithal to purchase an auto and furnish him self and family with fine raiment he is assured of entry into the elite of society. But a majority of the workingmen will sit in the lodge with Negro and then tell the same fellow who can get into high society that he is a darn crook and he don't want him in his house.

We need never fear the Negro as a social menace, but to those who have in the past exploited him and used him into submission, to them he is a menace industrially, aided and abet-

ted by the white working people to save themselves from the maw of the great monster, greed.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD B. LOVETT.
President Florida State Federation of
Labor.

international president. "We are committed to a policy for that reason of employing no one but full-fledged citizens on the railroads. It is the only policy that can give best results to the traveling public."

Refusal, however, to accept into the organization the swarms of emigrants coming to the United States would play directly into the hands of capital, it was claimed, and would supply a fertile field from which the corporations might gather sufficient force, successfully to combat the demands of union labor.

"We will continue to take the foreigner into the organization, not because of any love for him, but because we have to have him for our own protection," brotherhood heads asserted.

Negative action on the Negro question was not unanticipated. White delegates from southern territory have been openly inimical to the plan from the beginning.

In sections of the south, thinly settled by white persons, such a status, it was asserted, would possibly evoke trouble, especially as there would be no way to handle "hot heads" on either side. In consequence, the Negro will have his old status and his spokesman on the convention floor will be the general chairman of the system by which he is employed.

**UNION REFUSES TO BAR
ALIENS BUT DENIES EQUAL
REPRESENTATION
TO NEGROES**

9-27-19
The Radical
(Special to The Independent.)

Detroit, Mich., Sept 19—Declaring its passage would place a whip in the hands of employers with which to "scourge union labor," a resolution to bar from membership any but fully naturalized American citizens, was voted down Thursday by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Rail Shop Laborers, in convention at the Arcadia.

On the ground that the time was not propitious, "in view of altogether too frequent race rioting," a majority vote also was cast against a resolution providing for equal representation with whites for the Negro in the organization.

"Ignorance and illiteracy breed menaces industrially, aided and abet-

inefficiency," said Allan E. Barker,

Widespread Propaganda Foo
Urging Them to Join I. W. W.
and 'Left Wing' Socialists.

ATTACKS COLORED LEADERS

Publications Circulated Among Un
educated Classes in South
ern States.

Evidence is accumulating in the files of the Government to show that the negroes of this country are the object of a vicious and apparently well financed propaganda, which is directed against the white people, and which seeks, by newspapers, pamphlets and in other ways to stir up discontent among the negroes, particularly the uneducated class in the Southern States. Documents in possession of the authorities show that among the radical organizations active in this propaganda are the I. W. W., certain factions of the radical

Socialist elements and Bolsheviks.

A Federal official exhibited to THE TIMES, a few days ago, a recent copy of a negro magazine which is said to have a large circulation in sections where there are considerable negro populations. The magazine was illustrated, and is printed on the finest of newsprint paper. It contained several articles in which the negroes were urged to join the I. W. W. and the left wing Socialist organizations. In one article, the author of which was said to be a widely-known negro writer, the negroes were urged to "form an alliance with the I. W. W., the Socialists and the Non-Partisan League, to build a new societya society of equals, without class, race, caste, or religious distinctions."

In the same publication was another article, captioned "The March of Soviet Government," which in part read:

Still it continues. The cosmic tread of Soviet government, with ceaseless step, claims another nation. Russia and Germany have yielded to its human touch, and now Hungary joins the people's form of rule. Italy is standing upon a social volcano. France is seething with social unrest. The triple alliance of Great Britain—the railroad, transportation, and mine workers—threatens to overthrow the economic and political bourgeoisie of "Merry Old England." The red tide of Socialism sweeps on in America. South America is in the throes of revolution. Soviet government proceeds apace. It bids fair to sweep over the whole world. The sooner the better. On with the dance.

An excerpt from an article that recently has been circulated widely among the negro population follows:

Negroes must get into the Socialist Party. Socialism is the political party of the working people. Negro plutocrats should belong to the Republican Party, but negro working people should join and support the workingmen's party. That is the Socialist Party in all countries. It draws no race, creed, color, or nationality lines.

That the new agitation draws no support from the foremost negro educators is indicated by the following reference to Professor Moton of Tuskegee Institute and other leaders in an article entitled "New Leadership for the Negro":

The negro needs new leadership. The old leadership has failed miserably. Du Bois and Kelly, Miller, Hickens, James W. Johnson, W. H. Lewis, and Charles W. Anderson, W. T. Vernon, and Roscoe C. Simmons, W. H. Tyler and the politicians of Chicago have simply held jobs, produced school boy rhetoric, lulled negroes into a false sense of security. Another set of leaders like George E. Haynes, Emmet Scott, Dr. R. R. Moton, Fred W. Moore, and T. Thomas Fortune have preached a gospel of satisfaction and content.

The following is a reference, printed in a widely circulated negro publication, to the conviction of Debs and other radical leaders for violating the war laws of the United States:

The recent conviction and sentence of the National Socialist officials, the Supreme Court's confirmation of the convictions of Eugene V. Debs and Kate Richards O'Hare, definitely stamp the United States as the most archaic, antiquated, and reactionary of the alleged civilized nations. * * * The best and bravest, the noblest and most courageous, are in the dark and cavernous prison cells of this country. * * * We must give more consideration to those men who will face jails and cells for a principle, and less to the smug, sleek leaders who swerve, compromise, and equivocate for soft berths, fat salaries, and slothful ease.

"The situation created as a result of this agitation," said a Federal official, "is one that deserves the consideration of all right thinking people, white and black. It is an agitation which involves the I. W. W. Bolshevism and the worst features of other extreme radical movements. It appeals to the ignorant

and seeks openly to create a feeling of resentment among certain negro elements that may lead to results that all good citizens will deplore unless it is stopped. That the movement is making headway, there is no doubt. Reports from all parts of the country show this to be the case."

RAILROAD MEN PLAN FOR FURTHER ACTION
The Savannahian
1st Asst. Vice-president T. C. Jefferson
of Savannah in Attendance
7-3-19

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., July 1—International officers and field organizers of the Pioneer organization of colored railroad men convened at their headquarters here to plan further action as to the policy to pursue in securing the Negro railway workers of the country

in their jobs and rights and to have proper enforcement of the present laws of the R. Administration. International President, R. L. Mays, will be in conference with 1st Vice president Benj. J. Davis of McGehee, Ark., representing switchmen and brakemen, 1st Asst. Vice pres., T. C. Jefferson of Savannah, Ga.; firemen, R. B. Holmes Southeastern Gen. Chairman of colored trainmen, 5th Vice president J. A. Ross of New York, Pullman porters; field organizer A. E. Stormm, Philadelphia, dining car men; 3d Vice President Jony Davis, Meadville, Pa., shop crafts and deputy field organizers; Alex Jones, Florence, N. C., Walter Jones, Sanford, Fla., I. L. Benjamin, Sp. Richmond, Va. The president of a score of eastern locals will also be in attendance. These men represent the Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, chartered five years ago by the state of Illinois. The one outstanding feature of the war-period in Negro labor circles is the series of successful fights made by this association for colored railroad employees.

By a masterful plea their president first won "equal pay for equal service" from the Federal Wage Commission and Director Gen. McAdoo. Later interpolation No 13 and succeeding in securing the issuance of supplement No. 12 beat the roads in their plea for a review and a different ruling, resulting in many colored head-end men receiving as much as a thousand dollars in back pay. All increases to Pullman and dining car men resulted from the efforts instituted by this association, and the association is, in fact, a national convention of the American Federation of all crafts of colored R. workers, under the leadership of a capable vice president, elected from the particular craft. While the association now has many thousand members in 39 different states, the object of the present conference is to re-form the lines for a supreme effort to combine the many independent organizations of colored men, whose recent formation will only divide the strength of the colored railway men.

Congressman M. B. Madden of Illinois will be present with a memorandum outlining the Negro railway workers views on legislation which may come before congress affecting government control of railroads.

Atty. W. L. Houston, for 29 years a Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuske-

practitioned in the District courts, is gree Institute.

the permanent Washington representative, Hon. Jas. E. White, law partner of Col. Franklin Dennison, and S. A. T. Watkins of the K. of P. is the general counsel at Chicago. Mr. White recently appeared before the U. S. Supreme court here for Georgia Temp- lars and tried the colored Masons' case in Texas.

"If my suggestion is agreeable to you, may I make the further suggestion that you should be prepared to come before the Executive Council at 4 P. M., Tuesday, February 12th, at the headquarters of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, 9th and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Please let me hear from you in regard to the above at your early convenience, and oblige,

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor,"

COLORED FOLKS AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

URBAN LEAGUE IN ERROR CLAIMING A. F. OF L. VICTORY

The New York

Executive Secretary Sends

Palpably Wrong Story to Colored Press as Being Responsible for Atlantic City Vote of Federation Against Color Line

New York 7-3-19

New York, June 30.—The National Urban League's executive secretary is the author of a press story appearing in many colored publications subsequent to the New York News story of June 19, in which the Urban League secretary claims entire credit for his committee for changing the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the admission of colored men to the unions. The following letter reveals that his committee was not invited to the first conference. Fairness on that committee's part would have recognized this. The following letter from Samuel Gompers to the News reveals this:

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1918.

"Mr. George W. Harris,
Editor New York News,
135 West 135th St.,
New York City.

"Dear Sir:—The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will begin a week's session at headquarters on Sunday, February 10th. There are many matters referred to the Executive Council by the last annual convention of the American Federation of all crafts of colored R. workers, under the leadership of a capable vice president, elected from the particular craft. While the association now has many thousand members in 39 different states, the object of the present conference is to re-form the lines for a supreme effort to combine the many independent organizations of colored men, whose recent formation will only divide the strength of the colored railway men.

"It has been suggested, and the suggestion meets with my approval, that of the present conference is to re-form the lines for a supreme effort to have several of the leading representatives of the colored people of the country come before the Executive Council so that a full and free discussion of the policies of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the colored workers may be had. It was

with this object in view that I am writing to extend such an invitation to you, Hon. Emmet J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War and Major

of the contest. The American Federation of Labor has taken a long step forward.

Should colored laboring men not be accorded all of their rights and privileges as members of the organization in dealing with organized capital, would the white labor agree to strike in support of their claims just as black men would be expected to strike in support of the white men's claims? If they would not, what advantage would accrue to them as a result of this union? We are much interested in the outcome of this remarkable situation.

Certain it is that organized white labor cannot come unto its own without the support of organized black labor. But will organized black labor meet the situation under the leadership of white men sent out by organized white labor or will they rally to the support of organized white labor under their own chieftains and vice versa? When this question is answered with a degree of certainty, then the labor question so far as it affects the colored people of the country will be one for an easy solution of what has been a perplexing problem.

ONE NEGRO KILLED IN KENNER RIOTING

New Orleans LA FIAYONE
OCTOBER 13, 1919

Louisiana Box Company's Plant Is Scene of Battle Saturday Night.

Labor troubles at the Louisiana Box Company's plant above Kenner culminated Saturday night in a battle between Italian strikers and negro employees in which over two hundred shots were fired. Charles Wilson, a negro section hand employed by the Illinois Central railroad, was shot and killed. He is said to have been on his way home at the time, and had taken no part in the shooting.

Trouble is said to have begun a month ago, when the seventy-five employees, chiefly Italians and negroes, organized a union and demanded more pay. The company refused to treat with the newly formed union, and the men walked out.

Saturday night's affray is reported to have been due to the white laborers objecting to the recent employment of a number of negroes. There was promiscuous shooting in which, it is said, negroes and whites participated.

Sheriff L. H. Marrero of Jefferson parish, said Sunday night that three negroes had been arrested in connection with Saturday's shooting, and that officers were being sent to the scene.

Wilson was the only victim of the shooting affray. It is not known who killed him, or in what manner he met his death. The body was found in a doorway, and either he was shot as he was entering or as he opened the door to look outside.

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Delegates Prove Worthy

7-12-19
The Observer-Guardian
Important Issues are Seen
Through that Means
Real Unionism

Say what you will or may about organized labor and the white man's labor unions, especially in the South where Negroes all along have been barred, the spectacle one saw this week in this city, at Labor Temple, where delegates and representatives from every section of the United States and Canada where there is a port were gathered together in convention, every onlooker, white or black, is bound to believe that the period of reconstruction means much to the black man who is lucky enough to be a long-shoreman and whose interests are bound up with the International Longshoremen's Association.

Seldom has it been our pleasure to see such a personal and such a membership, racially, anywhere, when we gazed upon that cosmopolitan group gathered from metropolitan centers, at Labor Temple, where the blacks outnumbered the whites and where the whites officiated mostly as officers, deliberating for their common good.

Editor Love just had to ask:

Has organized labor at last seen the wisdom of practicing the teachings of the Man of Galilee? Is it disposed to observe the Golden Rule even in its relations to the black man? Will it hereafter appreciate merit and efficiency along all lines, irrespective of race, creed or color and previous condition of servitude, and proclaim to the world that when the brother in black stands at organized labor's door and knocks for admission into its councils and for membership in the various unions? Upon reflection Editor Love saw labor, common labor, and organized and unorganized labor ushering in a new era, where black men and white men stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder for mutual protection, each viewing with them with \$100 for comforts and conveniences, bringing about in the labor circles of the country brotherhood, fraternity and concord.

This paper is very optimistic of the

This radical departure on the part of organized labor at this time causes us to digress and to recite two or three recent incidents where Southern civilization everywhere: "A man's a man for a' that when the brother in black stands at organized labor's door and knocks for admission into its

One notable instance was that of Captain James Baker, a leading lawyer and a lifelong friend of the race, to Ellis Mendell Cottage, Bass Rock, Massachusetts, he, after providing all necessary transportation, supplied the colored cook, maid and seamstress to Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29. (Special to the Birmingham Reporter.)

Steeped in prejudice and right down hellishness, the white union men of the railroad shops of this city walked out a few days ago because the company had employed Negro labor to

place or time en route.

Another instance is that of Mr. H. G. Nelms of 3810 Fannin St., who in rewarding his cook, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, two weeks ago, for efficiency and faithful service, she having continued in his service three years in succession, presented her a diamond lavalier costing \$125, together with a check for \$20, and a month's leave of absence with full pay. Her pay is \$30 a month.

The last that came under our observation was that of a Mr. Gordon, of Beaumont, last week when Mr. Gordon and his wife went to Colorado in their automobile, allowed his chauffeur, Seaman Josey, son of Rev. and Mrs. William Josey of Houston, to carry his wife, Mrs. Monica Josey along, although Mrs. Josey was not in their service. The Gordon's won't return to Texas until October but, in the meantime, every item of expense Mrs. Monica Josey will have will be borne by Mr. Gordon, who likes his chauffeur that much.

We recite these instances simply to show that in numerous instances employers in the cities in the South are not hard to reach by those of the race who win their favor.

WANTS COLORED MEN TO GET LESS

Bernie Ph...
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29.
Steeped in prejudice and right down hellishness, the white union men of the railroad shops of this city walked out a few days ago because the company had employed Negro labor to

work in the shops with them. It was not because the Negroes were working in the shops, however, but the strike was brought on because the Negroes were paid the same wages for their labor and competent service that white men were paid. This did not hinder the white man from making all the money he wanted to make and could make with his ability, but he could not be contented to know that Negroes were getting the same for the work done as he was getting and as he was doing.

The colored men represent a large per cent more laborers than the whites, and they are perfectly willing, as they express it, to go on and do their work in their honest pursuits. This has caused quite a bit of unnecessary feeling, and some of the colored people are expressing the thought that they don't understand some Southerners' ideas of freedom and democracy.

E. ST. LOUIS THREATENS TO REPEAT POGROM

The Guardian

RACE RIOT BREWING AGAIN IN EAST ST. LOUIS.—LABOR LEADERS PROTEST IMPORTATION OF NEGROES.

2-1-19.
East Side Union Officials Fear Continuance Might Lead to Race Riots.
Following the arrest of fourteen Negro farm hands, who said they were imported to East St. Louis from Mississippi by a traveling section foreman of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, labor leaders of East St. Louis today made a protest against the importation of Negroes.

The protest was made by A. H. Curtis, president of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy in East St. Louis, and Michael J. Whalen, president of the East St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly. They based their protest on the fact that there are approximately 2,500 men out of work there and the fear that the action might lead to race riots similar to those of 1917.

In Disingenuous Attitude.

ST PAUL MINN PRESS

FEBRUARY 26, 1919
In the light of the constant assertion of organized labor that it is not responsible for the hoodlumism which accompanies industrial controversies, it is difficult to follow its vehement objection to equipping authority with force. At times of strikes there is more or less disturbance. It is the duty of law officers to preserve peace. Labor indignantly disavows all responsibility for these outbreaks which it says

"comes from the outside." Very well, then why should labor object to the means, the only means, by which these outbreaks, which only discredit labor, may be suppressed?

Representatives of labor objected to the motor corps and now are objecting to a Negro battalion in the national guard. Organizations of this character are for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and property. They are not to prevent strikes and can be employed in the event of strikes only to suppress disorder and enforce peace. It puts organized labor in a disingenuous position that ordinarily would mean embarrassment when with one breath it undertakes to disavow and deprecate strike hoodlumism and with another attacks the only method of preventing it.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE NEGRO GUARD BILL

ST PAUL MINN PRESS

FEBRUARY 26, 1919
Measure Is Acted Upon Favorably by House in Committee of Whole.

Labor leaders and Socialists again sounded the alarm against organization of military units in the state in opposing the Levin bill in the House in committee of the whole yesterday. The bill provides for a Negro battalion in the National Guard.

"What can you expect," said Representative T. J. McGrath of St. Paul, "if, in time of strike or other disturbance, you send out Negro troops to 'herd' a bunch of Irish working-men? I fear you will only create the situation you are trying to avoid."

"I am against this bill because it creates another military unit in the state to be used against the laboring people," asserted Representative F. E. Miner. "Whenever you organize a military unit you are turning the laboring people against you."

Representatives J. I. Levin, J. B. Hompe and Bert Kingsley defended the bill and the record of the Negro in war and peace.

"If labor behaves itself," declared Representative Hompe, "it will have no need to fear the military. When the hoodlums, who operate in times of strikes or other disturbances, threaten life and property it is the duty of the Governor to protect them. When an official calls out the military powers he is approved by the real laboring man, the one who is law-abiding and loyal to the state. None of us who intend to behave ourselves need to fear the Negro as a member of the state militia. He has always been a loyal man, obeying the laws, even when they were unjust and unfair, and his record as a soldier in the Civil war as well as in the present war is of the highest order."

The bill was recommended for passage with but five dissenting voices.

INDUSTRY IS OPENING NEW DOORS TO NEGRO

Skilled Men Getting Chance to Leave Common Labor

Group in Chicago.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS

JULY 18, 1919

BY CARL SANDBURG.

This is the fifth of a series of articles dealing with the large and growing colored population of Chicago and with the remarkable problems affecting the entire city, resulting from the influx of negroes, mainly from the south.

Consideration of the question of work for colored people shows that it presents three important features: (1) the opening of doors to new occupations so that skilled men will not have to stay in the common labor group all their lives; (2) getting men and women trained to perform skilled or unskilled labor and coaching them when on a job so that they will hold on; (3) creating a sentiment among employers so that no colored man or woman will be dismissed merely because of race.

These three aspects of the colored man's labor problem are worthy of careful study. They go to the root of the most perplexing immediate phase of what is called the race problem. It is economic equality that gets the emphasis in the speeches and the writings of the colored people themselves. They hate Jim Crow cars and lynching and all acts of race discrimination, in part, because back of these is the big fact that, even the doors to colored workers.

At the Central Soldiers' and Sailors' bureau at 120 West Adams street, are available for employment colored men who served with the 8th infantry regiment in the Argonne and the St. Mihiel of the northern states, broke their sectors in front line action. There are fifty chauffeurs, twenty first and second cooks, thirty miscellaneous kitchen helpers, five valets and ten butlers of experience, five shipping clerks, five actors, five sales clerks, two stationary engineers, two firemen, two night watchmen and five elevator men.

Many Unable to Do Heavy Work. According to Sergt. H. J. Cannasius, in charge of the division dealing with colored labor, a considerable proportion of the men are justified in refusing to take jobs at heavy labor. "These men were gassed or otherwise wounded in service in the Argonne or in the St. Mihiel actions," he said. "We sent one who had been gassed to take a job as porter in a shoe store in State street that of first cook on a dining car. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese — practically all languages spoken in South America or in central or western Europe — are fluently spoken by Burke. His aspirations are toward a position as interpreter or secretary, but thus far destiny bids him fry eggs and stew beef with his many languages.

The Chicago Whip, a new weekly newspaper, voices appreciation of two utility corporations that have opened the doors of employment to colored men.

"The Peoples Gas company breaks precedent by employing four meter inspectors at salaries of \$100 per month and four you as a member no matter in what special meter readers who are boys, 16 years old, at salaries of \$55 per month," says the paper. "The experiment of the dues of 50 cents a month.

American and European languages. It is gas company proved so successful that the notice able that some whose homes are in the south say they are going to stay in Chicago, and under no consideration will they go back to Mississippi, Georgia and other states that draw the color line hard and fast. We have five or six applicants a day, new ones, coming in and saying they have chosen the north to live in. They pound on my table and say, 'I'll be as stiff as this table before I go back south.'

Sergt. Cannasius told the story of Edward Burke of 3632 Vincennes avenue. Burke volunteered for naval service in California before the draft and became chief commissary steward on the ship Mauben. He was discharged at Norfolk and took the best position he could get,

while checking up, listing the new occu-

pations they have entered, pointing to "Colored Workingmen and Women" pamphlet on exhibition on Fifth st near Sixth av N today were scanned curi-

ously by several colored workingmen,

Molders. Every foundry in Chicago, but without any special show of interest.

ment office, which chiefly handles the la-

bor situation for colored people, is ready

to hire colored molders who have no dif- ficulty in getting jobs.

Tanneries have opened their doors to both skilled and semi-skilled colored

workers.

Colored shipping clerks have entered

freight warehouses. Such a statement might seem to have little significance.

As in all these instances, however, it is the record of a new precedent. A door once inscribed, "No hope," now says,

"There is hope."

Automobile repair shops now employ colored mechanics. The two largest taxi companies make no discrimination on ac-

count of color.

One large mattress factory has opened

on common ground."

Says Negro Is Still Slave.

"If you are a wage worker," it de- clares, you are welcome in the I. W. W. halls, no matter what your color. In the I. W. W. all wage workers meet

before the colored body.

"We have been told," said Presi-

dent Langford, "that we will receive

150 new members from the colored

people Monday. Some persons say

we will be censured for admitting

the negroes into this organization,

but if the white members of this

union are not too good to work side-

by-side with the colored people in

the restaurants, they are not too

good to permit the negroes to become

members of this organization."

Rome Miller, proprietor of the

Rome hotel, said last night he had

not signed a contract with the strik-

ing union, as had been reported by

the union.

"I recognize all of the claims

which the restaurant employees have

made," said Mr. Miller, "but I will

not stand for a 'closed shop' being

instituted in my hotel cafe. I pay a

wage scale higher than that which

the union demands, and see no rea-

son why I should sign up with them."

A shortage of help is reported in

all of the restaurants that have been

classed by the union as unfair. Pick-

ets stand at the doors asking the

customers not to trade with the

establishments until the firms recog-

nize the union.

TO UNITE NEGRO LABOR

Rumors of organization work among southern Negroes by I. W. W. leaders have been prevalent, but the quite a bit of discussion in this community. It is understood that the first evidence of an attempt to enroll colored men in the red card ranks in the northwest.

I. W. W. SEEKING TO STIR NEGROES HERE

MINNEAPOLIS MINN JULY 31, 1919
Pamphlets Signed by Haywood

Say Colored Folk Are No Better Off Than Slaves Were.

I. W. W. pamphlets appealing to new doors opening to men on the basis of ability where color does not count have been posted on walls in at least one Minneapolis district. The Negro is told that he is no better off now than under slavery. Copies of the pamphlet on exhibition on Fifth st near Sixth av N today were scanned curiously by several colored workingmen,

The pamphlet, designed to recruit colored people into the "one big union," is signed by William D. Haywood, convicted leader of the I. W. W., and is the imprint of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 1001 W Madison st.

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Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Roumanians Attack Negro Workers At Hubbard Plant

The Youngstown, Ohio

The Daily Herald
10-10-19

(United Press.)

Youngstown, Oct. 10.—One Negro is dead, another in a hospital in a critical condition and several others were injured in a clash between Negroes and foreign born workers at Hubbard, near here, last midnight.

Trouble started when the Negroes who have been working at the Hubbard plant of the Youngstown sheet and Tube works of the plant were accosted by the foreigners. About 50 of them were confronted by a crowd of Rumanians. Which side fired the first shot has not been determined, gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., the but it is known that shots were exchanged by both sides, although no one held a large and enthusiastic meeting. About fifty members of the association was present. During the evening thirteen new members were admitted to membership.

COLORED LABORERS NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD

JUNE 21, 1919

Twelve Workers of New Britain Machine Co. Quit Work When Colored Soldier Is Hired.

Twelve employes of the milling department of the New Britain Machine company went on strike yesterday when Charles Brown, a colored soldier who recently returned from France, was hired to work on a machine with them. Brown was twice cited for bravery while overseas and received the French Croix de Guerre.

One of the strikers representing the group, called at the Herald Office this morning and stated the reason why the men quit their work. He claimed that officials at the factory are planning to replace the laborers with colored workers. The colored men will work for 30 cents, while the white milling hands receive from 42 1-2 cents to 60 cents per hour.

The 12 strikers had a conference with the New Britain Machine company officials this morning and no agreement was said to have been reached. The positions are open to

race war between foreign-born strikers and negro steel men remaining at work drew interest in the local steel strike situation to-day, as the closing of more mills brought the industry to a standstill in other parts of the Calumet district.

The Standard Forging Company and the Universal Portland Cement Company, the latter a steel corporation subsidiary, shut down and brought to an end the last attempt of Indiana Harbor companies to operate. South Chicago steel production ceased entirely.

Five independent plants in Hammond and four in East Chicago continued in operation through agreements with the unions.

In Gary threats of a race war and an undercurrent of hostility against the men who remained at work caused the police considerable anxiety and brought a dozen union organizers to the front in an active campaign to shut down the plants.

Negroes Stay at Work

Three hundred negroes, recently imported from Birmingham, Ala., refused to heed the call of the union and remained at work keeping fires under the furnaces of the Indiana Steel Company. Most of the negro workmen live in a section of the city adjoining that of the foreign element and bitterness has been manifested since the first call of the walkout.

H. O. Egeberg, superintendent of employment at the steel plant, stated that thousands of men were preparing to return to work, encouraged by reports of similar action by union men in other parts of the country. This was denied by Oscar E. Anderson, president of the Gary Amalgamated Council, who claimed that 98½ per cent of the men were out.

Union organizers declared that 75,000 men—approximately 99 per cent of the working forces in the local steel district—had answered the strike call.

J. H. DeYoung, local secretary, said the national committee in charge of the organization of the steel unions would take care of the reinstatement of the Gary engineers who walked out in defiance of the orders of their international officers.

Switchmen to Aid Strike

Conference between heads of the South Chicago local of the switchmen's union and strike leaders resulted in an agreement that may lead to a strike of railroad hands on steel company rail stubs to-morrow. The switchmen considered suggestions that they refuse to deliver all supplies to the steel plants except food and medicine to the hospitals.

At Indiana Harbor, where the Inland Steel Company was finally forced to abandon all efforts to keep in operation, J. W. Lees, general superintendent, stated that the strike is the first step in a great industrial readjustment.

"The time has come, whether the employer sees it or not," he said, "to divide the profits with the men."

"We have had a bonus and profit sharing plan in operation here and the men who have proved loyal will continue to receive their share of the profits whether they come to work or not."

"We could have operated here, but I shut down rather than take the responsibility for an industrial warfare. We are caught in the troubles of the United States Steel Corporation and will have to wait until that trouble is settled."

An attempt to move cots into the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago was frustrated by the strikers

through the assistance of union teamsters.

TWO ARE SHOT IN FIGHT WITH SAN FRANCISCO NEWS NOVEMBER 15, 1919 SIRKEBREAKERS

Negro strikebreakers on the waterfront engaged in a gun battle with the police shortly after noon.

Two of the former were wounded. The police claim they fired in the air.

The injured negroes are Ellsworth Berger, hit in the back, and Robt. Gholston, struck in the arm.

The battle started when the negroes encountered a group of striking stevedores and their sympathizers opposite pier 42.

Began to Jeer.

The union men were standing across the street and began to jeer at the negroes, it is said.

It was then the negroes opened fire on the union men from long range.

The police rushed in between the two groups and fired over their heads.

The strikebreakers retreated back on their docks.

The gun battle between the police and the strikebreakers preceded a series of street fights during the morning that ranged from the foot of Mission-st down to the ferry and into the ferry waiting room.

Negroes Chased

Seven negro strikebreakers were chased by a group of union men into the ferry building waiting room. Two of the negroes were severely beaten.

Three striking stevedores were arrested and charged with inciting a riot. They are Thos. Brevy, H. Graham and J. Johnson.

The negroes fled across the bay on an Oakland ferry followed by a crowd of strike sympathizers.

NEGROES FIRED A STEEL STRIKERS

NEW YORK CITY POST OCTOBER 4, 1919

Were Attacked When They Tried to Return to Work at Mills.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The thirteenth day of the strike in the steel industry began quietly in the Chicago district after the most serious rioting since the strike was called. The situation at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where last night two negroes in a squad of about twenty-five, who sought to return to work and were attacked by approximately 300 strike sympathizers, fired several shots, wounding one man, to-day was reported tranquil. Special officers restored order after the negroes who did the shooting were placed in

jail and pickets had chased the other negroes into the woods.

The usual claims and counterclaims were made by the industrial and labor heads. The steel mill officials pointed to an increased number of smoking stacks and official reports of augmented output to bear out their statements. Labor leaders admitted some strikers had returned to work, but asserted the only deserters were unskilled workers whose defection did not materially weaken the strikers.

Ben Fletcher

Negro newspapers seldom publish anything about men who are useful to the race. Some parasite, ecclesiastical, poltroon, sacerdotal, tax gatherer, political taker or business exploiter will have his name in the papers, weekly or daily. But when it comes to one of those who fights for the great masses to lessen their hours of work, to increase their wages, to decrease their high cost of living, to make life more livable for the toiling black workers—that man is not respectable for the average Negro sheet.

Such a man is Ben Fletcher. He is one of the leading organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as I. W. W. He is in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas, where he was sent for trying to secure better working conditions for colored men and women in the United States. He has a vision far beyond that of almost any Negro leader whom we know. He

threw in his lot with his fellow white workers, who work side by side with black men and black women to raise their standard of living. It is not uncommon to see Negro papers have headlines concerning a Negro who had committed murder, cut some woman's throat, stolen a chicken or a loaf of bread, but those same papers never record happenings concerning the few Negro manly men who go to prison for principle. Ben Fletcher is in Leavenworth for principle—a principle which when adopted, will put all the Negro leaders out of their parasitical jobs. That principle is that to the workers belongs the world, but useful work is not done by Negro leaders.

We want to advocate and urge that Negro societies, lodges, churches, N. A. A. C. P. branches and, of course, their labor organi-

zations begin to protest against the imprisonment of Ben Fletcher and to demand his release. He has been of more service to the masses of the plain Negro people than all the wind jamming Negro leaders in the United States.

STEVEDORES ASK SAN FRANCISCO NEWS OCTOBER 6, 1919 FOR NAMES OF "RADICAL" GROUP

"Let the Waterfront Employers' union specify the names of the Riggers and Stevedores' union officials it considers are delaying settlement, and the stevedores will meet them half way," is the answer John LaTorres, secretary of the Longshoremen's union, put up to the employers today.

His statement follows:

If the employer finds himself incapable of reaching an agreement, as frequently claimed, because of our union's leadership, there is not a man in office who will not gladly relinquish his position to bring an amicable settlement for all parties concerned.

If the Waterfront Employers' union is honest in its desire for industrial peace, it is at liberty to publish the names of those who, on elimination from office, would clear the way to a fair adjustment.

The employers have been insisting that arbitration is impossible with the longshoremen's organization "as now represented," but say they will talk to any organization of workers in whom they have confidence.

It is expected that the arbitration program, suggested by a special committee of the Labor council, will be discussed at a meeting of the striking waterfront men here tonight.

Meantime, negroes, Mexicans and others employed as strikebreakers are attempting to move the huge accumulations of freight to and from vessels.

The American Federation

of Labor And The Negro

The Daily Herald
The American Federation of Labor at its recent Conference voted to admit Negroes to membership; that where they are excluded locally, unions be set up for them. This action of the

Federation while seeming to scale and shortening the yoke of the white man's be a victory for the race if hours of labor.

carefully studied will be seen. This of course will be at- to be a peril rather than a tractive to the vast majority of wage earners whether victory. No greater menace of wage earners whether

threatens the well being of Negroes or white, but when the Negro laborer than this Negro laborers understand, as they will if they study the open bid of alliance from the Federation. White organized motives and reasons which

labor, grown arrogant and prompt white organized la- insatiable in its demands, bor to extend the olive needs only to control the mil- branch, to cease active and lions of Negro workers in open hostility and conceal order to compel obedience to it under the camouflage of its will or to successfully tie pretended interest in the Ne-

up and wreck the industries gro toiler, they will thorough of the country and establish, ly realize that unionization in place of the era of pros- with white organizations in-

perity and plenty with which stead of being a help will re- the nation is now blessed, as sul t in positive injury, in-

period of panic and disaster instead of being a blessing will to be followed inevitably by a curse.

Industrial conditions are such that it is impossible to hamper the Negro in his efforts to secure employment. men whose brain, energy, He therefore stands in the skill, executive ability, andway of the accomplishment capital create and maintain of the designs of white or- the great industries whichganized labor in forcing enable workingmen to earn their program upon indus- their daily bread and puttrial managers and the only within their reach the meansway to remove him as an of fully develop in obstacle is to control him. If their powers and becoming he is "unionized," made to great captains of industry strike when white organized and the Negro being in the labor gives the order, fight class furthest down in the when ordered to fight and scale of labor can least affordjoin in every disorder and to set himself in warring at lawless demonstration indul- titude against his employers. led in by white union work-

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council said that about 12,000 negroes have been employed by the different packers in Chicago, and that of this number, 3,000 are union men, who walked out with the workers.

There was practically no trading in live stock here today. Even before the beginning of the strike in the stock yards' establishments, the buyers for the packing houses held off, awaiting developments as to the labor situation. Business was further hampered by the uncertainty of shippers as to whether any railroad outlet for purchasers here would be available.

CITY

COLOR LINE AND LABOR

The Daily Herald

Virginia State Federation of Labor
Objects to Negro Delegates.

Mr. Morris Stovall, of Washington D. C., who was in the city last night enroute to Philadelphia told of a split in the Virginia Federation of Labor, a state organization formed during the war in which there are both white and colored members. The convention is in session at Alexandria, Va., and altho there are many colored locals or lodges, the appearance of their delegates at the convention came very near causing a complete disruption of the session, Mr. Stovall said.

Although four regiments, including all troops at the stock yards, were withdrawn tonight by order of Adjutant Dickson on request of Mayor Thompson, union leaders declared the strike would continue until policemen and deputy sheriffs also had left the yard.

Differing claims as to the number of men involved were made by packers and union leaders tonight. J. W. Johnstone, secretary of the stock yards labor council, declared that with 6,000 wool workers who had agreed tonight to join the walkout, 36,000 men had quit work, and that 4,000 carpenters and woodworkers and 1,200 stationary engineers were expected to join them.

John O'Hern, general superintendent of Armour & Co., asserted the entire number of strikers was not in excess of 13,000. Johnstone also said an appeal had been made to union employees of the street railways to stop carrying non-union workers to the stock yards. The street car men had promised to consider it, he said.

Notwithstanding the effect of the strike and the railway shopmen's strike on the movement of live stock Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, said the situation was not as bad as had been believed. After a conference with the packers, he said, Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. were in a position to operate at 80 per cent of normal and Morris & Co. at 60 or 70 per cent.

The dispute, according to labor leaders, is over the employment of non-union negroes, rather than race hatred. Many of the negroes, it is said, have refused to join the unions. When the white employees reported for work early in the day they demanded that the state troops and police guards, which had been stationed at every plant, when the negroes returned yesterday, be immediately withdrawn. Both the city authorities and the packers at first declined to accede to this demand.

The men walked out quietly. It is said that several thousand of the negro non-union workmen remained at their posts.

While the thousands of white employees were walking out, a large number of negro men and women applied for employment.

Officers of the stock yards' labor

Unions, strikes, etc.

2,000,000 NEGRO WORKERS GET EQUAL CHANCE

6-19-1919

The Christian Recorder
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR LETS DOWN THE BARS—NEGROES ADMITTED TO FULL MEMBERSHIP—JOHN LACY OF NORFORK, VA. MAKES GALLANT FIGHT.

the decision to welcome Negro workers into the A. F. of L. on equal basis was unanimous to admit the 2,000,000 taken by the American labor movement in many years. "The action," he said, "removes the shackles from every class and race distinction from Negro labor and emancipated Negro workmen from the bondage of industrial restrictions. Mr. Samuel Gompers was justified in "declaring it to be one of the most important steps taken by the American labor movement in many years."

A vital opportunity has been granted the Negro and that in the language of Lacy "a diminutive but forceful leader of colored workers of Norfolk, Va." is "The opportunity to earn bread on an equality with his white brother."

The colored race will now honor John Lacy as a second Frederick Douglass, as a hero, who has won a great industrial and economic battle for the entire Negro race in America. It was after his vivid speech after his fervent plea, that more than forty presidents and officers of great international unions rose and welcomed the Negro workman into the industrial brotherhood.

Following is the press report which was sent out by the Staff Correspondent from Atlantic City, June 13:

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement, the economic brotherhood of both the white and black toilers was given consideration. More than that, the convention voted unanimously to admit 2,000,000 Negro workers of the country to equal membership of all international unions and to grant separate charters to Negro organizations.

Following adjournment this evening, Mr. Gompers commented upon

a meeting of the executive board for July 1 in Washington to make another effort at revision, and has asked representatives of the Negro freight handlers to be present. The freight handlers are admitted into the clerks' union, but on a so-called auxiliary charter which denies to them equal privileges with the white members.

Following the speech of Lacy and addresses by international officers in which race or color discriminations were denounced as un-American, the convention adopted the report on resolutions.

LABOR SECRETARY LASHES BOLSHEVISM AND DRAWS CHEERS
Montgomery Advertiser
6-14-1919
 Sam Gompers Declares War on a Texas Representative For Policy

W. B. WILSON SPEAKER

Declares American Labor Competent of Settling Affairs Without Dictatorship

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

Will Seek to Stave Off Strike of Electrical Workers Monday; Negro Question Up

(Associated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor today urged organized labor to refuse to support the nation-wide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates that the government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case. The secretary declared that so far the government's inquiry had shown that the judge and jury before whom Mooney was tried conducted themselves properly and that on the evidence the jury had to convict. He admitted that new evidence might develop which would alter the situation.

"But," he continued, "for organized labor to participate in such a strike as is proposed would simply mean that labor was trying Mooney, without the benefit of evidence. Very few of us are familiar with all the evidence, yet every working man is asked to make himself a juror. Justice cannot be obtained in that way."

Secretary Wilson then turned his attention to Bolshevism and was heartily cheered when he asserted that no element of American labor would stand

for Bolshevism for a moment when the true meaning of the movement was understood.

"Closely allied to the work of the Industrial Workers of the World during the past year," he said, "there has been more or less Bolshevik agitation in the United States which has not been to any great extent manifested among the real wage workers in the country, but which has existed principally among the parlor coal diggers of our country.

Revolution Not Feared.

"We have no fear of a political revolution in the United States. It may be possible that the parlorites may be misguiding a sufficient number of the laboring people to cause local disturbances that will be annoying, but no one in the ranks of labor—whether he is classed as an extreme radical or an extreme conservative, or in all the elements between those two—will stand for Bolshevism for a minute when he knows what Bolshevism itself stands for.

"They talk a great deal about the dictatorship of the proletariat and we who have been more or less familiar with the theories that have been promulgated by Marx and his assertion of the dictatorship of the proletariat has interpreted the dream to mean that a majority of the workers of the land would determine the policy of it and impose it upon the balance of our people. And our workers were not willing to accept even that kind of a principle.

"The workers of this country, the laborers who have fought and struggled for all these centuries, take the stand that every person who has to obey the laws of a country ought to have a voice to determine what those laws should be and having fought through all the centuries for the accomplishment of that ideal, having accomplished it for themselves, the American is not anxious to impose the same kind of disfranchisement upon other portions of the people that he had fought being imposed upon himself.

Disregard That Guide.

"But the Bolsheviks didn't even take that interpretation of the dictatorship of the proletariat as their guide. In his long speech before the Soviet at Moscow, a little more than a year ago, Lenin laid down the principle of the dictatorship of a few selected so-called advance guards. He held that the proletariat was not to be trusted because it would waver and that this self-selected advance guard would impose its will upon the workers and others must obey. The struggle of the masses has been away from slavery, to get away from compulsory labor, and yet it is proposed by this new form of government to re-introduce obligatory labor upon the workers of the world, imposed upon them by a single group of the proletariat. * * *

Doesn't Want It.

"The American working man wants nothing of that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat. The American working man wants nothing of kind of obligatory labor. The American working man wants nothing of the political, social or economic conditions that have existed and still exist in Russia.

Secretary Wilson pointed out that the conditions in eastern Europe and the United States were entirely different now and always had been.

"Force in Europe may have been necessary," he declared. "Force to overthrow a monarchy may be great pa-

triotism, but force in overthrowing a democracy, as some people are advocating, is high treason against the masses of the people. In this country we can settle things by evolution. There is no necessity for revolution."

President Gompers, after a roar of applause for Secretary Wilson had subsided, said that workers everywhere realized the truth of the secretary's statements. He then took occasion to refer to Representative Blanton of Texas, as "Bleating Blanton," for remarks the Congressman made recently about labor.

"As time goes on," said Mr. Gompers, "Blanton will be eliminated or left at home as owners of his stamp have been."

He then sketched the history of the Department of Labor and added:

Gompers And Department.

"There seems to be a policy to starve this Department out of existence or deny it money to the point where its efficiency and value to the working people of the country will be materially reduced. Let me tell you that outside the Government Departments which had to do with ships and soldiers during the war, the Department of Labor did more toward winning it than any other. We hope soon that the world will swap from military to industrial activity. I predict that the War and Navy Departments will become less and less potent and that functions of the Labor Department will become more vital to the nation. Let me announce, too, that the American Federation of Labor will fight any and all efforts to curb, weaken or destroy the department.

Two discharged soldiers and a discharged sailor addressed the convention this afternoon as representatives of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association, explaining its aims, as shortening of the work day, vocational training for all service men, construction of public works and a year's pay for all men discharged from the service.

President Gompers announced that a committee consisting of C. L. Baine, of the boot and shoe makers; Martin F. Ryan, of the car workers, and D. H. McCarthy had been appointed to cooperate with the electrical workers' committee in negotiation with Postmaster General Burleson in an effort to ward off the electrical and telephone strike called for Monday.

Resolutions giving support to ladies' garment workers of Cleveland, and authorizing the granting of a charter by the Federation to organizations of city policemen were adopted.

Colored Labor.

Resolutions dealing with petitions of negro representatives were then presented. The committee recommended that it did not concur with the request of the negroes for a separate international charter, but that it recommended the convention adopt a resolution providing for the organization of colored laborers and that, where they would not obtain admission to unions already existing, special charters for colored unions be issued by the Federation.

The recommendation of the committee reporting on the negro resolutions was adopted with one dissenting vote after a lengthy debate.

The convention then adjourned until Monday. Tomorrow most of the delegates will go to Washington by special train to participate in the demonstration there in protest against war time prohibition.

Labor Votes To Organize All Negroes

NYC TRIBUNE
JUNE 14, 1919

Convention of Federation Decides to Take In Millions of Colored Workers in the U. S.

Critics Answered, Asserts Gompers

Secretary Wilson Attacks Bolshevism, Says It Can't Gain Headway

Staff Correspondence

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—With but one dissenting vote the convention of the American Federation of Labor this afternoon went on record for the thorough organization of the millions of negroes in America.

As a means toward that end it instructed its executive officers to use every effort to work. They complained that organizers wherever possible, and as some white unions, by drawing the color line, excluded them from work. Nelson B. Forrester, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, defended the practice of jailing organizers of the Chicago garment workers in a previous strike.

This action, taken toward the close of the session which had been devoted chiefly to an address by Secretary of

Labor William B. Wilson, in which he denounced Bolshevism and declared it "Nothing should exclude a man from the United States, is said by veterans or his opinions. It is the duty of labor men to be the most important of the white workers everywhere taken by the Federation in years. To assist the black man. If he is a bit backward, the fault is that of the white man."

Secretary Wilson in his address denounced syndicalism and Bolshevism and was loudly applauded when he spoke against the general strike advocated. The chief strength of Bolshevism in the United States lies, said Mr. Wilson, among the "parlor coal diggers."

Mr. Wilson received an ovation when he took his seat, among the miners' delegates, and Mr. Gompers proceeded to make a plea for better treatment for the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half way."

Until a few years ago there had been no organization worthy of the name among the negroes, while the skilled and semi-skilled trades have barred them from membership. In recent years committees from the race between the upper and nether regions have repeatedly asked assistance and I want to say right here that I

recognition from the Federation, but until to-day the influence of Southern delegates has been sufficiently strong to prevent any substantial recognition being given them.

To this convention the negro workers presented several requests. Among other things they asked for the establishment of colored international unions, the assignment of organizers to every state where there is a large unorganized colored population, and the detailing in Washington of an officer, preferably colored, who shall devote his time to the interests of the negro.

Color Line Opposed

For the committee on organization Frank Duffy this afternoon reported against the forming of colored internationals on the ground that there must be no color line, and that the Federation stands for no division or race or color lines. There were, he said, many internationals which admitted negroes to full membership. Duplication in these cases is unnecessary he said. Other unions, the committee found, refused such membership.

"Under such conditions," he went on "it is recommended that the American Federation of Labor organize colored workers under direct charters.

"It is further recommended that the executive council give particular attention to the organization of colored workers, and wherever possible assign organizers to the work."

Thirty or more unions then reported that they drew no color line, after which several negro delegates explained conditions under which they would continue to draw the color line.

J. B. McCullagh, of Omaha, speaking for the printers, denounced the color line.

Wilson Denounces Radicals

Mr. Gompers's opinion is that the action of the convention on the color question is the answer to those who charge that the Federation is non-progressive and exclusive.

"It is," said he to-night, "one of the most important steps taken by the delegation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half way."

Until a few years ago there had been no organization worthy of the name among the negroes, while the skilled and semi-skilled trades have barred them from membership. In recent years committees from the race between the upper and nether regions have repeatedly asked assistance and I want to say right here that I

believe that I have more friends to May 1, for votes for residents of the lower than the upper regions—the District of Columbia, pensions for during that period a certain member of superannuated government clerks, over Congress saw fit to launch an attack upon the American Federation of carriers, food for Russia, recognition of Labor and myself. I refer to the of Trotzky and Lenin and the Mooney and Blanton. In time he case.

The high cost of living is given practical recognition in a resolution proposed by a congressman who sought to lengthen the hours of government employees, be left at home."

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Two Flares by Radicals

Twice during the day there were flares on the part of the radicals in the pay of Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin part in obtaining labor for concerns at the convention. The first came in the morning session when the committee humbler employees of the Federation, and also act as a neutral insofar

on organization, reporting on a resolution referring to a threatened strike of garment workers in Chicago, recom-

mended the striking out of that part for hotel bills.

It is said that the men who left yesterday were offered higher wages than they could obtain here.

Many women are still employed at Cairo woodworking concerns. The Singer Manufacturing company, a week ago, was employing 125. Dozens of soldiers, hunting jobs are passing thru the railroad stations here daily, it was said at the offices of the various roads. Many of them have been on the road for several weeks hunting for work and many are men who left farms to enter the service and are now unwilling to return to them and seek jobs in the cities.

The War Department and agencies for the welfare of soldiers are urging all discharged men to return to their homes. In order to further this plan

two-cent transportation, obtained upon discharge will be furnished men in the service only to their homes and to no other point.

VIRGINIA LABOR SPLIT
BY NEGRO QUESTION

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—Because of the seating of a Newport News negro as a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Federation of Labor at its convention in Alexandria last week, 2,000 Richmond union men have just withdrawn from the state body. Indignation meetings have been held during this week to protest against the election of certain federation officers, it being charged that a minority, including a few negroes, presented names which won in the voting.

NEGROES ASK UNIONS
TO OPEN THEIR DOORS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The negro workers' advisory committee, an organization representing practically every negro welfare, religious and labor body in this district and affiliated with like organizations in other districts, today asked the American Federation of Labor convention to urge international unions to strike from their constitutions articles barring negro members.

Labor-1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Six Hundred Strikes at

Pensacola Shipyards

BEN FLETCHER, NEGRO

Pensacola, Fla., April 11. Six hundred members of the boilermakers' and iron shipbuilders' union this morning walked out of the plant of the Pensacola Shipbuilding company. Two days ago the union men demanded that all Negroes be prevented from using pneumatic tools and that they be employed only as helpers. The union further insisted that all employees "discharged without cause" be reinstated with full pay for all time lost and they also demanded the removal of a superintendent.

The company replied that it was ignoring all provisions of the Macy award; that the demands of the men were unreasonable and unjust and also that employes failing to report tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock will be considered as being out of the company's service.

THEY DID NOT BITE AT SIMPLETON'S BAIT

Simpleton's Bait

AKRON, O., Oct. 7.—Evidence that the I. W. W. organization was endeavoring to arouse Akron Colored people to action against law and order was uncovered. Police say in the arrests late Sunday of a number of organizers. Police seized inflammatory pamphlets which the organizers had for distribution in the Colored sections of the city.

The pamphlets were violent in tone and urged Colored people to take immediate steps to punish members of the white race to secure "redress" for imaginary wrongs which were vividly pictured.

Two alleged headquarters of I. W. W. workers here were raided by police.

Workers. The new union starts with a big membership. It is affiliated

with the American Federation of NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC

Labor, and is named the Colored Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 16708.

The union will send delegates to the New York State Federation of Labor and the Buffalo Central Labor Council. D. W. Scott is President.

BIRTH OF NATION CAUSES SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 17.—"The Birth of a Nation," the damnable and diabolical play written by Thomas Dixon, Jr., of the Klan, was staged on the canvas of a movie theater and caused a great upheaval of industrial unrest in this city. Since 1894 members of the Frisco have been switchmen, firemen and helpers on the P. C., Y. M. L., and Frisco systems, and the relations with the whites have been very cordial until "The Birth of a Nation" was shown at the Princess theater.

This play has so aroused the white people that the first thing done was to urge whites to "walk out" who were working with members of the Race in railroad yards. A white man by the name of Tuckner, chairman of the white employees of the various railroads, led the strike. Perishable food and milk for babies are all tied up in the yards on account of the strike prompted by "The Birth of a Nation." This play has done more to create strife, deviltry and harm than anything since the '60s. Even the white people are now kicking because the play was allowed to open here and cause so much industrial harm.

COLORED WORKERS

FORCED NOT TO STRIKE

American

Coatesville, Pa., Oct. 9.—Declaring that "Unionism organized in this country by foreigners had robbed the colored race of every trade they had learned after the Civil War, and had relegated them to work in the dirt, until it was necessary for the late Booker T. Washington to found Industrial Schools to teach colored boys trades which the race had been forced to forget many years before." Dr. William A. Credit, head of the Downingtown Industrial School, encouraged colored people not to go out on a strike with white people.

"The colored man is the white man's emergency helper," Dr. Credit said. Let the colored man go to work and when this controversy blows over, the white man will return and find his job waiting for him."

HARTFORD CONN COURANT

JUNE 1, 1919

Negro Workmen Strike.

About twenty negro laborers employed by the Ellison Construction Company building a new factory at the Humason & Beckley branch of Landers, Frary & Clark on Washington street went on strike yesterday when their demand for an increase

women do not do washing at their homes, but visit the homes of wealthy residents on one day every week. The chief object of the union, which is headed by Mrs. Eliza Hill, is to secure a wage of \$2.50 for a six-hour day. Formerly the washerwomen got \$2 for a day of no specified length.

"Colored on 2nd Floor"

Y C C A

FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Are With the Union Now for 44-Hour Week

Washington, September 8 to 13. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, as the growth of the Brotherhood has been rapid in many of the States, especially in the South. Organizations now in existence and persons desiring to affiliate with a strong labor organization of their own are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Brotherhood. The office of the Brotherhood is at 609 F street, Northwest, and the meetings will be held at the Pythian Temple, Twelfth and You streets, Northwest.

Boiler Makers

Go On Strike

The Daily News Record
In Sympathy With One of Number
Assaulted by Prejudiced White

Foreman.

3-17-19

Special to The News

Mobile, Ala., March 10.—High wages did not serve to stop the one hundred and fifty Negro boilermakers from walking out of the plant of the Henderson Shipbuilding company here today when George Frazier was discharged for defending himself against the insults of an overbearing, prejudiced foreman employed at the works.

The man refused to return to work after being told that Frazier would be reinstated. They contended for the reinstatement of their fellow worker and the dismissal of the white foreman.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

OCTOBER 7, 1919

Negroes Get Arms by Mail.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 6. (Associated Press.)—After an investigation following the arrest of a negro on a charge of carrying a weapon, C. L. Huber, Assistant Postmaster at Gary, declared today that many firearms were reaching negroes at Gary through the mails. He expressed the belief that the Post Office authorities could not refuse delivery of the arms after they once had been placed in the mail.

On the arrival of the Federal troops the State units were withdrawn from Gary and concentrated in Indiana Harbor and East Chicago.

Negro Washerwomen's Union Demands 6-Hour Day and Right to Enter by Front Door

N Y C CALL

JUNE 13, 1919

MADISON, N. J., June 12.—Twenty-five colored washerwomen met here last night and formed a union with a platform, as broad and exacting as obtains in the "Domestics' Union" of Soviet Russia. The local women, all of whom are Negroes, do not do washing at their homes, but visit the homes of wealthy residents on one day every week.

The chief object of the union, which is headed by Mrs. Eliza Hill, is to secure a wage of \$2.50 for a 6-hour day. Formerly the washerwomen got \$2 for a day of no specified length.

Following are some of the union's demands:

1. All union washerwomen shall enter residences and leave by the front door; they shall not be required to use kitchen doors or tradesmen's entrances.

2. Washerwomen shall have free use of the telephone, both to receive and make calls in case of important matters.

3. No union member shall be served a cold lunch, unless she desires it. A hot lunch shall be required.

4. Union members shall be permitted to receive callers during working hours on church matters or other important business.

5. For any time over six hours each day, washerwomen shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half.

The union, Mrs. Hill declares, grows out of the discontent of colored women who are visiting laundresses. They say they have been imposed upon by housewives who expect them to do over a full day's work for a day's pay. All of the members of the union are members of a local colored church.

ARREST TWO NEGROES

IN BRUNSWICK STRIKE

Brunswick, Ga., May 30. (Special.)—The first arrests made since the strike last week at the plant of the Atlantic Refining company occurred late yesterday afternoon, when E. F. Flanders and John Brooks, both colored, were lodged in jail by county police on the charge of attempting to incite a riot. These two negroes, with others, it is stated, were on picket duty, and were passing remarks to workmen as they left the plant. Some of their remarks drew answers from the working negroes and the two mentioned pulled their revolvers and threatened with the strikers "or we were about to start serious trouble." A special guard has been placed about the Moody home.

One of the negroes was captured and the other attempted to get away, but was later caught and brought to jail with the other negro. One shot was fired by one of the police officers in an effort to stop the fleeing negro. Further trouble of the kind is expected at the plant.

13 POLICEMEN

HELD FOR MURDER

Killed Three White Men
Protected Colored Labor Leader.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL

AUGUST 26, 1919

NEGROES AND IMMIGRANTS

EDITOR JOURNAL:

JOHN KIKULSKI, organizer of the labor council of the stock yards, says "the Poles and Lithuanians do not like to work with the negro employes," hence they are all walking out. Who are these people, that they feel themselves so superior? The Red Cross had difficulty in succoring these people during the recent fire at the yards, because they could neither stand nor speak our language.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a lot of uninformed individuals from the lower ranks of Europe's masses deem themselves superior to natives of this country. What the jokers should do to this class is to furnish them with a one-way, non-stop ticket back to their place of origin. Also, I suggest Uncle Sam look into the citizenship status of their so-called organizer. Wonder if Mr. Kikulski is a citizen?

The negro has a far greater right to make a living in this country than has any Pole or Lithuanian, if for no other reason than because we brought him here very much against his will.

These people from southern and eastern Europe came over here with the idea of finding gold in the streets. When they find that they must work for their daily bread here, as well as elsewhere, they attack and vilify our institutions.

912 Railway Exchange. CHARLES JENSEN

NY & WORLD

JUNE 16, 1919

INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES.

The action of the American Federation of Labor in admitting colored workers into its ranks is a great gain in industrial equality for the negro. It means the wiping out by the country's powerful labor organization of the part of the color line which most impeded the progress of the black race. But it means also the gain by the Federation of a body of adherents who are willing, conscientious and competent workers.

The agreement is thus to the advantage of both parties. Colored wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of the industrial population. From their ranks have come some of the best soldiers and most zealous patriots in the war, and it is cause for satisfaction to have them accorded a representation in the affairs of organized labor which they have won by merit, quite apart from deserving it through considerations of justice.

Union labor will be all the stronger for the alliance, which will indirectly benefit the country by uplifting colored labor.

Oklahoma Negroes

NEW YORK CITY CALLER

SEPTEMBER 26, 1919

ADA, Okla., Sept. 25.—The organization of employers recently formed for the purpose of intimidating and preventing the formation of new unions in this city has not been very successful in its efforts.

Despite its announced antagonism, the colored laborers have formed a federal labor union and applied to the gregational Church last night. Jesse A. F. L. for a charter, and propose, Taylor was elected vice-president; C. W. Stewart, recording secretary; the Rev. W. N. Moon, corresponding secretary; U. S. Cawthorne, treasurer; the Rev. W. N. Johnson, chaplain, and John Watkins, sergeant-at-arms.

NYC CALL

MAY 29, 1919

NEGRO STRIKER IS VICTIM UNDER ESPIONAGE CHARGE

PATERSON WORKERS JOIN

UNION LABOR RANKS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—Joe Denis, a Negro, has been found guilty in the United States District Court of violating the Espionage law by urging a strike on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, near here, September 14, 1918. It is stated that this is the first conviction of its kind in the United States.

Denis, while employed as foreman of a section gang, was charged with interfering with the movement of troops because he urged workers to strike to better conditions. Attorneys for the defendant will appeal the case.

The New Orleans Labor Advocate says that the responsibility for the conviction rests with Judge Foster, who charged the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty "if it found the facts bore out the contention of the government attorney, that the defendant had hampered the government in the operation of railroads."

Invoking the Espionage law to convict the Negro appears far-fetched, says this paper, which declares that "the intent of that measure, as we understand it, was for a means of handling German spies during the war with Germany.

"To invoke it to convict an ignorant Negro worker because he asked his fellow workers to join him in a demand for living wages not only appears to be wholly inconsistent, but inhuman as well.

"We believe the judge, whether intentional or not, has taken a step that will stir up considerable more turmoil than he anticipated. To attempt to deny workers the right to strike is a decidedly serious matter."

GO ON STRIKE TODAY

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD

MAY 31, 1919

Negroes Employed on High Street

Demand Increase of Five Cents Per Hour—Increase Refused.

Demanding higher wages, about 20 negroes employed by the Ellison Construction company at the B. & H. factory on High street went on strike this morning. It is said that they demand their wages be increased from 40 cents an hour to 45 cents.

It is reported that they served an ultimatum on their employers this morning and when the increase was refused they threw down their tools and marched off the grounds. The negroes state that owing to the fact they have to take the street car each day while traveling back and forth to work their wages should be raised.

RACE ROT WARNING OF LABOR FEDERATION

(Associated Press)

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Aug. 27.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention was informed today by Michael Coleran that unless a change was made in the attitude of New York contractors that city was likely to see repetition of the race riots of Washington and Chicago. He is president of the New York organization of Union Plasterers and Cement Finishers. New York contractors, he said, had imported 300 negro strike breakers from the South.

The Federation adopted resolutions urging Congress to ratify the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations.

NEGROES TRY TO STOPEAPPEAL

AUGUST 2, 1919

City Has Trouble with Garbage Cart

Drivers.

Evidences of what city officials believe to be outside interference with negroes employed by the city appeared in an effort yesterday by about 80 negro drivers of city garbage carts to strike for higher wages.

The drivers failed to take the carts out yesterday morning. They are now getting 30 cents an hour on the basis of an 8-hour day. Some of them don't work that long. They asked a raise of 10 cents an hour.

Some of the negroes returned to work soon after quitting. The city garbage department quickly got its garbage trucks to moving and was able to take care of most of the garbage.

The 10-cent raise, if applied to departments of the city, would increase of \$250,000, or about 20 cents on the tax rate.

Southern Unions Admit Negroes to Membership

N Y C TRIBUNE

AUGUST 22, 1919

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 21.—The Southern Labor Congress in session here to-day adopted a resolution recommending that Southern labor unions admit negroes to full membership.

Delegates from Far Southern states at first vigorously opposed the resolution, but finally were convinced that if they did not admit negro workers the I. W. W. would organize them, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Whites Who Threatened To Leave If Negroes Were Allowed To Work

The Daily Herald
Negroes Were Allowed To Work
Are Still There--Police Still

On Guard

(United Press.)

Chicago, August 12.—Three hundred and fifty blue coats still walked beats in and around the stockyards confronts us." today and stockyards employees were there too, although the latter had threatened to quit if the police were not removed.

Chief of Police Garrity said there was no disorder. Trouble started with the return of black workers.

Then when policemen were stationed there to prevent race trouble white laborers protested at armed guards.

COLORED UNION NOTES

Springfield Moulders Urge Enrollment of Negroes Into Union

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The Moulders' Union is making a special campaign to enroll colored moulders in its ranks. In the Labor Day parade, the union carried a banner with the following wording: "No 72 Invites All Moulders Without Regard to Color to Become Members."

On Labor Day many colored persons were kept away from the annual celebration of the Trades and Labor Assembly by rumors of the likelihood of a race clash at the celebration. There was not the slightest semblance of disorder and colored workers now realize they were hoaxed by some person or persons anxious to discredit the trade union movement by stirring up race hatred.

A REMARKABLE INVITATION.

Richmond Planet
The action of the American Federation of Labor in deciding to admit

PLUMBERS' LABORERS.

If MAY DEMAND \$6 A DAY

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR

AUGUST 31, 1919

Union Decides on Step, But Plumbers' Association Have Not Received Request.

At a meeting of the Plumbers' Laborers' Union, No. 1, a demand was formulated to be presented to the Master Plumbers' Association for a wage scale of 75 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, or \$6 a day. Their wage scale is now \$5 a day. September 28 is the date named for the wage scale demand to become effective, but up to this time, members of the Master Plumbers' Association say, the demand has not been made.

This organization is made up of colored men more or less skilled in cutting ditches and doing other work. They are not affiliated with the Central Labor Union or the American Federation of Labor and are not recognized as a union by the Master Plumbers' Association, officers of thatdown awaiting the arrival of a cylinder head for a giant engine bearing. Several of the large sawmill companies assert that before resuming full operation, and is the \$6 a day demand is made that will be turned down promptly.

These people came from the Southland, where they had shown their fidelity to the best elements in that sunny land.

But it was organized capital and not organized labor that gave to black labor the position that it now occupies. Will the colored men accept the invitation and join the white labor unions or will they stand out as independent units under their own leaders and from their respective platers and forms deal directly with the money

BATTLE CLIMAX The Constitution OF LONG TROUBLE *Alvarez Pa.*

Labor Situation at Bogalusa, La., Where Three Union Leaders Were Killed Saturday, Has Been Tense for Year.

11-24-19.
Bogalusa, La., November 23.—

Bogalusa is quiet today, following the pitched battle of yesterday in which three white labor leaders were killed by special policemen and two white men wounded in a fight over the apprehension of Sol Dakus, negro, president of the local Timber Workers. The American league post was organized here last night, and members by acclamation elected Jules LeBlanc, former army captain and the only special officer who was wounded yesterday, as commander.

The situation here today is:

Three men are dead—Lum E. Williams, president of the Allied Trades council and editor of The Free Press, a local labor paper; J. P. Bouchillon, union man, and Thomas Gaines, union carpenter.

Two men are in hospital from gunshot and pistol wounds. They

are S. J. O'Rourke, secretary of the Allied Trades council, and Jules LeBlanc, owner of a garage, a special policeman and a former captain in the United States infantry.

Head of Negro Union Escapes.

Sol Dakus, alleged negro agitator and head of a negro union, against whom a warrant for arrest has been sworn, is at large.

James Williams, brother of the slain labor leader, is under arrest on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Twelve members of the Self-preservation and Loyalty league, an organization of two hundred tax-paying citizens who are non-union members and non-employees of the Great Southern Lumber company, which operates several plants here, are facing a federal charge in New Orleans of unlawfully wearing the United States army uniform, the affidavits having been sworn out by William L. Donnels, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, following the deportation of Ed O'Brien, a union man, last Wednesday for his alleged remarks approving the killing of former soldiers at Centralia, Wash., during an Armistice day parade.

A warrant is in the hands of the O'Brien if he returns to Bogalusa. The Great Southern Lumber company sawmill is practically closed down awaiting the arrival of a cylinder head for a giant engine bearing. Several of the large lumber companies assert that before resuming full operation, and is the \$6 a day demand is made that will be turned down promptly.

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Federal Probe Asked.

Reports were received here that William L. Donnels has telephoned Attorney General Palmer for an investigation of the battle of yesterday, and that Donnels says his life has been threatened here.

The outbreak of yesterday, according to B. B. Valley, city attorney, was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing for more than a year and developed into armed police upon the parading of the negro labor leader down the main street of the city by Bouchillon and O'Rourke, both armed with shotguns.

Dakus, the negro, was wanted by the police on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

When the parade of the negro in daylight down Columbia street began, Bouchillon and O'Rourke, protecting him, T. A. Magee, chief of police, was notified. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Bouchillon and O'Rourke on the charge of disturbing the peace and because trouble was almost certain, forty-five of the special officers who had been sworn in to serve as policemen in emergency but without pay, were dispatched to make the arrest.

The parade proceeded to the garage of Lum Williams, union headquarters. W. C. Magee, of the regular police force, and Jules LeBlanc, left the main body of officers at the gate to the lot on which the garage stood 150 feet back from the street, and started to serve the warrants.

"Come and Get It."

Thomas Gaines, according to W. C. Magee, appeared near the garage and was ordered to drop his gun.

"Come and get it," was Gaines' report, the officer said, as the former stepped inside the garage and warned the men inside.

Lum Williams, armed, then stepped out of his office. Magee said he ordered Williams to drop the gun and notified him of the warrant for Dakus' arrest. The re-

ply, according to Magee, was a shot from Williams' gun which struck LeBlanc in the arm.

The desperate and determined battle then began with Williams dropping dead in his tracks from a quick volley by the special policemen. The policemen said that Bouchillon was killed at the window when his pump-gun jammed as he was attempting to shoot. Gaines, they said, fired through the garage door first with a pistol and later with a shotgun. His body was found in the middle of the parage. Dakus and an unknown number of white men made a dash for the woods and escaped. O'Rourke and James Williams climbed out a window, police officials said, and made a break for safety, but O'Rourke fell with buckshot wounds in his breast and Williams threw up his hands. Officers said a shotgun was found near O'Rourke.

FUTS NEGRO ON EQUAL BASIS AS INDUSTRIAL LABORER.

8-30-19
Labor Congress at Asheville Springs a Surprise.

Special to the Freeman

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27.—Urgent recommendations providing for radical changes in many systems affecting conditions of living were adopted at today's session of the Southern Labor Congress in convention here, and the congress went on record as giving its hearty endorsement to industrial equality without regard to color. The recognition of the negro laborer on the same equality with the white came as a big surprise.

The sessions tonight were featured by the address of President Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, who heartily endorsed the league of nations. The decision to organize colored workers as it would white workers was unanimous. Prospects of a fight on the resolution vanished when delegates heard speakers advance reasons for drawing no color line in organized labor. The throwing of safeguards around the traveling public, the reduction of the high cost of living and the proper control of unfortunate orphans were some of the worthy aims to which delegates pledged their support in the adoption of strong resolutions calling for the hearty activities of the various crafts in the creation of opinion looking to the attainment of the goals named.

The final meeting of the congress will convene in the morning and will be featured by the election of officers and the discussion of resolutions which were not presented to the convention today.

One of the resolutions which brought forth much discussion was the call for organized labor to press the work of forming unions in remote parts of the states not yet containing organized bodies. Another which was adopted gives the congress power to designate the vice presidents of the body, one in each state, as men having power to press upon the legislatures of all the states measures for the good of organized labor, the expenses of such representatives to be paid from the general fund.

40 COLORED MEN HIRED.

8,500 WHITES STRIKE.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Twenty-five hundred men employed in the Toledo Shipbuilding Company yards, struck today, charging that the company had increased the number of its Colored workers from 15 to 40. The company which still has 15 vessels to build for the Government, is practically closed down, officials stated. It is planned to refer the dispute to the Federal Shipping Board.

Organized Labor Votes To Admit Colored Workers

The Cleveland Advocate
YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR

JUNE 9, 1919

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—The great upheaval among the Colored people of the United States and their demands for justice as well as their drift into industry from the South during the war, was responsible for the drive on the part of 15 or 16 Colored men who are delegates from the convention which resulted in the uncondition promise of the American Federation of Labor in the second week of its convention here to open the door of all labor organizations to black man.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Colored men into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

But the race delegation was not so easily put off, and at least one of their number, John A. Lacey, the Colored man who is secretary of the Central Labor Council of Norfolk, Va., commented in bitter terms about the "dirty treatment" the Colored man has received in the United States.

The whole matter of the race question, which for a long time divided the white men from the black in the South, and even in Northern States was brought up when Frank Duffy, chairman of the resolutions committee, lumped together the five resolutions brought in by the Colored delegation.

The requests were made in these resolutions for permission to organize an international union of skilled and unskilled Colored men, in view of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States, preferable race organizers; complaint against the various metal trades internationals for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have a Colored man permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of Colored workers.

Duffy stated that to charter an international union of skilled and unskilled race workmen would be a flagrant trespass on the rights of the numerous international unions that were already accepting such workers as members. He declared that the American Federation of Labor was ready to organize any group of Colored workers that were refused admission into their proper international unions as federated locals of the American Federation of Labor, and that the executive council was ready to give particular attention from now on to the organizing of Colored workers.

Sampel Gompers, president of the Federation, declared after the session in which the race question was discussed, that the A. F. of L. had taken an important and necessary step forward in the right direction when it so unconditionally held out the hand of fellowship to the Colored workers.

ADMIT COLORED FIREMEN OILERS TO MEMBERSHIP

The National Association for the advancement of colored people, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegraph sent to the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers in session in Washington, D. C., May 15. The association's telegram is based on information received from its District of Columbia branch, through the chairman of its executive committee, L. M. Hershaw, that this brotherhood admits colored men to its membership on terms of perfect equality and that at its convention in Washington there were present 30 odd delegates of the colored race. The association's telegram follows:

May 16, 1919.

International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers,
Timothy Healy, president,
National Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

The National Association for the advancement of colored people, with 210 branches in as many cities in 39 states, and some 53,000 dues-paying members, sends you its cordial greetings and expresses its deep satisfaction that colored workmen in the crafts represented by your brotherhood are admitted without discrimination and that, as we are informed, some thirty odd delegates of the colored race are sitting in your convention.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, secretary,
National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

Negroes Prove Best Workers

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug.—Among the best working members of the district organization of the United Mine Workers are those of the Negro race. Of these more than 3,000 carry union cards and are considered true and untiring workers for the cause. One of the most prominent of the race is Samuel L. Pangburn, who is kept busy as a district organizer. He is, by reason of his experience and environments, well fitted for the work. He is a Pittsburgher and is well acquainted in the mining fields of Western Pennsylvania.

Samuel L. Pangburn was born in Jefferson township, Allegheny County, August 15, 1872. At the age of 2 his parents moved to Elizabeth where he attended the common schools and graduated therefrom. He then took a

course in shorthand and commercial study at the Duquesne Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. When he reached his majority he took an active part in politics and in January, 1895, received an appointment in the Sheriff's office of Allegheny County, as official stenographer. He held this position until January, 1904, when he lost his position by reason of a change of power of political factions.

RACIAL TROUBLES IN ENGLAND

A special writer, styled "Special Commissioner" in the English daily called the *Empire News*, advances the theory that the racial troubles at several British seaports will be found to be part of a great political move fomented by colored students in that country. The term "colored" in this case is probably used to include the natives of India, Egypt and other African territories, as well as the West Indies.

It is also stated that the British Government is arranging an inquiry into the troubles which resulted in bloodshed in Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere. In the rioting in South Wales, three persons were killed and fifteen injured, according to the same authority.

It is broadly stated that there is an enemy influence behind these outbreaks, which is interested in making out a case that British white men have hounded from their country British subjects who happen to be colored. The upset of British rule abroad is the object aimed at, it is claimed, with the black man as a tool to that end.

The conclusion of this special commissioner is that the Government must take notice, "if only to save the prestige of our race."

British "prestige" must be in a slightly precarious condition, if its preservation is dependent on anything but the strictest justice in dealing with the colored races that help to constitute the empire upon which the sun never sets.

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL
OCTOBER 30, 1919

SOUTH'S NEGROES FOR DOCKS

Shipping Board and Owners Agree To Bring Them Here.

Negro laborers from the South are to be brought to the port of New York on the steamship *Otsego*, to work as longshoremen, as a result of a conference held yesterday by representatives of the Shipping Board, private ship owners and the stevedores. The men will be fed and quartered aboard the vessels to which they are assigned to work, and will be given protection, it was stated.

Some improvement was reported today in port labor, 21 additional gangs of workmen having resumed work, according to Shipping Board officials.

COLORED TRAINMEN HOLD JOINT MEETING.

The colored employees of the St. L. B. & M., H. E. & W. T. and R. & S. and the N. J. T. & M. held a joint meeting April 22 at Kelly Hall, Fifth Ward to receive the report of the committee of the Colored Trainmen of America, composed of C. M. Banks, B. M. Taylor and G. L. Parr,

who have returned from Washington, where they were in conference with Messrs. Carter and Franklin, director and assistant director of the Division of Labor, and Mr. Lake, director of Operation, with reference to wage adjustment.

The success of this committee is shown by having through correspondence had Supplement 12 to General Order 27 (which was withheld) released and Article 6 of General Order 27 applied after their conference.

The employees of the above mentioned roads were so well pleased with the committee's report as shown by written statements from the above named officials in Washington, that they joined hands under the Colored Trainmen of America's charter of which Mr. M. H. Buckner is president and Banks and Taylor, wage and working conditions committee.

The Colored Trainmen of America through its president, Mr. M. H. Buckner, wish to state that the only organized chartered trainmen of America, colored, to go into conference with the Division of Labor as a committee was this organization and was commanded by the assistant director of the Division of Labor and others where all the colored trainmen join hands with this organization in which they will eventually do, it will be better for all concerned. This is not an insurance organization, but an organization to better wages and working conditions of colored trainmen.

B. G. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary.

NEGROES MAKING GOOD IN

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug.—Among the best working members of the district organization of the United Mine Workers are those of the Negro race. Of these more than 3,000 carry union cards and are considered true and untiring workers for the cause. One of the most prominent of the race is Samuel L. Pangburn, who is kept busy as a district organizer. He is, by reason of his experience and environments, well fitted for the work. He is a Pittsburgher and is well acquainted in the mining fields of Western Pennsylvania.

Pangburn was born in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, August 15, 1872.

At the age of 2 his parents moved to Elizabeth where he attended the common schools and graduated therefrom. He then took a course in shorthand and commercial study at the Duquesne Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. When he reached his majority he took an active part in politics and in January, 1895, received an appointment in the Sheriff's office of Allegheny County, as official stenographer. He held this position until January, 1904, when he lost his position by reason of a change of power of political factions.

UNION PICKET SHOT BY COLORED WORKER

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Oct. 7.—Rioting broke out at the Universal Portland Cement plant last Friday and a union picket was shot by one of two armed Colored men who, with nearly twenty-five others attempted to return to work. Several shots were fired by the two men, who were arrested and placed in jail. The other men were chased into the woods by nearly three hundred strikers.

Indiana Harbor's industries had been closed since the strike was called until today, when the Inland Steel Company, one of the largest independent steel plants in the Chicago district, the Mark Manufacturing Company and the Universal Portland Cement Company plant also resumed operations today.

La bœuf - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pennsylvania "Red Caps"

Form Brotherhood of Rail- way Station Attendants

The first definite step to unionize colored station attendants, more familiarly known as "red caps" in the various cities was taken Tuesday evening when colored knights of the grip who work at the Pennsylvania Station were given a charter to organize and be known as the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants.

The meeting was held at Lafayette Hall and the charter was turned over to the "red caps" by Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the Eastern District.

The officers of the new organization are Charles B. Puleston, president; Norman Sneed, financial secretary; A. J. Gary, recording secretary and E. C. Kirby, treasurer.

Those actively engaged in forming the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants assert that the "red caps" have organized for their own protection. It is pointed out that while the initiative has been taken by attendants at the Pennsylvania Station, it will not be long before the "red caps" of other local stations, as well as those in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh will take up membership in the brotherhood.

In May, 1918, when the Government took over the railroads as a war measure, the "red caps" at the Pennsylvania Station were granted a salary of \$25 monthly, each. Of course their tips were regarded as an important financial consideration. It is said that at the Grand Central Station the colored attendants were allowed \$45 each monthly and tips.

Although buying Liberty Bonds on all occasions and showing more than passing interest in war work, notification was given "red caps" in New York and other cities last May that their salaries would be cut off. This aroused a big howl of protest from the local attendants, and the Pennsylvania "red caps" sent a grievance committee, composed of E. C. Kirby and O. H. Waters to Washington to put their case before Director of Railroads Hines and his associates, who promised to give the matter immediate consideration.

Last June a decision was made by the Wage Board at Washington holding that "red caps" did not come under General Order 27, which relates to the employ-

and Guarantee Company. Both are substantial and reliable men of affairs of Oklahoma, and are vouched for by the strongest financial forces of that state. L. Melendez King, of Washington, D. C., and William T. Francis of St. Paul, Minn., leaders of the members, and its branches extend into the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Mexico, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mis- souri, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and the District of Columbia. The present plans contemplate the formation of five brotherhoods, to include all classes of station attendants. In fact, it was ruled that "red caps" are not station attendants and that in the beginning when Mr. McAdoo was Director General of Railroads a mistake had been made in classifying "red caps" as such.

At this time it is said that thirty colored attendants at the Pennsylvania Station receive \$19.75 each monthly as salaries, while 160 or more are given \$1 a month and have to depend solely on tips. A similar condition is said to exist at the Grand Central Terminal.

Those who have become members of the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants say it is a difficult matter for a "red cap" to make a good living on tips alone, all the year round.

Substantial Men of Oklahoma Incorporate Union For Protection Of Colored Employees Of The Nation's Railway System—Five Brotherhoods In Prospect.

(Special to The Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C., June 26—The Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen of America, looking to the perfecting of a union of all unorganized colored employees of the railway lines of America, for their full protection in working conditions and wages, has been incorporated in the District of Columbia, following the completion of preliminary plans inaugurated about a year ago.

Attorney E. T. Barbour, of El Reno, Oklahoma, is named as general counsellor and organizer; Richard A. Buford of Oklahoma City, Okla., is general secretary, under a bond of \$5,000, with the United States Fidelity

can history, far surpassing any previous effort to mobilize the thousands of Negro trainmen, who have needed only progressive leadership to obtain the rights and immunities due them in their respective communities. are associated with the general counsellor's staff, assuring a strong legal combination. J. H. Maxwell, super-visor of the Pennsylvania Railway

Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mis- souri, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and the District of Columbia. The present members of the race upon the railway systems of the land. The promoters declare that the Interstate Association is one of the incorporators of the Association and will have an important part in the direction of its affairs Wallace Barksdale, of this city, also a railway attache, is a charter member and an active worker in the organization.

The objects of the Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen are: To maintain and insure standard working conditions and a uniform wage scale; to destroy caste and color prejudice that militate against justice as to these essentials; and to establish reciprocity between such other bodies of organized labor as shall be necessary for the promotion of the welfare of the Negro employees of the nation's railway lines. It has the exclusive right, under its terms of incorporation, to form a national union of Negro railway employees, subordinating all other negotiations will be entered into with the parent stem. The association at considered at the forthcoming special meeting of the Trainmen, as it is felt that the formation of any kind of an alliance just now might not be to the best interests of the Negro employees in question.

The primary aim of the organizers is to place the association upon a firm basis, and its success in attracting to its ranks a group of our most intelligent, influential and public spirited men is regarded as a tribute to its worth as a factor for racial uplift. The phenomenal progress made during the past few months is persuading its sponsors to believe that the association is to fill a large place in America. Rix, Annie Myers, Sarah Little, Jennie Foreman, Stephen Moran, McGloan, Edw. Bell, C. G. Alexander, Virginia Alexander, Mary Etheridge, Alice McDonald, Eva Armstrong, Lin-

vous effort to mobilize the thousands of Negro trainmen, who have needed only progressive leadership to obtain the rights and immunities due them in their respective communities. are associated with the general counsellor's staff, assuring a strong legal combination. J. H. Maxwell, super-visor of the Pennsylvania Railway

Dormitories at Washington, recognized as a capable business man by the Pennsylvania Company, which employs over eight hundred Negroes

WHITE WAITERS

QUIT JOBS ALSO

JULY 29, 1919

Took Places of Negroes at Copley Square Hotel—Ordered Out by Union

ACTION SURPRISE TO MANAGEMENT

Twenty-two white waiters, who yesterday morning took the places of Negro waiters at the Copley Square Hotel, quit work at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on orders of officials of the Waiters' union. The Negro waiters who were discharged also were members of the union.

Although handicapped by the action of the waiters, the management of the hotel succeeded in providing service for patrons without serious inconvenience. Service was given by six of the Negroes who had been retained for special work.

Great Surprise to Him
Manager E. B. Spracklin of the hotel said last night that the action of the delegates of the union in ordering the white waiters to quit was a great surprise to him, and he could not understand what the reason might be. There had been a force of 30 Negro waiters at the hotel for several years, and recently there had been so many complaints regarding their service to guests that the management had decided to replace them with white waiters.

He said he informed the union and the Negro waiters a week ago of the decision, and no complaint had been received from the union. All the waiters who replaced the Negroes were union men, even the head waiter. Asked if the delegates had given any reason for ordering the white waiters out yesterday.

LOCAL NEGROES ARE ORGANIZED
CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Marvin Ritch Denies Rumors That He Is Organizer.

More Than 300 in Charlotte Said

To Have Joined "One Big Union"—Meets Tuesdays.

Doctrines of organized labor have found more than 300 disciples among Charlotte negroes in the past few months. It was learned last night from supposedly reliable sources.

So far has the idea progressed, it was said, that the charter already has been secured, and action of some kind is said to be contemplated when the compress workers and oil workers are brought into the ranks of the unionists.

Meetings are held each Tuesday night in the big negro hall, Second and Caldwell streets, it was learned, and a pass word must be given before the sentry or warden will open the door to the council chamber.

The sentry is said to be Jayhugh Davis.

Every precaution is taken to keep the existence of the negro union a secret, it appears.

Persistent reports have been circulated in Charlotte of late that the negroes are organizing. These reports have coupled the name of Marvin Ritch, Charlotte attorney, now under bond for his appearance before an Albemarle judge next week, as organizer.

These reports have been repeatedly and emphatically denied by Mr. Ritch.

Investigating the reports last night, an Observer man talked to a negro. The negroes claim they were trying to get home—the first time they have been permitted to leave the plant. They were taken by mistake to the wrong street to get their car well streets, weeks ago, at which the union was manifested.

There were no white men present. A Negro yelled for him to "come on over and get his."

FIRING GETS GENERAL.

Ritch, according to the negro questioned, made a speech favoring organization among the negroes, and urging them to join.

Many applications were received at \$2.50 per head, it was declared.

Negro sources that are supposed to be reliable, say that the movement to organize is general among Charlotte's colored population. With a charter already secured, and more than 300 names enrolled, the ranks of the unionists are growing steadily, it is asserted.

A president was elected, but later asked to resign, because, it is said, the job was too much for him. As one negro put it last night, he "didn't have enough 'learnin'."

Buttons have been received and distributed among the union members, and they must be flashed and a mysterious pass word spoken before Jayhugh Davis will enlarge the crack he makes in the door when a knock is heard.

Local negro unionists appear to have adopted the "One Big Union" idea, which was defeated by organized labor of Winnipeg, Canada, some weeks ago. This provides for one union of all crafts and trades instead of separate branches.

In Charlotte, it is declared, plasters, their helpers, carpenters, their helpers, and members of other trades

followed by negroes, are all united in one big organization.

Union leaders are said to be at work inducing colored compress workers and oil workers to join the union. When this is done, the organization will be practically complete, and then action of some kind is expected to be taken, in the opinion of certain negroes, who admit they are "on the inside," despite the password and the bulky form of Jayhugh Davis.

bed, and they narrowly escaped. The Unity Hotel, at which a number of loyal workmen have been sleeping, was fired and damage \$10,000.

John A. Brennan, city comptroller at Gary, said there is a plan to unit all patriotic fraternal orders in the country to combat all un-American activities.

HOMES OF LOYAL STEEL MEN FINED

OCTOBER 30, 1919

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

Sleeping Women and Children Narrowly Escape When Houses and Hotel Are Burned.

Two hundred Negro employees of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago got into a quasi battle last night, partly with strikers and partly with the police. But after 200 shots had been exchanged nobody was

bound for work at the mills.

Among those who got off the car were three negroes. Strike sympathizers sought to stop them from going quarters and dared the strikers to go to the plant, according to the police, and two of the negroes drew knives.

A general fight ensued, in which many men in the vicinity of the plant joined. When a detail of police reached the scene they found four men had been stabbed, two probably fatally.

The negroes returned to the streetcar for shelter. The car was pursued by hundreds of strike sympathizers and bombarded with bricks and stones, and the three men seized and beaten. Police rescued two of them and the third escaped.

Patrolman Hack was severely beaten and one man was believed to have been shot in a strike disturbance near the Otis Steel Company plant shortly before noon. Hack was attacked when he ordered loiterers to move on. He fired three shots and believes a man was shot and carried away by friends.

Mayor Harry L. Davis, aroused by reports of the disorders, issued instructions to police that no strike breakers be permitted to enter the city and that all suspicious persons be turned back. Union officials, in conference to-day with Mayor Davis, demanded that activities of strike breakers be stopped.

Fifty-nine men, who, the police said, were brought here from Detroit to work in a Cleveland steel mill, were sent back to Detroit to-day after having been taken to police headquarters on their arrival last night and given the choice of returning or appearing in court on charges of being suspicious persons. This policy will be continued, the police said.

A report that negroes are being imported from the South to work in the mills is being investigated by the police.

The home of Joe Shakes was drenched with kerosene and set on fire while he was at work in the mills and his wife and six children were in bed. Mrs. Shakes was aroused by the crackling of the fire and saw two men run from the place where she got the children out unhurt.

FAMILY IN BED, HOUSE BURNED

Frank Shiverski's house also was set on fire while the family was in

Depriving Negroes of Vote Aids Spread Of One Big Union Idea, Says Socialist

Colored Workers Like Soviet Russia Because Its Only Basis for Franchise Is that Voter Must Be a Toiler, Asserts Party Member—Luskers Ridiculed.

OCTOBER 27, 1919

Commenting yesterday on the "discovery" by the Lusk investigating committee that Negroes are embracing Socialism and industrial unionism, Thomas Edwards, Negro member of the 21st Assembly district, Socialist party, which is composed largely of Negroes, declared that the disfranchisement of his race in the South is responsible for this situation.

Negroes support the Russian Soviet government, Edwards said, because being a worker is the only basis of franchise in the Socialist republic.

Millions Are Without Vote.

"Isn't it logical," Edwards asked, "that a government which proclaims as the only basis of its franchise the fact that you are a worker will appeal to us, when so many millions of us are disfranchised through grandfather clauses, and property qualifications after being prohibited from acquiring property through devious ways?"

"What seems to be our greatest crime is that we advocate the One Big Union. Are we to blame? Despite the wonderful experience meeting of the last convention of the A. F. of L. we know discrimination is still rampant and when in some unions the Negro is taken in, such as the printers, he is shunted around, whence it becomes more profitable for him to work in a rat shop.

"We have petitioned the government at Washington repeatedly with respect to our special grievances, but what's the use? We are only workers, and, still worse, 'Niggers.'

A New Idea.

"However, lo and behold, a new idea strikes us:

"Cotton is one of the country's staple products. It is largely the basis of our international trade; it is the backbone of some kinds of ammunition and the Red Cross can't get along without it. And this fabric is for the most part the product of Negroes' brawn.

"In the South we are disfranchised. We have been beggars at Washington, and as such have received the reward of beggars. Now we are demanding because of this 'new idea' direct action.

"More powerful than all the moral suasion, than guns and bayonets, are the workers in one big union. Skilled workers were all on strike. The union leaders generally admitted that quite a few strikers had gone back to the mills, but said they, these were all unskilled laborers. The skilled workers were all on strike. The mill managers assert 5,000 of 12,000 are at work in South Chicago.

"Personally, I have always been a believer in the use of the ballot to change existing wrongs, and will continue to be so long as there is one shred of the franchise left."

"But what if we are disfranchised by the millions?

Exonerates Rand School.

"Let me exonerate the Rand School from any connection with our activities. Through our request Negro lecturers were employed by the school to speak on 'The Negro in

letariat.

Workers Ask Self-Determination

"The great distinction between slavery and freedom is that under freedom every man shall have the right to cease work for any reason that may be sufficient to himself. We have proceeded to the extent of sacrificing our blood and our treasure against the dictatorship of the monarchial autocracy of Germany which was built on the self-same ideal that the Kaiser and his group of advisers know better what the workers desired and what was good for them than the workers knew themselves."

"The American workingman wants nothing of that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat. The American working man wants nothing of that kind of obligatory labor. The American workingman wants nothing of the political, social or economic conditions that have existed and still exist in Russia. We have worked out our scheme far beyond that stage and we are going to continue to work it out to the achievement of higher ideals and by the will of no advance guard, no matter how just or right their position might be, but by the will of the majority themselves."

Sec. Wilson pointed out that the conditions in Eastern Europe and the United States are entirely different now and always have been.

"Restlessness among the laboring classes is found generally throughout the South," says one report. "A well trained teacher in one of our larger schools in the South told me the colored people were being organized by representatives of the I. W. W. The disgruntled attitude of the returning soldier is a potential factor in the South in making for uneasiness and a large measure of discontent."

"Force in Europe may have been necessary," he declared. "Force to overthrow a monarchy may be great patriotism, but force in overthrowing democracy, as some people are advocating, is high treason against the masses of the people. In this country we can settle things by evolution. There is no necessity for revolution."

RADICALS INCITING NEGRO TO VIOLENCE

Publications Being Circulated in This City Urging Blacks to

Join the I. W. W.

N.Y.C. TIMES

AUGUST 4, 1919

GOVERNMENT HAS EVIDENCE

One Writer Advises Race to Arm and Defend Their Rights with "Fire, Shot, and Shell."

The Federal Government has evidence that radical elements in this country are taking advantage of discontent among certain parts of the negro population to intensify ill feeling between the races. Within the last three days Federal agents have reported that the I. W. W. is circularizing the negro sec-

tions of Philadelphia and this city, the circulars being worded in violent language, sometimes illustrated with cartoons of the most vicious conception. In every instance, the circular urges the negro to join the I. W. W., and in some instances to ally himself with other bodies of Bolshevik sympathies.

Virtually every I. W. W. and Left Wing Socialist paper published in this country is now taking part in this propaganda. Some of the papers are edited by negro agitators, who openly advise the negroes to arm, and to defend their rights, as one paper put it, "with fire, shot and shell."

Dr. Robert L. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League, made public yesterday parts of a report submitted by Dr. L. B. Moore, the Dean of Howard University in Washington, who has been investigating the negro situation, particularly in the South.

"Recently I heard from a colored man of national reputation that there were efforts on foot to have the colored people leave the South quietly, but in a constant stream, for other sections of the country. As I have talked with colored people I have found a strong desire in many places to get away. They want better school conditions for their children, better laboring conditions and living conditions. We are in danger of having a Little Russia in many sections of the Southland."

One of the most important negro publications which is published in this city in its current issue comes out for the I. W. W. It advises all negroes to join because "the I. W. W. draws no race, color, sex or creed line," adding that "with the I. W. W. already numbering 800,000, to augment it with 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 negroes would make it fairly rival the American Federation of Labor."

This publication prints an article by a man who, it is stated, was a negro officer of the 367th Infantry. The writer says making the world safe for democracy, so far as the negro soldiers were concerned, was a mockery.

"When black officers taught black men bayonet practise," he said, "they usually substituted the picture of the white Southerner for that of the Hun. This method oftentimes inspired the soldier with dash and vim. * * * The colored officer, maltreated and thus aside, has cursed the floor and the try for which it stands a thousand times. Thousands of these soldiers now possess weapons to demonstrate, if need be, their legal right to self-defense against Southern encroachments and against lynch law. Intelligent negroes have all reached the point where their loyalty to the country is conditional."

Representatives of thirty or more denominations engaged in educational and home mission work among the negroes will meet in New York next month to formulate a program for betterment of

the conditions under which they live. Announcement was made yesterday by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of New Orleans, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the conference was decided upon by the After-war Committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council. Bishop Thirkield for years has been active in work among the negroes.

"The conference," he said, "will include white and colored men from the North and South. They will consider the situation precipitated by the recent race riots, and it is proposed to adopt a program looking to the co-operation of all religious, civic, and other forces of the country to bring about safe and sane relations between the races."

ELEVATOR WORKERS DECORATE SHOVELS

BALTIMORE MD STAR

AUGUST 1, 1919

Negroes Handling Grain Take Great Pride in Tools of Their Trade.

HANDLES ARE ENGRAVED

One has often heard of the pride which the American negro takes in his "galloping dominoes" the nickname given by them to dice, but the negroes employed in the grain elevator about Locust Point have forgotten all about such things and transferred their affection to wooden grain shovels. These shovels, which are about four feet long and made of fine wood, are jealously guarded by their owners.

Each man tries to outdo the other in displaying his ability as a wood carver, and as a result the shovels of most of the men now resemble totem poles. Figures of men and women are cut into the wood and colored with dyes. One negro artist has engraved his likeness on the bowl of his shovel. These shovels are polished so they shine. It is a common sight on the Fort avenue carline in the morning to see an old negro man with a shovel that is mended in at least a dozen places with wire, the owners refusing to part with the shovels until they have virtually fallen to pieces. To damage one's shovel is the signal for a battle, and quite often men who have carelessly chipped another's shovel have found their way into a hospital.

NEGROES BARRED FROM UNIONS

Detroit, Michigan, Sept. 20th.

Special to The Birmingham Reporter

The United Brotherhood of Way Maintenance and Railway Shop Laborers at Detroit, Mich., voted down a proposal to admit Negroes to full membership to that organization. It expresses pretty generally the feeling of Organized Labor in this section.

LET US ORGANIZE

We need organization. We have 70,000 laborers, with 140,000 hands. We do not know their value. 70,000 Jewish laborers would have more than 170 organizations to protect their labor; we colored people have not seven. Let us organize.

We make \$50,000,000 per year in Philadelphia and vicinity. We have not organized \$1,000,000 of this in Negro business. Let us learn co-operation. The C. P. A.'s Business Committee is preparing to make a most startling announcement, which, if it is acted upon, will save our people \$2,500,000 per year. If we organized our money we would be an independent people, need nobody's charity and command the respect of everybody. The C. P. A. says, "stop taking charity and organize your money!" Can it be done?

And our vote. The political "bosses" for the past thirty years have come chiefly from the sections having many colored votes. Yet the colored man gets less out of his vote than anybody else. We have twice the votes the colored people of Chicago have; but we have less protection and less offices. No such riot as disgraced Philadelphia last year could happen in Chicago. Why? Chicago's colored vote is organized. What representative position has the Negro in Pennsylvania? Not one. Don't blame the white politicians. They are only human. Blame the lack of Negro unity. When you organize and demand you will get both protection and office, and not before.

The watchword of the Philadelphia Negro should be Organize, Organize, Organize. Preach it, sing it, play it, preach it, and then DO IT. Start today by sending in your application to the C. P. A.

TEXAS COLORED TRAINMEN BEING CONGRATULATED FOR THEIR LATEST VICTORY

2/1/1919-1-1

Working quietly in a far corner of the great State of Texas is a body of men composed of trainmen of the Gulf Coast lines, known as the Colored Trainmen of America. This organization is chartered under the laws of Texas and to it is due the honor of having secured standard wages, which were due all the colored trainmen under an order issued by the ex-Director-General McAdoo. For some reason this increase was withheld from them.

For all colored trainmen in the country, since last June, President M. H. Buckner and others have made every effort through correspondence to secure an adjustment with the board of wages and working conditions in Washington; all of which proved fruitless. He then secured permission from the body to send a committee there to lay the matter before the proper officials.

So on December 1, 1918, he selected Messrs. B. G. McCullough and C. M.

Banks as committeemen and the result today is known and felt by every colored trainman in the country. The organization, in the Washington conference, was represented by Attorney James A. Cobb of that city, being assisted and backed by a "higher up," they secured the proper interpretation of Article 6, General Order No. 27, which gave the colored employes the same right as the whites.

This accomplishment goes to show what can be attained by organization as the Colored Trainmen of Ameri-

was the first colored body to send a committee to Washington from an organized body, working under a charter. And this is the second victory secured by them, having, in 1917, led by President M. H. Buckner, Messrs. Ben Taylor, B. G. McCullough and Jerry Morrison secured for themselves a raise in pay. They are receiving letters from all parts of the country from colored trainmen, commanding and thanking them for their successful efforts for others, as well as for themselves. Hurrah for Texas! Other roads should take the hint: follow suit and organize.

CHAUFFEURS UNION ADMITS NEGROES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Local 543 of the Chauffeurs' Union has decided to admit colored men to membership. Charles M. Van Buren, Jr., led the fight demanding just recognition for colored chauffeurs.

The motion to admit Negroes to the union was passed after a heated argument. Mr. Treeproy, who introduced the motion, contended that if colored men were good enough for the United States, they were good enough for the union. Two colored chauffeurs have become identified with Local 543.

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SHALL WE UNIONIZE?

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION among our workmen at the stock yards is whether or not to unionize. During the recent riots the union officials made stirring appeals to our stock yard workers with a view to inducing them to become members of the union. Organized labor publications through their editorial columns voiced the same demands. Some of these proposals were of the most flattering character and should receive the serious consideration of our workers.

IN YEARS PAST our attitude has been one of distrust and suspicion of the motives and honesty of purpose of the leaders of organized labor. For much of this attitude the labor leaders themselves are responsible. In their constitutions the word "white" stood a gigantic barrier to our participation with them in the labor field. In recent years there seems to be a growing disposition to open the doors of unionism to our workmen.

LEADERS LIKE KIKULSKI, Fitzpatrick and Johnston, in conference with leading police officials during the last stock yard strike, stated that not a single soldier or policeman would be required in that district to preserve order. And that organized labor would see to it that the black workman would be protected by his white associates in the ranks of organized labor.

WHEN ALL IS SAID and done, it may be the part of wisdom for us to join with the white brother in the labor movement. Most of our workmen's trouble in the North is due largely to antagonism in the industrial field, and if these antagonisms can be wiped out by our entering the ranks of unionism it seems the only sane and safe thing for us to do. At any rate, the experiment is worth a trial. To any forward-looking man it must be apparent that there must be a common destiny for workmen of all classes. For the good of the nation white men and black men must not go through the years with their hands at each other's throats. Something must be done to remove from the mind of the white laboring man the notion that large employers of labor are using us as a big stick over their heads. And the labor leaders must remove from our workmen's mind the suspicion and distrust born of the previous attitude of unionism toward them.

WE CONFESS that our experience with organized labor in this local city has not been reassuring. Some years ago our waiters entered the labor movement by organizing a strong branch among themselves. They were induced by the leaders of the white waiters' union to strike against the existing scale of wages. Instead of the support and co-operation which they expected from their white brothers, they were forced to see their places filled by white union waiters. This bit of unpleasant experience still sticks in our minds and is frequently used as the basis of much of the opposition effort to hold the black vote solid, and his activities threaten

IF THE LEADERS of the labor movement are anxious for our cooperation we stand ready to give it when we can be assured that we will not be deserted by our white brothers in a crisis. We do not relish the present situation, with its antagonisms and its hatreds. We stand ready or any tomorrow to extend the hand of fellowship to our white brother in the labor world, but we want him to come with clean hands and with the honest resolve to sink or swim in a common cause for the betterment of American laboring conditions without regard to race or color.

THE LULL AFTER THE STORM

IN reviewing the race riots, Dr. George C. Hall, Chicago's eminent Negro physician, who is a director of the League on Urban Conditions among Negroes and a leader of his race, had unstinted praise for one element in the city's white population. He said:

The surgery
Organized labor, by its conduct in Chicago during the race riots and since, has clearly demonstrated the fairness of its attitude toward the Negro. Union leaders labored to prevent friction between whites and blacks; union men refrained from joining in the rioting. After the riots the unions went back as a body to work

with non-union Negroes in the stockyards. Negroes have participated in the benefits which organization has obtained for the workers, and now that we have this conclusive proof of the good-will of the unions every thoughtful Negro ought to be convinced of the necessity of joining the unions.

8/30/19

Dr. Hall added: "The packers also acted fairly in re-employing all Negro workers after the riots." Ten to fifteen thousand Negroes work in the Chicago stockyards, and the importance of the stockyards labor situation as a factor in race relations has been emphasized since the riots. The Chicago Federation of Labor issued on August 9 a proclamation which charged that the packers had deliberately attempted to fan race prejudice for the purpose of keeping the Negroes unorganized, and declared that it was the efforts of union people, working day and night, that had prevented the spread of race hatred among stockyards workers and had kept the rioting from becoming far more serious than it was. The week's strike of union stockyards workers subsequent to the riots was a protest against the use of the militia to "protect" non-union Negroes when they returned to work. Union leaders declared that the presence of the soldiers, in the tense situation, would have brought on clashes, and they called off the strike when the militia were removed.

A prominent social worker who is in close touch with the stockyards workers said:

The race situation is simply hushed up now. All the underlying causes of serious outbreaks are still present. If the packers were willing to welcome the organization of the Negroes into the unions which are eager to take them in, the situation would be hopeful. Our Lithuanians and Poles feel no race antipathy for the Negro, but they say, "He must not take our jobs or lower our wages."

Investigations into the riots are getting into full swing. It is evident that there must be a common destiny for workmen of all classes. For the good of the nation white men and black men must not go through the years with their hands at each other's throats. Something must be done to remove from the mind of the white laboring man the notion that large employers of labor are using us as a big stick over their heads. And the labor leaders must remove from our workmen's mind the suspicion and distrust born of the previous attitude of unionism toward them.

Twenty-one Negroes, as against sixteen whites, were killed in the riots, but no white person has yet been indicted for murder. At the state's attorney's office it is said that the investigation is only beginning and that cases against white men will undoubtedly come up later. State's Attorney Maclay has issued a statement placing responsibility for the riots on "black belt" politics. He charges that city hall is filled by white union waiters. This bit of unpleasant experience still sticks in our minds and is frequently used as the basis of much of the opposition effort to hold the black vote solid, and his activities threaten

Governor Lowden has appointed a commission of six Negroes and six white men to investigate race relationships in Chicago.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC

JULY 31, 1919

A headline says, "Negroes Supplanting Greeks in Bootblacks." Not many years ago it would have been hard to find Negroes in the Greek bootblack world, but we want him to come with clean hands and with the honest resolve to sink or swim in a common cause for the betterment of American laboring conditions without regard to race or color.

THE NEGRO AND LABOR

Speaking before the Readjustment Congress held last week at Howard University, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League had the following to say:

"As a rule, Negroes are suspicious of unions, with but little sympathy towards other Negroes who advocate affiliation on the part of Negro workingmen with white unions. However, the unions will never be able to muster their full strength in their

fight with capital, without the recruiting of Negro workmen now constituting one-seventh of the labor supply of America. And Negroes will be unable to attain their position in the labor world without in a large measure affiliating with organized labor groups."

There is no sociologist who thinks more clearly, and speaks straighter on labor conditions among colored people than Mr. Jones. What he says above, he has preached in public addresses all over the country to employers and employees, white and colored. He makes just two points:

First, that the colored worker cannot get better working conditions, better hours and higher wages without organization;

Second, unions in the United States will never be able to control all of the workers until they include the Negro workers.

The first point is the more important. Without organization, without labor unions, the colored laborer is a scab and a makeshift, the average worker in the United States is the best paid workingman in the world. The worst paid laborers are the Chinese coolies, the Jamaica farm laborer, and the South African miners.

In the United States, the average white laborer can earn \$3.50 a day, in Jamaica, he earns 25 cents per day. The difference between them is in money — \$3.25. The real difference lies in the fact that the average white laborer in the United States is organized and the average Jamaican is unorganized.

The difference is more than this—the Jamaican laborer is poorly housed, badly nourished and largely ignorant; the average white American lives well himself and sends his children to the public school.

The only reason that colored workers in America are not getting the same wages paid in China and Jamaica is that they are competing with organized white laborers who are highly paid. But even so, unorganized Negro workers are receiving lower wages than white organized workers in every case. The only time both races are paid alike is when both belong to labor unions.

Colored workingmen can accept the word of Mr. Jones when he says:

"NEGROES WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTAIN THEIR POSITION IN THE LABOR WORLD WITHOUT IN LARGE MEASURE AFFILIATING WITH ORGANIZED LABOR GROUPS."

COLORED MEN

REPLACE ALIENS

IN GARY PLANTS

12-28-19

(Special to The Freeman)

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Colored men are rapidly taking the place of the foreign laborer in the steel mills of the Gary district. The aliens angered at their loss of the strike, have been going back to Europe on every boat. Many of those who remain are still on strike and are greatly angered at the presence of the colored men. Their wishes are ignored and the plants are running.

SEATTLE LABOR UNIONS LET DOWN THE BARS

*The Seattle Free
Order*

By Rev. D. A. Graham

3-27-19.

All have read of the incipient revolution we had up here in this extreme northwestern corner of the country. Many of you thought, no doubt that it was so far away that it did not concern you, but I will tell you that if it had succeeded the whole country would have suffered over this. Seattle has become a great industrial center. It was growing and developing as such years ago, but when the war came on and they found that ships could be built here faster than anywhere else in the Union, she leaped into a prosperity that fairly intoxicated her. Remember, we have nothing else to get intoxicated with, as Washington has of men poured in here until nearly been dry for three years. Thousands thirty thousand were in the shipyard alone drawing wages of from \$4.16 per day for helpers, to \$8 and \$10 for skilled workmen for a day of eight hours; time and a half for overtime. Of course all this work was by union men, or those whom the unions graciously allowed to work when enough union men could not be found.

This committee called the labor leader and me to meet them a few days later. I took with me Lieut. J. A. Roston, who had been acting as an employment agent for our people and knew the situation perfectly. We made out our case to the satisfaction of the committee and the labor secretary agreed that if we would put our complaint in writing he would present it to the General Labor Council. This we did, and the enclosed clipping shows the result.

The vote was almost unanimous in favor of removing restrictions of color. Last week the Metal Trades Union, one of the strongest in the city, passed a resolution, after a bitter fight, to strike out the word white in their constitution, thus admitting colored men. This we consider a great victory, as I am told that never before have they succeeded. Even hospitals were to be deprived in even getting the matter before of light, gas and milk, according to the proper authorities of the unions. All this was to be done. At last the strike in the shipyards to show the government the power has been called off and last week the of labor, and if it did not accede to men returned to work, and I am in the demands of unionism then they formed that there is no discrimination. Boldly advocated "taking over" the town against the colored men. Circulars to that effect. Well this is enough for this time. We will give our reflections on honest laborers began to see where they were being led to. Our gallant Mayor, Ole Hanson, proved to be the right man in the right place. With Andrew Jackson candor he gave out a few orders and the men who were going to turn out the lights remembered that insurance policies would not shield them from bullets. Soon cars were running also and things

S-29-19
Chicago Worker Says Bolshivism One Means of Attaining Demands.—Congratulated by "Bill" Haywood.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28.—There will be race riots in every city of the United States until the whites allow the Negroes to work alongside with them on terms of equality. It is because the capitalists know they have 12,000,000 Negroes in this country to take the place of white workers who strike that they dare refuse to meet the demands of the working men."

R. T. Sims, a Negro, member for thirty years of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and also a member of the I. W. W. made these statements at the I. W. W. Hall, 119 S. Throop street, at the weekly meeting Sunday night. He was speaking on the "Race Question and Its Situation."

Sims is employed in the City Hall and is affiliated with the Municipal Janitors' Union.

He said a majority of Negroes employed in the stock yards do not want to join any union. I explanation he said the unions have once had an opportunity to capture all the Negroes employed in the yards.

"But they failed," said Mr. Sims, "because they allowed racial prejudice to stand in the way. Today the Negroes are thinking along more radical lines than the organized unions. Bolshevism spreading among them.

"They see that the American Federation of Labor, as run by Gompers, is simply a tool of the capitalists," he said.

"I myself am a Bolshevik, believing in the soviet form of government such as is now ruling Russia. It constitutes the main Leaguers. They claimed that Dechus had been trying to cause race rioting, and did business interests of the country propose to permit him to linger here. When called upon to surrender the man, the men in the garage refused, and firing began. The defendant "agitators" drew first blood. Jules LeBlanc, former army officer, was shot. That only increased the zeal of besiegers, who constantly increased in numbers.

Following his address, Mr. Sims was loudly applauded. "Big Bill" Haywood, erstwhile leader of the I. W. W. and recently released from Leavenworth prison, was one of the first to reach the platform to congratulate "Fellow Worker Sims" on his speech.

TRUTH IS OFTEN STRONGER THAN FICTION READ ON

The Cleveland Advertiser
S-26-19.

BOGALUSA, La., Dec. 3.—An instance of where the labor unions have shown a willingness to protect their Colored members is shown in the incident which re-

cently occurred here—widely known as one of the "hell holes" of the South. Three men were killed and several wounded in a battle here between members of the Loyalty League, composed of former soldiers and other townspeople, and several union labor leaders who were defending the Colored president of a labor union. The dead are: I. F. Williams, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor and editor of The Press, a union labor newspaper, and A. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, union carpenters. The wounded include A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, mortally, and Jules Leblanc, former army captain and member of the Loyalty League.

The trouble between the Loyalty League, comprising representatives of the Southern Lumber Company, builders of Bogalusa, and other important business interests, on the one hand, and union labor, whose members assert the Great Southern locked out about 2,500 employes because they would not "tear up their union cards," on the other, followed action of about 500 armed members of the Loyalty League in holding up a train half a mile from the railroad station and searching it for "undesirables."

After a search of the train failed to reveal any one whose presence was unwelcome here, the crowd started out to find Saul Dechus, a Colored labor leader, alleged to have been active recently in trying to stir up ill-feeling among his race, but was unsuccessful.

The next morning, to the surprise of the Loyalty League men, the man they sought marched forth from some hiding place and walked boldly down the principal street of the town. On either side of him, however, was an armed white man, one of them A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, and the other a strong union sympathizer whose identity has not been ascertained.

Sight of the Colored man protected by the two white men maddened the Loyalty League. They claimed that Dechus had been trying to cause race rioting, and did business interests of the country propose to permit him to linger here. When called upon to surrender the man, the men in the garage refused, and firing began. The defendant "agitators" drew first blood. Jules LeBlanc, former army officer, was shot. That only increased the zeal of besiegers, who constantly increased in numbers.

When the attackers finally silenced the barricaded forces in the garage, three dead and one fatally injured were found within. Dechus, however, had escaped. Williams, Bouchillon and Gaines apparently had sacrificed their lives in protecting him, and O'Rourke had suffered fatal wounds.

The labor officials have filed charges against the members of the Loyalty League, charging them with wearing the uniform of the U. S. army, contrary to the law.

Bogalusa is a lumber town. The Southern lumber interests have been accused of holding Colored men practically in peonage in their lumber camps in this and the Florida districts, and are said from their headquarters in New Orleans and Memphis under the guise of the Mississippi Welfare League to have spent large sums in spreading propaganda throughout the country against the Colored in the hopes of stopping the exodus to the North. It is said that Sutton E.

Griggs of Memphis, now lecturing in the North, is one of the prominent men in this combination's employ. The same forces recently hired a number of Colored men, including Henry Goines of Chicago, to make a trip of inspection through Mississippi. The delegation reported that Mississippi was a delightful place in which to live and that race relations are most amicable.

Nearness in Unions
WILWAUKEE, WIS. LEADER

MAY 3, 1919

Admission of negroes to trade unions is on the increase. This is one of the most hopeful signs of advance in the entire labor movement. History not only in America but throughout the world proves that differences in race or religion between neighboring groups are in the long run used principally for their economic exploitation.

Just as the Romanoffs set Jews and Christians at each other's throats, so the Hapsburgs played the various races and creeds of Austria against each other. Irish landlordism, the real enemy of all Irishmen, has sedulously fostered old hatreds between Catholics and Protestants, and incidentally prolonged its own life by many years, while its dupes fought each other, blind to the fact that landlordism is the common enemy of both. The use of racial antagonisms in America is well illustrated by the frequent practice of mine operators and steel companies in the employment of laborers as divergent as possible in race language and creed. Each barrier to friendly intercourse among the workers makes their exploitation easier. So with whites and negroes. Social antagonisms carried over into the economic field have been used by interests that will exploit a white man as ready as a black man. The negro and the white are not natural enemies.

Only the artificial restriction of opportunities makes them seemingly so. The future welfare of both lies in friendly co-operation, not only in the sweeping away of man-made barriers, but in the days of greater freedom when those barriers have been destroyed.—The Public.

Labr 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Labor Federation Opens

Wide Door To Colored Americans

Journal & Gazette
Votes Unanimously To Admit 12,000,000 Negro Workers Of

Country To Equal Membership Of All International Unions

Most Important Step Federation Has Taken In Years, De
clare Labor Leaders. *Atlanta Journal* 6-21-19

Atlantic City, N. J.—For the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement, the economic brotherhood of both white and colored toilers has received serious consideration and definite action at the hands of the convention of the American Federation of labor. More than that the convention, at its session today, voted unanimously to admit the 12,000,000 Negro workers of the country to equal membership to all international unions and to grant separate charters to Negro organizations

One Result Of Migration

than forty presidents and officers of great internationals unions rise and welcome the black workers into their

The influx of the Southern Negro organizations into Northern industries and the in- Railway Clerks Cintine Distinctions creasing employment of Negroes in But only one organization pleaded Southern industries make this decis- guilty of a continued policy of race ion by the American Federation of distinction, the Brotherhood of Rail-Labor the most important step it has taken in years, in the opinion of president, Nelson B. Forrester, rose many leaders and observers here. At any rate, it is safe to say that there had rarely in the history of the country been a more convincing demon- stration of the changing status of the Negro than was seen in the con- vention hall today.

Norfolk Man Stirs Convention

Following a vivid speech by John Lacy, a diminutive but forceful leader of colored workers of Norfolk, Va., in which he appealed not for social equality for the black man but "for the opportunity to earn bread on an equality with his white brother," the convention saw one after another more

a meeting of the executive board for July 1, in Washington, to make another effort at revision, and has asked

representatives of the Negro freight handlers to be present. The freight handlers are admitted into the clerk's union, but on a so-called auxiliary charter which denies to them equal privileges with the white members.

Following the speech of Lacy and addresses by international officers in which race or color discriminations were denounced as un-American, the

convention adopted the report on re-
solutions.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE NEGRO.

The American Federation of Labor at its recent conference voted to admit Negroes to membership; that where they are excluded locally, unions be set up for them. This action of the federation while seeming to be a victory for the race if carefully studied will be seen to be a peril rather than a victory. No greater menace threatens the well being of the Negro laborer than this open bid of alliance from the federation. White organized labor, grown arrogant and insatiable in its demands, needs only to control the millions of Negro workers in order to compel obedience to its will or to successfully tie up and wreck the industries of the country and establish, in place of the era of prosperity and plenty with which the nation is now blessed, a period of panic and disaster to be followed inevitably by its train of poverty and suffering.

Laboring men can not afford to make war upon the men whose brain, energy, skill, executive ability, and capital create and maintain the great industries which enable workingmen to earn their daily bread and put within their reach the means of fully developing their power and becoming great captains of industry, and the Negro being in the class furthest down in the scale of labor can least afford to set himself in warring attitude against his employers.

White organized labor uses and plans to continue to use force in compelling submission to its demands. It arrogates to itself the right and power to absolutely dictate the terms which shall obtain between the employer and employee, regulate the hours of work per day and week and fixing the scale of wages as for the day and week, periodically increasing the wage scale and shortening the hours of labor.

This, of course, will be attractive to the vast majority of wage earners whether Negroes or white, but when denied that the negroes have been Negro laborers understand, as they denied the privilege of quitting the will if they study the motives and rea- job any time they want.

"We were trying to reach an adjustment that would be fair and honest to both the employees and own-

ers when the strikers saw fit to walk out, and those that want to can come back under the same conditions and wage scale as they were employed when the walkout occurred, but the owners are firm in their intentions of running their own mines, and cannot deal with an unemployed man," continued the attorney. He further stated that those desiring to come back to their jobs will find them open.

Government Keeping Hands Off.

Col. Knight says he has a copy of a message sent by the government to the employes asking them not to strike, and that now the government is keeping hands off.

Asked whether the owners and operators will agree to arbitrate with the strikers after they begin work, providing they return to their jobs Col. Knight said the men walked out without giving the owners time to consider their demands with justice to both sides and they will have to come back without solicitation.

Col. Knight says reports have reached him that the strikers have men riding the trains leading to the mining district and when they find person going to the mines to work they picture conditions much worse than they really are and say a number of strike breakers have been killed.

It is said 14 men who were on the way to the mines were met at the court house square here in Tampa recently and told that 29 men were killed in the phosphate district that day.

Most of the men are ready and anxious to begin work again according to Mr. Knight.

New Labor Organization

Created In Washington

Name Of Organization, Na- tional Brotherhood Work- ers Of America

KNIGHT CLAIMS

MINES WORKING

TAMPA FLA TIMES
JUNE 28, 1919

Denies That Negroes
Are Kept on Job
By Gunmen.

Peter O. Knight, general counsel for the phosphate mine owners and operators, said this morning that he knows nothing about the Polk county guards being called out yesterday.

"All of the companies except the Lakeland company are operating," he said. "The Tiger bay plant has all the men it needs and the Phosphate Mining Co., has 110 men working. Eighty-two men are working at the Coronet mines and about the same number at each of the other mines."

He branded as false any statement that negroes working in the Palmetto Phosphate Mining Co., are being worked at the point of a gun. He also denied that the negroes have been

terest the race at large to know that a new labor organization has been created here to meet the admitted needs of the race, the incorporators being, Joseph H. Stewart, Walter Green, William H. Robinson, Edward T. Ferguson, James B. Wilkerson, Lewis H. Brown, Miss Jeannette Carter. The name of the new Org. is the National Brotherhood Workers of America, and the National Headquarters will be in this city at 609 F. street, northwest.

The new organization grew out of a conference of the Directors of the

Thrift American Citizens Union, held here on the 17th and 21st instants inclusive, and the dissatisfaction which has been growing for some time because of the selfish and obstructive tactics of the President, Henry E. Bryant, who has accomplished nothing for the promotion of the Organization since its incorporation last November. The dissatisfaction was so pronounced, and the President so obstinately opposed to subordinating his selfish plans to the best interests of the organization, that it was deemed best to create a new Organization entirely retaining all of the officials of the Thrift American Citizens Union except President Bryant, and the election of seven vice presidents.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Lewis H. Brown of Virginia, President; Edward Watts of Florida; J. E. Thompson of South Carolina; Hugh Porter of North Carolina; Edward D. Thompson of Florida; Nelson Murphy of Virginia; and Walter Green of Virginia and S. J. Jordan of Georgia, Vice Presidents; Sidney Burt of Virginia, Financial Secretary; Jeanette Carter of the District of Columbia, Corresponding Secretary; James B. Wilkerson of Georgia, Treasurer; Edward D. Thompson of Florida and Edward T. Ferguson of the District of Columbia, National Organizers.

Persons desiring further information and those interested in the labor organization work of the race can get it by writing to the secretary. The need for a more perfect organization of the labor forces is very generally understood and desired.

HAIR VIM CO. EXTENDS WORK WILSON URGED TO RELEASE ALL WAR OBJECTORS

* Y C CATT
FEBRUARY
PRISONERS' FREEDOM DEMANDED BY SOCIALIST

MEETING—MISS FLYNN, THOMAS, KARLIN SPEAK

A cablegram to President Wilson was sent last night by a meeting held in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, by the 1st Assembly district branch of the Socialist party to protest against the imprisonment of conscientious objectors.

The cablegram, adopted by a unanimous vote of the audience, demanded the immediate release of all men imprisoned because of their political ideas, and urged him not to let America fall behind the nations of Europe in its treatment of political dissenters.

Evan Thomas, recently released from Fort Leavenworth, demanded the release of the 200 and more conscientious objectors still there.

"By releasing me and the 112 other conscientious objectors on January 14, the War Department has admitted the only square and decent way to treat objectors is to release them. If we are to be free, they should be free, too."

"The system of military repression at Fort Leavenworth has broken down because of the strength of the will of the conscientious objectors. Not only does this apply to them, it applies also to all the other military prisoners held there. We were not technically conscientious objectors—we were merely recalcitrant soldiers," he said.

"Europe More Advanced."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn pointed out the policy of the United States War Department by telling how much further advanced the European countries were in their treatment of political prisoners.

"In the other Allied countries," she said, "no sentences were passed for more than five years. In this country, the judges have been giving out sentences of 10, 15 and even 40 years, which are practically equivalent to life-term sentences."

She told the audience how the Socialists in Rome and in Paris had reminded Wilson of his duty toward the men now in prison here, because of their political convictions.

Italians and French Protest.

"In Italy," she said, "while the Chamber of Deputies was crowded and standing room could not be had when President Wilson paid that body a visit, a block of seats was found to be vacant. Wilson asked whose seats these were. He was told they were the seats of the Socialist members, who thus protested against the armed intervention of the United States in Russia and against the treatment of political prisoners. In Paris, the two leading radical newspapers, *Le Bataille* and *Le Populaire*, openly protested to President Wilson against the treatment of men indicted under war-time emergency acts once the emergency was over.

"It is up to the workers to so organize that President Wilson shall realize when he comes back that not only do the people of France and Italy object to the way men and women are being imprisoned here, but the people of the United States also object and will cause a general strike, if need be, to show their protests."

Chandler Owen, president of the National Association for the Promotion of Trade Unionism Among Negroes, also proposed the general strike as a means of protest against the

repressive activities which he said were being carried on against liberal thinking. He insisted on the necessity for combining, irrespective of race or creed, to see to it that justice and decency reign in political and economic life.

William Karlin compared the War Department's treatment of the conscientious objectors to the torture practiced by the Spanish Inquisition, the Roman anti-Christian emperors and the ancient Egyptians.

He advised his hearers to vote for the only party that stands behind the conscientious objector and the political prisoner, the Socialist party.

Would Recruit Cloak

Workers From Negroes NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR

AUGUST 8, 1919.

Union Declares Their Use in Dress Industry Has Not Proved a Success

The abnormal labor demand in the cloak and suit industry and the resulting boosting costs through indiscriminate wage bidding, is occupying the serious attention of leading manufacturers in the cloak and suit industry, who fear that an extension of the present condition must inevitably lead to exorbitant wage rates, intolerable prices, and a general disruption of the industry. A large increase in the available labor supply is seen by many as the only effective solution, and numerous suggestions looking toward the attraction of new elements into the local market are being made on all sides.

One suggestion is made by a large cloak manufacturer, who proposes that the ranks of the workers be recruited from the negroes, particularly on the simpler grades of work. He advances the argument that this element will be found to be steady, and not given to unreasonable complaints and agitation. Moreover, there is not among them the same prejudice against the work that exists among the native American workers. He believes, too, that any considerable percentage of them will tend to stabilize labor prices and discourage exorbitant rises. He foresees, however, a strong opposition to such a plan from the officials of the union.

The union, on the other hand, views the question quite calmly, its officials expressing only a doubt as to the desirability of such a move from the point of view of the welfare of the industry.

"We have no set opposition to such a plan," said A. Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, this morning. "Such an experiment is already being tried out in the dress and waist industry, where a large number of negroes are being employed as pressers. But it has not proved a success from any standpoint, union or manufacturer. The negro is proverbially slow, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he offers a solution for the present situation."

PACKERS STAND PAT.

The people of the United States, through an insidious propaganda of publicity, and otherwise, have been taught to regard the great packing in-

dustry centered in Chicago, with distrust, suspicion and antagonism. They have been pictured as colossal, soulless bodies, always the enemies of the people. The people have, through necessity, bought their products and cursed, but they have seldom stopped to think. That's where a tremendous mistake has been made and one filled with rank injustice to the packing industry.

In view of the wide notoriety now centering about the packing industry, the Associated Negro Press regards it as a public duty to call attention to certain things. These things directly affect us as a group, and it is very necessary that they be considered from our point of view.

There are five great packing concerns, of which Armour and Company is the largest. All of them for years have employed men and women of our race. They have been considerate and fair in employing them, and besides paying excellent wages, have offered splendid opportunities for advancement. In no other industry in America has there been a better opening for what is known as "skilled workmen," than in the packing industries.

The packers have been freer from labor difficulties than other concerns, but they have taken the wise position of letting the workmen use their own judgment, either joining or remaining out of unions. Throughout it all, however, they have regarded the individual regardless of class distinctions, on his real merits as a workman.

During the recent Chicago disturbance when sinister influences were at work urging the packing industries to refuse to re-employ the 12,000 colored people, who had been unable to reach their places of employment on account of great danger, the packers again took the fair and just position, and opened the "door of opportunity." On this position they stand pat.

Every packing concern employing our people has a welfare department through which personal attention is given to individual development and progress outside of working hours. In this respect fine headway has been made, much to the benefit and advantage of the people of our group. These efforts to uplift have been wholly unselfish, except in the realization that better citizens make better workmen.

There may be trying days ahead of us—days more trying than those through which we have recently passed. Through them all, it is our duty

to think, be careful, patient and grateful; we must ever be found supporting, in deed and principle, those who have been just to us, and we must exercise good American common sense. It is earnestly hoped and believed, that we will not be found anything different.

Telegrams Of Protest Not

The Only Ones Sent

J. R. N. A. A. C. P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, makes public a telegram sent to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen Oliers in session in Washington, D. C., May 15. The Association's telegram is based on information received from its District of Columbia Branch, through the chairman of its Executive Committee, L. M. Hershaw, that this Brotherhood admits colored men to its membership on terms of perfect equality and that at its convention in Washington there were present thirty-odd delegates of the colored race. The Association's telegram follows:

"May 16, 1919.

"International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers,

"Timothy Healy, President,

"National Hotel,

"Washington, D. C.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with 200 branches in as many cities in 39 states, and some 53,000 dues-paying members, sends you its cordial greetings and expresses its deep satisfaction that colored workmen in the crafts represented by your Brotherhood are admitted without discrimination and that, as we are informed, some thirty-odd delegates of the colored race are sitting in your Convention.

"JOHN R. SHILLADY, Sec'y
"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Colored Delegate

Attend Meeting Of Mine Workers

A representative delegation of colored miners from the Kentucky and Tennessee coal fields are in attendance at the meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, which is in session here this week. Prominent among those attending are G. H. Edmunds, the popular organizer, with headquarters at Jellico; J. J. Williams, of Manring, Tenn.; J. K. Wright, of Kilday, Ky.; Rev. H. C. Cole, Kitts, Ky., and R. S. Taylor, of Coxton, Ky.

La 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE I. W. W. BOGY IN CONGRESS.

For a good many months some people in the United States have been trying to explain the new spirit of the Negro by attributing it "radical" statements and opinions which the South Carolina Representative read on the floor of the House were not radical at all; United States entered the war the birth of this new spirit was much less seditious. Their general tenor was a demand noticed; it was then attributed to pro-German propaganda. Of course, with German propaganda dead it had to be attributed to equal opportunity to vote. As for sedition, there was no expressed or unexpressed wish for the overthrow of government, or separate-

The New York Age

There are two reasons for this course of action, one is founded in utter blindness and the other in sheer craftiness. One is founded in the lack of according to the Negro the traits and aspirations which are common to human nature everywhere; and the other is founded in an effort to couple up the new spirit of the Negro with some movement which is so unpopular that it can be crushed and killed in the effort to destroy the movement. **8/30/19**

We think that the main reason is in craft. For while there may be some people who fail to realize that the Negro reacts to stimuli in the same manner as other human beings, who fail to

realize, that he does of his own volition aspire to freedom and liberty and justice, these people must be very few. A man does not need to know psychology, he needs to know only a little history to understand the absurdity of such an opinion.

But there are a great many people who are crafty enough to realize that if this new spirit of the Negro can be hitched up to some movement against which a great national prejudice has already been built, they will have the sanction of patriotism and all the other virtues in their efforts to crush and kill it.

In the early days of the war, the red rag in the face of the nation was pro-Germanism; anything under the sun could be done in the name of anti-pro-Germanism and receive the approval of the multitude. The writer, of course, has never killed anybody; but he could not prevent the thought occurring to him during that period that if he was forced to do such a distasteful job the best defense he could possibly offer would be to accuse his victim of pro-Germanism.

Pro-Germanism did not last long enough to afford full opportunity to crush and kill the new spirit of the Negro; so the effort is now being made to couple it with what is, if anything, more unpopular. Through the press the words "Socialism" and "Bolshevism" and the initials "I. W. W." have been given such meanings that the American people shudder when they hear them. They do not stop to make any inquiry into their meanings, they simply shudder. These terms have about the same effect upon the average American that the words "Ku Klux" had on a colored child fifty years ago.

The crafty ones know that if they can hitch the new spirit of the Negro up with these terms, they have a club that they can use with tremendous effect. So the Honorable Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina has brought the matter up on the floor of Congress. In substantiation of his statements he read various "radical" state-

ments and opinions from Negro publications. Well, at any rate, he has given Congress some material for thought, material which perhaps it would never have received had it not been for the gentleman from the Palmetto State.

The strange thing about the matter is that the most of these things should a member of Congress or any other good American citizen object. Perhaps the statements which seemed particularly alarming to the statesman from South Carolina were the ones

which were not radical at all; they were not seditious. Their general tenor was a demand for protection of life and property, an equal chance to work and an equal opportunity to vote. As for sedition, there was no expressed or unexpressed wish for the overthrow of government, or separate-

ments would protect the Negro's life against mobs, he would do

it himself. But his alarm was uncalled for; all he needed to do was to help secure protection for the Negro's life against mobs,

stimuli in the same manner as other human beings, who fail to

realize, that he does of his own volition aspire to freedom and liberty and justice, these people must be very few. A man does not need to know psychology, he needs to know only a little history to understand the absurdity of such an opinion.

How many Negroes in the United States are interesting themselves to find out something about the principles of Socialism and not need to know whether "Bolshevik" applies to a new theory of government or is the name of a new European country; they do not know what the initials, "I. W. W." stand for,—and

they yet these same masses are discontented, they know they are unjustly treated, and they are determined to secure something nearer justice for themselves and their children.

And it is in these masses, these discontented masses, that the new spirit of the Negro breathes and lives.

NEGRO GIRLS OUST STRIKERS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1919

A Norristown, Pa., special of September 8 says: Places of 21 men dressers, on strike at the Rambo & Regar Hosiery Mills, were filled today by negro girls. Strikers demanded 70 cents more per 100 for pressing stockings.

R. R. MEN CONVENE AT

EIGHTH REG. ARMORY

Chicago Defend
Delegates Here Representing

Every State in the U.S.

R. L. Mayes Presides

The Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association convened in its sixth annual convention,

cerned. President R. L. Mays delivered an interesting and comprehensive exposition of the work accomplished through the medium of united efforts of the association. He referred with pride to the manifest interest shown by the various delegates which profoundly evidenced itself in their presence.

Born Six Years Ago

The Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association was born some six years ago amid very inauspicious conditions and nurtured to life through the consistent and persistent hopes in the future of its importance, largely by President Mays and Dr. Median O. Bousfield. For several years two gentlemen with an eye single to the services which an institution of this kind could render the railroad men did everything within their power to enhance its success. During the sessions of the association addresses were delivered by Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Editor R. S. Abbott, Attorney W. L. Houston of

A WARNING AGAINST

NEGRO LABOR UNION

President of State Federation Tells of Mischief Being Attempted

JACKSON, MISS. **NEWS**

JUNE 16, 1919

The Mississippi branch of the Federation of Labor, through President H. H. Weir, has issued a warning to the people of the state concerning a movement to form so-called labor unions among negroes.

President Weir makes no mention of that particular incident but the warning is no doubt prompted by an incident that occurred in Noxubee county two weeks ago when a negro claiming to be a lieutenant in the army formed an alleged union among cooks and nurses at Macon, for the purpose of demanding \$2 per day for nurses and \$2.50 per day for cooking an eight-hour day basis. The inevitable trouble followed, one negro was killed, another seriously wounded, and fifteen of the ringleaders, who had plotted an uprising against the whites, are now in jail at Macon.

In his address to the people of Mississippi President Weir said,

To The Public: Mississippi has escaped, so far any serious effects of the I. W. W. move-

ment. There is a serious menace, now brewing, however, which should have the attention of the state.

There have been for many years legitimate labor organizations among the negro workmen of the state, and a few others, from time to time are

being organized. They are supervised by responsible white organiza-

tions, national in their scope, and have in no way proven a menace.

There is an effort, however, to organize the negroes of the state into a "Big Union," by an organization which had no connection with any legitimate labor organization; and which collects and retains all the money paid in by the negroes for the ben-

Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, 35th and Forest avenue. The association opened its first session Tuesday morning with a hundred and nine delegates answering the roll call, representing a hundred and three locals, forty-two different states and forty-seven different railroads. This institution, which had its birth in the creative genius of R. J. Holloway, has developed into a strong organization of men united for the mutual benefit of their co-laborers.

Bishop Fallows Speaks

Bishop Samuel Fallows (white) of Chicago delivered the opening address in welcoming the delegates. The bishop's remarks were filled with wholesome and profound thought. He

dwelled upon the relations between capital and labor and pointed with prophetic finger to the time when the economic adjustment will be brought about through the willingness to give and take upon the part of all con-

efit of its very few officials.

Reliable reports appear to indicate that the negroes are aroused to the point of putting up money for initiation fees, and monthly dues, by being urged to refrain from work until an eight-hour day is given them, and racial prejudice is apparently the basis of the movement.

Mississippi does not want to harm her honest negroes. The better class of people all over the state are united in their expression of a desire to improve the condition of the honest negro workers. Mississippi with her 27 Negro Home Economics Agents, 5 Negro County Agricultural Agents, Negro Doctor employed by the State Board of Health two Negro Y. M. C. A. secretaries, 19 high-class negro schools of the grade of Agricultural High Schools, the operation of the Jeens Fund for building better houses, the works of the Department of Labor under the head of Negro Economics and many other legitimate efforts, is really doing more to uplift the negroes than possibly any other state in the Union. Probably 25 or more legitimate negro labor organizations, affiliated with various International organizations are honestly and intelligently assisting the negro workers—all of this good work is threatened with destruction by the selfish efforts of profit materially by the organization of the "Big Union" idea, which has never succeeded for the whites and can only result in disaster for any race of people, be they white or black. The "Big Union" idea is a foreign doctrine, born in anarchy and has been condemned from the beginning in America by genuine labor organization, and all students of political economy.

This warning is issued, by the writer, in the name of the State Federation of Labor, to secure, before trouble comes, the attention of the right-thinking people of the state. Sane and intelligent efforts to combat the danger, should be used before a break comes which will sweep away caution and cause misunderstanding which will seriously disturb all the good work that is being done for the advancement of the Negro race in Mississippi.

To the Negroes of the State, the writer would say avoid any white man, or the colored agent of a white man, who seeks to secure your membership into an organization which is not a local of some well established international organization, which only organizes laborers, carpenters, farmers, etc., into one organization.

To the whites, keep cool investigate well; if no doubt of the character of work done, ask someone who knows, but look out for any effort to organize which cannot give a complete account of itself.

It is to the interest of the Negro race that this effort to perfect a "Big Union" fail. Sensible methods of procedure can stop it and no racial prejudice should be aroused. On the other hand the State would be far safer for all people if "I. W. W.-ism" can be stamped out.

H. H. WEIR,
President, State Federation of Labor

LABOR'S CAUSE.

The Birmingham Reporter
Several weeks ago The Birmingham Reporter called attention to some facts regarding the labor situation and the After War Program, as viewed by this publication.

8-16-19

It was freely discussed in the editorial of March the 8th that labor—organized labor, in certain fields would array itself against capital and against the Negro. This is coming true every day; it is earlier than we expected, however, and more serious than we anticipated. These troubles are here, and everywhere. We cannot get away from the idea that the Chicago race riot, the Philadelphia race riot, the Washington race riot and the discrimination in Pittsburgh were the outcome of labor unions opposing and hindering Negro men from working in fields where whites work. It is a serious situation. There are certain liberties that white men exercise which Negroes dare not exercise. These liberties are practiced in that field of endeavor where the Negro man must work to earn a living, to care for his family, educate his children and be of benefit to society, community and State. Labor disturbances are more serious in their effect on Negro people than perhaps any other disturbance. Because it is the Negro's field and he is well developed for this field. Three hundred years of continuous toil with muscle, in the heat, in the rain and in the snow, has prepared him for the most difficult task and to endure hardships as no other man. He is going to be disturbed more in Northern sections than he is being disturbed now. Only a few men exist in the North without working. Competition is great, and that section is greatly mixed with foreign elements who are in this country because of oppression and persecution—they are opposed to anything and anybody that seeks to become their rival, or put them in competition with an element of people who are their equal in the laboring field, and in many instances their superior. With this view of the situation, regardless of other advantages offered, the advantage to live unmolested and make what you can out of what you have is the better position. Race rioting in the North because of labor agitation makes the situation serious for the colored man.

That here and there are a few Negro men and women that are succeeding and have protection in these sections is no question, but if we would speak, work and advise properly, we would speak for the humble mass, that life within the circles of the race that needs the guidance of the sober members of the race. There is yet a large element of men who are faithful and true, but they are not yet able to see the dangers and breakers before them. That we have a similar condition in the South is no question, but there is not a sane individual who is willing to say that such conditions are as acute and threatening as they are in other sections. As a matter of fact good laborers in the Negro race are given privileges and opportunities such as they are able to care of and such as they are entitled to, and conditions are changing as rapidly as could possibly be expected under all the circumstances.

The colored man wants to exercise his high sense of judgment in his deliberations, in his conduct, in his manners, respecting these jobs. This is his field, and the only field in which he does excel. Corporations and institutions that offer these jobs can in defense of themselves and humanity only stand by faithful and law-abiding, trustworthy, industrious laborers that fill these several positions. It is up to the colored man himself to maintain his position and fix himself more firmly than has been his privilege to do heretofore. It is not sensible and it does not protect his interest to be concerned with a riotous spirit, an idea that must be forced through or, a position of antagonism. His success, his strength, lies in the fact that he is able to be reasonable in his contentions, faithful in his service, peaceful in his manners, mainly in his bearings with his Company and fellow associates.

This publication has stood always for law and order. We believe that there must be as much honesty exhibited in the laboring field by the laborer to protect labor, as must be exhibited in the pulpit to have sinners attracted to the life and purpose of the Nazarene. We cannot believe that all corporations are robbers, thieves, murderers, destructionists and masters of laboring men, no more than we believe that laboring men are so unwise, so unjust, so unfair, that they are not willing to come to an equitable disposition of the affairs that confront them regarding their income, health and happiness on the

jobs in which they are engaged.

That the colored man must exercise more care than other men goes without saying; that he is the biggest loser in any game where a loss is sustained goes without question; that he suffers more in finance, place and position need not be discussed. It is as evident and as proof-positive as the noonday sun. That he is the most humble and the most sacrificing in these crises of labor troubles is expected. Why have labor troubles? Why talk labor troubles? Why engage with a man who does not represent any man, cannot speak any stronger, cannot offer any more to society than the man who attempts to lead? Why hear him to the detriment of the mass life of a people yet to gain position and a foothold in this great procession of human society, with particular reference to labor?

Our district is a prosperous one. It offers more to laboring men than any other district in the South. Quite 75 per cent of the manual labor in this district is done by colored men; some of the most important jobs in the district are held by colored men. We owe much to men and concerns who offer this opportunity; we owe much to individuals who permit us to hold these positions. We cannot at this time take any steps backward; we must go forward. Listen not to the rabble cry of the bolsheviki and I. W. W. crowd. Labor troubles are the most serious menace to our happiness today. We will do but little in defense of the individual or the race if we fail to be guided.

The Glassworker NEGRO WORKER WINS OUT.

The Glassworker, an American Glass Trade Newspaper, published at Pittsburg, Pa., under the above caption in a recent issue, carried the following strong, and encouraging editorial:

"By determining to let into its unions the whole great mass of Negro workers the American Federation of Labor has taken action highly important from several points of view. In the first place, this decision marks the breaking down a barrier the existence of which could be defended only on the ground that it protected the interests of the white race by denying the black one a right seemingly natural—that of working on terms of equality with the other race if competence to do so could be demonstrated. This right is now admitted by the strongest and best of American labor organizations, and all over the country the Negro worker will have a chance to enter all of the skilled and therefore better paid trades, and in them to be judged on his merits—which is all that he can reasonably expect and also all that he has ever demanded. But the Federation's action does more than make its own position logical. The abolition of an inequitable discrimination will open to the ambitious and industrious Negro paths long closed to him, and the effect of this cannot fail appreciably to elevate his status in the industrial world. He will no longer in effect be excluded as a worker from any except the tasks called menial and held in little respect. How the new plan will work in practice is for time and experience to show. There will be troubles and difficulties in its operation, no doubt, for racial differences are real. There is promise, however, in the fact that the change is to be thorough—that there are not to be white and black unions in inevitable rivalry and probably hostility, but that a union man is to be a union man, regardless of his color."

In the past, the only encouragement the Colored worker has received has come from the employer—from Capital, while antagonism to him came from organized labor. If the admitting of the Colored worker into the American Federation of Labor, on terms of equality, will solve this race problem, we welcome it—we welcome anything honorable that will remove unjust barriers and restrictions.

It argues well when a publication like The Glassworker, intimates that "a union man is to be a union man, regardless of his color."

Perhaps the fierce racial clashes of the past two weeks were, after all, but an exemplification of "The darkest hour is just before day."

Labor - 111
Unions, Strikes, etc.
TO THE COLORED LABORING MEN
The Shalloway Defender
It has been quite a while since I attempted to write you upon this most important subject, and for fear that you will allow a good and a very glorious opportunity to pass, I have fully decided to write you monthly in the future. Since I wrote you last I have had the privilege of talking with some of the labor leaders not only here, but elsewhere. Then, write as they wanted me to write. But I am nearer too, I have made quite a study of the subject. I was you than they are, and will do or have done more down in Pensacola, Fla., a few weeks ago. I thoroughly went over the strike there, and was informed it was brought about because the big ship yard decided and was working Colored men as mechanics.

The white Union decided if they did not discharge the Colored help, why they would walk out, of which they did. Now, what is the result? The ship yards are working more men of our race than ever before.

As a race we have never got anything out of the Union and have always come out the little end of the horn. I must advise as I have in the past that you let well enough do. Needless to make bad matters worse. You are getting along well with your employer is well satisfied with you and you with him. You have in him a friend and I am very anxious to have you to cement your friendship with him. You cannot do it by joining the Union. You will do yourself and family more harm than you would him. Why want to make your family suffer?

Look around you and see the large number of white men that are idle. Don't you know they want your floor? Then, why do you want to fool around on Sunday at other places but the church. Act wise. It is up to you to act now. Your future depends upon

you remaining out of the Union.

And if you must join something, join the church.

I have been approached by sympathizers of the Union telling me that I have made a big mistake in my agitation. It is not that I hate the Union, but I know them, and know that you will regret it in the future. I have been approached by some of the Union men in a very unfriendly way, because I did

not think as they wanted me to think, nor would I for you than they will and to that end I am writing. In this last election I was criticised by some of the candidates because I did not favor the men they did,

and was told as to why they did not advertise with me. You can very readily see now who is in, and I thank God that we have a fine set of city officials that will serve all of the people.

Your best friend is your boss in time of trouble.

They and they only will stick by you. Act wise and

DAYLIGHT SAVING

CAUSES FIGHT AT

A.F. OF L. CONFERENCE

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE

JUNE 10, 1919

Delegates Claim It Is Harmful to Workingmen and Vote Down Opposition to Repeal.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 10—A resolution protesting against repeal by Congress of the daylight saving law was defeated at today's session of the annual conference of the American Federation of Labor.

It was voted down after a spirited fight had been launched against it by delegates, especially from Ohio and the Southwest, who said it worked a hardship not only upon labor but interfered with work upon farms.

Advocates of the resolution asserted the law had operated to the benefit of workingmen generally.

The resolution was taken up out of order by unanimous consent at the request of its sponsor, Timothy Healey of the stationary firemen.

Many delegates opposing the measure said it had been used by employers to cut down expenses and as a means of requiring their men to work overtime. T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, delegate of the typographical union, said the law worked especial hardships on agriculturists. He made it clear, however, he held no special brief for farmers, saying, amid applause, "God knows the farmer needs no help. He's the one man at this time who has the world by the tail and pulling down hill."

Advocates of the resolution pointed to the additional recreation time made available to workingmen in industry through the operation of the law, in urging adoption of the resolution.

Delegate McCullough, answering advocates of the law, discussed the rights of workers on farms and reminded the federation that it had done nothing toward organizing farm hands, while the I. W. W. was busy enlisting farm laborers to their ranks.

Harvey W. Brown, of Newark, delegate of the machinists, spoke against the resolution. During his speech he drew a burst of applause when he said he believed organized labor would accomplish more if it let daylight

take care of itself and devoted its effort to getting a six-hour day for workingmen.

Vote Was 180 to 154.

The vote on the Daylight Savings resolution was 180 against and 154 for its adoption.

Secretary Morrison advocated the adoption of the resolution. John Lewis of the miners called the law "freak legislation" and said miners wanted it repealed, as it was against their "wishes and well being."

Among many resolutions handed to the resolutions committee was one signed by each of the score of negro delegates to the convention. In it they urged that "a square deal" be given colored skilled and unskilled laborers and that the Federation favorably consider an application for an international charter for colored labor. The resolution sets forth the position of colored labor as being that the best interests of labor generally can be conserved by a united organization which is not predicated upon "creed, sex or color, but rather shall be the common lot and heritage of all." The delegates insisted further that unscrupulous employers had exploited white organized labor against colored unorganized labor, when in many instances negroes had been kept out of the field of organization.

The colored delegates are from many States, especially in the South and West.

An object lesson To
*The Daily
Negroes From White
Organized Labor*

Q. 9-19

The American Federation of Labor which a little more than a month ago so graciously and benevolently opened its doors to Negroes are now giving them some object lessons so forcible and convincing that they can never be forgotten.

First, at bottom, the riots in Chicago owed their origin to white union men who exhibited their malignity upon presentation of the first opportunity by mobbing and killing Negroes, directing their attacks especially against the laboring classes and most especially those working in the stock yards.

Now that the race war

has subsided, owing to the vigorous measures of the employers of labor. authorities, a new warfare has been started against Negro workers. Thirty-three thousand white union workmen are said to have already walked out to be followed by others and a strike will be maintained until Negroes are discharged. If the city and Illinois State authorities will not permit its members to kill Negroes with the gun and the bludgeon white organized labor will kill him by starvation by forcing him out of work. The employer is held up and ordered to choose between ten thousand Negro workers and a hundred thousand white workers. Either the Negro must be discharged, without regard to his efficiency or faithfulness in the performance of duty, or the white workers will quit work and, for a time at least, paralyze the great packing house industry.

The lesson for the Negro is severe and he should learn it thoroughly. It should arouse and fire in the breasts of Negroes everywhere the spirit of determined opposition to the white man's union and all the hate which it engenders. They should more firmly than ever resolve to ally themselves with the law abiding and peace loving element of the white citizens of this country who constitute the owners of the great industries

of the nation and are the White organized labor which sought to shoot the Negro to death and being foiled in the attempt, seeks to have already starved him to death, is no more his friend now than by others and a strike will when it rigidly barred its doors in his face.

FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
THE OPEN DOOR

When it is considered that we all have creature wants alike, and that they must be supplied, and that they can only be supplied legitimately by the spirit as to see the race question more from the angle the World we have no independent income and sees it.

leisure to enjoy it, labor as others We are glad that the American Federation of Labor, in the industries common among us, and which we have a right of access to in common with others, as we have free access to air and water, and in a Christian Nation, where the principle is generally accepted as a law of our spiritual and physical conduct, it is a truly remarkable thing that at this late day the American Federation of Labor has just been convinced that it should grant full membership rights to Afro-American wage-earners, and that the action should create the widespread comment that it has, showing that the action is considered to be of basic and radical significance. So it is.

Among the many editorial references we have seen to the action of the American Federation of Labor, that of the New York World, which is uniformly fair on the race question, and which is not only the greatest Democratic newspaper in the country, but one of the National newspapers of light and leading, appears to us to grasp the significance of the action in its broader sense most appreciably. The World says:

"The action of the American Federation of Labor in admitting colored workers into its ranks is a great gain in industrial equality for the Negro. It means the wiping out by the country's powerful labor organization of the part of the color line which most impeded the progress of the black race. But it means also the gain by the federation of a body of adherents who are willing, conscientious and competent workers."

The agreement is thus to the advantage of both parties. Colored

wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of the industrial population of the city, but the full requirements of the city, but the full and free approval of the most fastidious patrons. From their ranks have come some of the best soldiers and most zealous patriots in the war, and it is an advertisement of the concern. cause for satisfaction to have them accorded a representation in the affairs of organized labor which they have won by merit, quite apart from deserving it through considerations of justice. Union labor will be all the stronger for the alliance, which will indirectly benefit the country by uplifting colored labor."

It would be great gain to National well-being and strength, with enhanced respect of us by the rest of mankind, if the great daily newspapers of the South could be so moved as to give Afro-American wage-earners some sort of justice and fairplay in its membership. For some time such membership has been enjoyed, but in a qualified way that was satisfactory to none of those concerned. Under the workings of the new arrangement it will be strictly the business of the Afro-American membership to make the sort of place they shall enjoy in the Federation.

We believe, in the face of the action of the American Federation of Labor in this matter, that it will be to the best advantage of the labor interests of the race, that the independent efforts among them to organize their own labor forces should be continued. The stronger they are as independent labor organization forces the stronger will they be as members and affiliates.

Almost every week a new link is added to the chain of colored business concerns. Very recently the establishment of a firm bearing the name of "Community Baking Co., Inc." was located at No. 1329 Church Street.

The concern has as its proprietors and employees some of the most efficient bakers that can be found anywhere. They are all well experienced men and have served years at their trade in some of the largest and well equipped bakeries in this and other cities.

One of the members in conference with a representative of the Journal and Guide stated that it would be their earnest endeavor at all times to keep the establishment in an excellent sanitary condition not alone to meet the

Caughlin was transferred from the stockyards station because "Captain Caughlin, tool of the packers," sent mounted police to break up street meetings held to get the negroes into the union. His transfer was effected, the proclamation says, through the influence of the labor organizations.

The race riots were stopped, says the proclamation, not by the police or militia, but by union officials, who held their followers, black and white, in check." It refers to Adj. Gen. Dickson, who commanded the militia, and to First Deputy Alcock as conspirators, and concludes by stating employers must deal with organized labor or "inflame a mob spirit that will engulf us all."

Cheer at Proclamation.

Cheers greeted the concluding lines of the proclamation.

Tippett, telling of the Canadian strikes, kept the cheers rolling along.

The complaint of a delegate from the waitresses' union that a Boston Store striker had not been reinstated brought Fitzpatrick's statement on this situation. He declared "friction within the ranks" had brought about a situation under which the unions were "in a position where they might have been licked," and that he had obtained the best terms possible.

Holds Negro Officers

Were Illegally Ousted

HOUSTON TEXAS CHRONICLE JANUARY 26, 1919

There were numerous high spots yesterday at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor at 175 West Washington street.

First came a "proclamation" assailing the packers, and declaring them responsible for the race riots.

Then George Tippett, representing the strikers of Winnipeg, appealed to the federation for financial support for the Canadians.

Following this John Fitzpatrick, presiding officer, told of the "unsatisfactory settlement" he was "forced to make" with the Boston Store; assailed Judge Alscher for his ruling that

600 men had been justly discharged by the packing plants; declared union men were trying to cause dissension in the stockyards unions, and said the governor, the mayor, the chief of police and the sheriff were "working hand in glove with the packers."

Warns of More Riots

Fitzpatrick's talk on the stockyards situation was in line with statements in the "proclamation," which began:

"The profiteering meat packers of Chicago are responsible for the race riots which have disgraced our city. It is the outcome of their deliberate attempt to disrupt the union labor movement in the yards."

"Organized labor has no quarrel with the colored worker," the proclamation declares, then explains the only way for the packers to end the race riots is to maintain a closed shop—to get all the negroes into the union and pay them the union scale. If this is not done, the proclamation says there will be more race riots.

Carries Veiled Threat.

The proclamation declares Captain

Judge Monteith held that the officers were not suspended in accordance with the by-laws and rendered decision for the defendants.

OMAHA NEB NEWS

JULY 11, 1919

NEGRO MUSICIANS SAY THEY CAN'T JOIN UNION

Negro musicians in district court today testified they had tried to join the local musicians' union but were refused.

Central Labor union is made defendant in a suit of fifteen colored musicians, who were discharged at Krug park as not being members of a union.

Judge Troup took the case under advisement.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE NEGRO ENTERS THE LABOR-UNION

Literary Digest

NOT SINCE THE ABOLITION of chattel slavery, says the New York *Age*, a leading Afro-American weekly, has any step been taken toward the industrial freedom of the race so important as that of the American Federation of Labor when it voted to open its doors unconditionally to the negro. This means, as the New York *Times* points out, that "all over the country the negro worker will have, as he has not had hitherto, a chance to enter all of the skilled, and therefore better-paid, trades, and in them to be judged on his merits." It wipes out "the part of the color-line which most impeded the progress of the black race," says the New York *World*, which reminds us that colored wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of our industrial population. The New York *Tribune* interprets this victory for the negro as "a by-product of the war."

One of the colored delegates to the Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City, pleading for the resolution which was afterward adopted with only one opposing vote, exclaimed: "If you can take in immigrants who can not speak the English language, why can't you take in the negro, who has been loyal to you from Washington to the battle-fields of France?" And he went on to say:

"We ask for the same chance to earn bread for our families at the same salary our white brothers are getting. The negro is ready to live for you and to die for you, with all his dirty treatment in this country, if you give us equal rights the same as you have to earn bread for our families."

The connection between the Federation's action and war and reconstruction conditions is emphasized by Mr. Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of the New York *Age*, who is quoted by the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The exodus of Italians and other southern Europeans from the United States, the imminent restriction of immigration by Congress, and the great need of labor during the reconstruction period have combined to bring about this action."

"With the large influx of colored labor into the Northern States during the last three years there was danger to the Federation of Labor from colored strike-breakers. This danger was recognized by the Federation, and was one of the impelling causes leading to the Federation's action. With equal opportunity and equal wages and membership in the Federation, the colored man will not lend himself to strike-breaking."

In the editorial columns of his own paper Mr. Moore says that the action of the convention "was largely due to the progressive policy of Sam Gompers." And he adds:

"The real extent of this forward movement on the part of organized labor can only be gauged by the spirit in which it is carried out. With good faith and fair dealing on both sides, the industrial progress of the race should now be assured."

And in *The Amsterdam News*, another New York negro weekly, we read of the Federation's action—

"It is one of the most far-reaching advantages that has come to Afro-Americans in recognition of their labors in essential industries during the world-war. No one studied with closer interest the employment of Afro-Americans in war and essential industries than Mr. Samuel Gompers and the able men who surround him in the councils of the American Federation of Labor; and no one looked with more concern than they upon the considerable migration of large masses of Afro-American workers from the Southern to the Northern and Western labor vintage-ground. This interest and study convinced Mr. Gompers and

his associates that the only safe way to deal effectually with this attitude *The Appeal* has always maintained, that the real ad-labor force was to open wide for it the door of membership in the vancement of the colored people will come through economic American Federation of Labor, qualified membership in which it forces and never through hypocritical religious bodies."

"The American Federation of Labor has sensed the absolute necessity for organizing negro workingmen along with white Americans, with headquarters at Washington, of which Louis J. Brown is president and Miss Jeannette Carter is secretary. Knickle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, an organization for social service among negroes.

Labor-leaders, we are told in an Atlantic City dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, regard the Federation's action in this matter as only surpassed in importance by its declaration of 1917 supporting the Administration in its conduct of the war. Mr. Gompers himself is quoted as saying:

"It is one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half-way."

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Massachusetts State Branch,

A. F. of L.

Colored in this country, particularly so in the South. His remarks made a most favorable impression on his audience and on the following day, ably supported by Mr. Robert Isaacs of Local 14936 the above resolution was recorded in the minutes of the Convention by unanimous vote. In

On the 10th Sept., 1919 at the 34th annual convention of the Mass. State Isaacs spoke in sympathy with the Branch of A. F. of L. convened in this Irish cause, saying that as one of a city of Greenfield, Messrs. Caleb Cheatham and Robert Isaacs, respectively delegates of Locals 34 and 14936 of Boston, presented in the interest of the Colored race, the following resolution:

Resolution No. 88 Presented by Caleb B. Cheatham, Robert H. Isaacs of Cambridge and Boston Union No 34 and 14936, Greenfield, Mass. introducing the Resolution Mr. Robert Isaacs spoke in sympathy with the Irish cause, he well understood the despised race, he well understood the handicaps under which the Irish labored, but as a Colored citizen of U. S. A., he reminded them that the welfare of 15 million citizens of this country was of far more vital importance to them and should command their individual attention. He cited the enviable record of the Colored in this country's history in support of his argument, and pleaded for their civic and industrial emancipation. So

RESOLUTION 88. Whereas: In the U. S. A. contrarian interested was the audience that an extension of 10 minutes was granted to the spirit of democratic government, and in violation of their constitutional rights, Colored people are of the Colored being lynched and burned, and

Whereas: Nothing is more dangerous to the orderly functioning of government than that the mob spirit and race and class prejudices should displace right thinking and even handed justice, and

Whereas: The strict enforcement of the 13, 14 and 15 amendments to the Federal Constitution would promptly end the shameful occurrences that have shocked all liberty loving and fair minded citizens. The colored band claims that the fifteen colored musicians formerly employed at Krug park.

Resolved: That the State Branch of the A. F. of L. go on record against the denial of justice to any person regardless of their color and that we call upon Congress to see to it that these amendments to the Federal Constitution are strictly enforced.

Presented by
CALEB B. CHEATHAM,
ROBERT H. ISAACS.

Speaks After Valera. The plaintiffs allege they had an agreement with the Krug park management to play the entire summer at an aggregate salary of \$500 per week.

"Some of these orthodox Christian churches asked the colored members to get out and form segregated bodies, and in some cases legislation was enacted to compel segregation. The action of America's great labor body is a strong confirmation of the

OMAHA NEB NEWS
JUNE 23, 1919
NEGRO MUSICIANS SUE UNION FOR \$19,500

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

White's Strike Because + 25/19 Of colored Workers *The Color Line*

The National Association for the Advance of Colored People through its secretary, John R. Shillady makes public a telegram sent to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which the Association calls attention to the strike of 1400 white employees of the United States Shipping Board at Pensacola, Fla., who refuse to work until all Negroes employed in mechanical positions are discharged. In its telegram the Association urges that the United States Shipping Board take a firm and determined stand in the matter and deny the undemocratic demand of the strikers, as such a stand would prevent future strikes and disturbances. The Association further states that no objection was made to colored soldiers fighting for democracy in France and asks if colored soldiers are good enough to fight with are they not good enough to work with.

SOME NEGRO WAITERS RETURN

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT NEW YORK CITY FVR WORLD
AUGUST 2, 1919
Compromise Gives Part of the Service at the Copley Square Hotel to White Waiters

An agreement has been reached that compromises the strike of the waiters at the Copley Square Hotel. Many of the negro waiters returned today, but only white waiters are to be employed in the main dining room and the men's grill room. The negro waiters will have the private room service and the lunch bar. This settlement was announced from the hotel this morning after a meeting of the Waiters' Union.

Three-Cornered Fight at A South Chicago Mill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Minor rioting in the vicinity of one steel plant and the return to work of 1,500 men at the Standard Steel Car Company Mills, at Hammond, Ind., were the chief developments reported to-day in the strike of steel workers in the Chicago district.

In a three-cornered fight among approximately sixty-five negro employees at the South Chicago steel mills, strikers and policemen, in which more than 200 shots were fired, no one was injured. Four negroes, armed, were arrested.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES.
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919
SEIZE CONCEALED WEAPONS

Gary Police Seek to Avert Shootings During the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 20.—The police today began a campaign against the carrying of concealed weapons. Scores of arrests were made and weapons of all kinds were confiscated. This step was taken to prevent shooting and killing during the steel strike.

City Judge Dunn imposed heavy fines on a number of men found carrying concealed weapons. In one case the fine was \$160.

Foreign born mill workers are stirred by reports that negro workers will not join the strike and race riots are feared.

—The Butcher Workmen's Local 651 of Chicago is launching the first co-operative store in America whose officers are all Negroes and whose constitution and by-laws are patterned after the Rochdale experiment of England.

NOVEMBER 27, 1919
Negroes Replace Aliens

in Gary Steel Mills

The Southern Negro is rapidly taking the place of the foreign laborer in the steel mills of the Gary district. The aliens, angered at their loss of the strike, have been going back to Europe on every boat. Many of those who remain are still on strike and are greatly angered at the presence of the Negroes. Their wishes are ignored and the plants are running.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

The suggestion of the national association for the advancement of colored people that a Negro should be appointed a delegate to the Washington conference called by the president to plan for a "new relationship between capital and labor" is a reasonable one. As the association points out, one-sixth of the labor supply of the country is supplied by the Negro race, and there is no doubt that an understanding of the Negro's point of view is necessary to a satisfactory solution of the problem which the conference will consider.

NEW YORK CITY FVR WORLD
OCTOBER 30, 1919
200 SHOTS IN STEEL RIOT.

Central Labor Union to Celebrate at Longshoremen's Hall.

The Central Labor Union, a federation of the various negro labor unions in New Orleans, will not parade on Labor Day, but will hold its celebration at Longshoremen's Hall at 3 p.m. Colonel Roscoe Simmons is announced as guest of honor and chief speaker of the day.

Others of the speakers will be A. Paul, Rev. Moorehead, J. Harrison, T. P. Woodland and A. Workman. T. P. Woodland, president; William Thomas, secretary, and Albert Workman, treasurer, form the committee in charge of

I.W.W. LIES TO INFLUENCE NEGRO LABOR

The Dallas Express
(Continued from page 19)

and more pay. Its greatest object is the complete emancipation of the working class.

As long as the workers hold their jobs only by permission of some employer they are not free. As long as there is one class that lives in ease and idleness off their labor they are industrial slaves.

"Freedom for the workers will come only when everybody does his share of the work of the world and when the workers take control of the industries and operate them—not

as at present, for the benefit of the leisure class, but for the welfare of society as a whole."

It concludes: "Fellow workers of the Colored race, do not expect justice or fair-treatment as a gift from the ruling classes. You will get from them nothing but what you are strong enough to take. In union there is strength."

"The only power that the workers of any race or nationality have is their power to act together as workers. We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the

"One big UNION

"Of the

"Industrial Workers of the World."

Claim Strike Only Weapon For Negro In His Struggle For Justice *The Dallas Express*

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—With the men.

steel strike apparently settling into a long drawn out struggle, local officials are not concerned so much over the prospects of disorder arising from this specific industrial situation as they are over an eruption of I. W. racial conflicts such as the frightful W.ism unconnected with the strike tragedy in E. St. Louis, Ill., in 1917.

Mayor Babcock received copies to-day of the I. W. W. literature that was distributed among the Negroes of Akron, Ohio. Pittsburg alone has a black population of 46,000, while the district here about has many Negroes, brought from the South in the stress of war work.

The pamphlet then offers the Negro absolute equality in the ranks of the I. W. W., and pleads that the organization aims for more than a mere "The only power of the Negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

"Most labor organizations however, shut their doors to the Colored people. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from any of its unions as an inferior. In those to which he is admitted he is treated as an inferior. The Negro has no chance in the old line trade unions. They do not want them. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their officials

zation aims for more than a mere "less work and more pay."

"But the I. W. W., does not limit its aims as do the trade unions," continues the pamphlet, "to less work

John C. Clegg

Local 543 of the Chauffeurs' Union, Rochester, N.Y., has admitted Negroes to its membership.

--The Crisis, June 1919.

At the fifteenth biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers recently held in Washington, D.C., there were thirty Negro delegates in attendance out of 400 delegates present. Mr. J. Thornton, a Negro of Norfolk, Va., was elected Vice-President.

--The Crisis, July 1919.

Negro car builders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Wellsville, Ohio, have organized under the American Federation of Labor. Mr. S. Austin was elected president. The Round House Laborers and Station Firemen, consisting of white and colored workers, have organized under the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, and elected W. W. Lambert a Negro, to the presidency.

--The Crisis, May 1919 p.34.

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

DESTRUCTION FOLLOWS ACTS OF STEEL STRIKERS AT BUFFALO

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
OCTOBER 22, 1919



One of the accompanying photos shows one of the traction cars owned by the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company, which was attacked by a mob of one thousand steel strikers, who, police claim, laid in ambush at the southern end of the Lehigh Valley freight house, and opened fire on workmen bound for the Lackawanna steel plant. Seven other cars that followed were attacked. The car shown above had thirty-seven bullet holes in the windows on one side of the car. Eighteen windows in the car were smashed before the riot was quelled. The other photo shows scene at end of the Blackwell Canal, near the freight house, where seven negro laborers were thrown into the canal.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES TO THE NEGRO.

11-15-19.
The Dallas Defender

In the course of human events it becomes more apparent that a democratic form of government can survive only among intelligent and honest peoples.

The nations of the world have been admitted into the secret laboratories wherein government are manufactured and they are now no longer sacred to the common herd which has stood attention and seen governments made and destroyed. The most despotic government of modern times—Russia—succumbed to the—Bolsheviks.

Most powerful military government of all ages—Germany—has been humbled to the dust and democracy now sits in her once proud palaces. Verily the common peoples of all lands are coming into their own. The great question that causes even the most radical leader to hesitate and turn pale is, where shall all this end? The heavy hand of the government has been feared and obeyed in the ages past. But the people in a democracy have learned that they are the government! They seem to think it optional with them whether they shall obey the government they have created or destroy it and established another as Russians are doing at present. This is democracy gone to seed. It is a well known fact among those who are versed in the lore of government that democracy is yet in its swaddling clothes. It has not yet emerged scarcely beyond the experimental stage. In infancy it gives promise of great hope. The mature stage of its development, however may bring forth conditions detrimental to human welfare. For instance, a contest between classes, the rich and the poor or capital and labor if you will have it, when it comes to the enactment of laws the balance of power must rest with the poor. It would appear as if the poor must rule. If the rich become impotent and the poor are incapable of guiding the commercial and financial affairs of the government into a safe haven, what must be the result? The Holy Scriptures teach us "if the blind lead the blind they both shall fall into the ditch."

If the majority must rule and that majority is incompetent what must to be the dire consequences? The only safety for a democracy is the intelligence and honesty of its constituents. If it does not possess both of those qualifications, disaster must eventually claim its own.

The majority in America belong to the laboring classes. Their intelligence and honesty is not wholly established. Their honesty especially has not been proven beyond peradventure. In the consideration of the honesty of organized labor, we speak of them particularly because it would appear that they are destined to make a most formidable effort to dictate the policy of this government at present. It would appear that they are a sworn enemy to capital. They show that they have little regard for public welfare when their own interest is at stake. They have in time past refused to open to the timid knock of their black brother in distress. They have refused to labor side by side with their white brother who refused to be initiated into their mystic circle. Since their organizations have invaded all industries they have become drunk wth power and turn a deaf ear to the advice of the president and laugh at the mandates of the supreme court. The public stands aghast and wonders what manner of man is this? Surely this unholy thing was not the product of American opportunity and freedom? Indeed it was not it was imported here from European beds of fermentation. It is the direct result of a far too rapid assimilation of the foreign element and the alienation of the black American. The black American today would regard it as perfect God-send to pick up the remunerative jobs so ruthlessly cast aside by these hyphenated Americans. These same striking foreigners will eventually convince the American people of the value and efficiency of the Negro as a faithful and trustworthy help. They will establish the fact that the efficiency of the laborer and not the color of his skin shall determine the place he shall occupy in the development of American industries. These same turbulent never-satisfied non-contract-keeping foreigners will accomplish that which centuries of efficient and non-complaining service rendered the American employer by the

Negro has failed to do. They will convince public opinion that the Negro workmen with proper training and sympathy has no rival either in efficiency nor reliability. These are the truths that the present labor troubles will bring to the American people. The benefits that will accrue to the Negro race by such knowledge being brought home in such a forcible manner to the American public constitutes the significance of the present labor troubles to the Negro race.

OURS SEEN AS CHIEF GRIEVANCE IN STEEL MILLS

Reporter-Laborer Finds Men Have Money but No Leisure.

10-20/19

The observations of a Tribune reporter assigned to obtain a job in the steel mills at Gary and view conditions from the standpoint of the worker, which were printed in Sunday's Tribune, are continued today, the facts and views presented being based largely on a general tour of inspection through the plant after his first shift as an oller. As in the first article, the statements and deductions are those of the reporter and are presented for what they are worth.

BY FRANK D. HOLMES.

While on a ramble about the big mills after I had decided to quit my job, I saw the work the laborers had to perform, but only got a chance to talk to one Negro.

The laborers handled the raw ore, the molten pig iron, the scrap iron, the ingots, or rough unfinished steel, and the finished products in various forms. It is hard work.

The Negro, encountered as he sought a breath of fresh air near the open hearth furnaces, said his name was Johnson and that he liked his job and the hours.

"I'm used to hard work, and the more I work the more money I make. No, I did not go out with those Poles on a strike. I'm getting four meals and a place to sleep and I'm enjoying myself."

"I used to work in the yards for the same money per hour I get here, but I only could get in eight hours a day. Here I can put in ten on days and fourteen on nights and I am making pretty good money."

\$39.55 and Board for Laborer.

Johnson told me that he was a single man with no cares or worries and that hard and dirty work to do. The man

above me, the second engineer, gets \$210, but his labor was nothing compared to mine, though training and responsibility are much greater. The first engineer makes about \$250 and has a snap, while the chief gets around \$300 and is paid for what he knows, rather than what he does.

Over 50 per cent of the Americans employed in the mill own automobiles, and some come to work in them. In the gas engine house, where I worked, six cars were standing in a place cleared for them near the engines. All over that plant cars were standing, and they were owned not only by highly paid specialists but also by those slightly above the common labor rank.

Urgency of Strike.

Shortly before the strike, John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee for organizing the workers and president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told his delegates that the strike had to come on Sept. 22. He said that conditions were becoming unbearable and that the workers could not stand them any longer, that they were in slavery, etc.

I have inquired from the strikers, loyal workers, policemen, mayors and others in the steel district and I have yet to find a man who could tell me of any working conditions that have not existed for years, while the standard of wages is admittedly much higher in the last few years.

The day before the strike I said to Fitzpatrick: "What is the reason that the strike could not be held off until after President Wilson's capital-labor conference in October, at which perhaps something could be done for the workers?" "It can't be done," he replied, "they have voted to strike and they want to strike and they are going to strike."

Out of Control.

"You mean to say that after working in those mills for years and years they cannot work three weeks longer?" I asked. "No, they cannot," he replied.

I have made it a special point to remember this conversation and find out why the workers would not wait. I learned that they were ready to strike because of the influence of radicals.

John Howard, the secretary of the steel council at Indiana Harbor, has been telling reporters for a week that only about 250 men were working in the Inland Steel company's plant last week, but I have seen over 2,000 move in and out on the day shift alone.

At the Gary works, I estimated something over 4,000 back at work out of 12,000, and more coming in every day.

SHIP ENGINEERS BALK 'OPEN SHOP' IN DOCK STRIKE

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 30, 1919

Men Refuse to Operate Vessels Bearing Scabs to Break Longshoremen's Walkout.

Re-establishment of the "open shop" in New York's shipping industry, announced by the private steamship owners, was blocked yesterday by members of the Consolidated Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Local 33.

They refused to operate tugboats carrying scabs on their way to replace the striking dock workers of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Thomas L. Delahunt, secretary of the engineers' association and president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, of which the former organization is a part, stopped the lighter America from doing this work yesterday.

Explaining his action, the head of the affiliation, which, with the exception of the longshoremen, includes all harbor workers from engineers to deck hands and porters, said he considered any man a scab who took another man's job.

Delahunt Issues Challenge

"If they were union men, they could walk down the pier with their heads in the air and not have to be shifted from Harlem to Jersey City by boat," declared Delahunt. "We were told the lighter was to move 'union' men. Let them try it, if they want to extend the strike."

Should the firemen quit in sympathy with the longshoremen, in the event the shipping interests make another attempt to carry strike-breakers by the water route, all vessels in the port would be halted. The engineers and pilots would also refuse to work, according to Delahunt and officials of the affiliated unions.

Action by Local 33 members was not unofficial. It followed a three-hour discussion on the issue at stake at its headquarters, 26 Park place, the night before.

Indications were that similar treatment would be accorded accredited representatives of the United States Shipping Board, who are lined up with the steamship companies against the striking longshoremen.

Men Are Resentful.

The sentiment of the men employed on those ships was expressed yesterday by one of them as follows:

"If the government wants to transport scab labor it has its own ships on which to do it."

Members of the four large labor organizations of this marine affiliation, although asserting they hadn't received a "square deal" from the I. L. A. during their own general strike last April, nevertheless feel the treatment given them was due to the longshoremen's officials.

In the present harbor strike, therefore, they are heart and soul with the strikers revolting against the shipping interests and the standpat leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association.

sociation.

Chelsea District Tied Up.

Practically nothing moved at the piers of the Chelsea district, the most important in this city and generally taken to denote the strike situation.

Company officials claimed 70 longshoremen were at work on their part of the waterfront of the North River, but refused to tell reporters at what pier they were stationed and whether the men were union or non-union, white or black, former strikers or outside help.

Along the Brooklyn waterfront the situation was unchanged, company officials announced yesterday. They claimed about 2,000 were at work, with additional men returning hourly.

O'Connor Corroborates Bosses.

International President T. V. O'Connor, as usual, corroborated every statement and claim made by Frederick P. Toppin, spokesman for the transatlantic conference, whose member-companies operate 108 steamship lines in the port of New York.

Yesterday, however, he went the company officials one better. While they claimed 5,000 men in all were back on the job, he added 1,000 to that number.

Officials of the Firemen's Union, with headquarters at 164 Eleventh avenue, said last night a report was current to the effect that the Shipping Board officials were housing 200 Negroes aboard the steamship Artemus, a former army transport, docked at Pier 58, North River. This ship is now owned by the Atlantic Transport Line.

Negro delegates asserted last night the Shipping Board, as an official representative of the United States government, was aiding the enemies of the strikers by bringing about a situation in which white men would be aligned against Negroes, thus precipitating race riots here.

Both Delahunt and O'Connor declared they had no knowledge of the reported presence here of members of the executive committee of the union. It was reported these latter officials would arbitrate the strike over the heads of local union heads.

Inquiry at the Marlborough Hotel here resulted in the reply that the 14 members of the executive board were expected, but had not arrived. Other hotels in the city were visited, but the council's whereabouts remained a mystery, in view of yesterday's announcement to reporters that the body would issue a statement today.

Reports that the East River lines were handling freight with little difficulty, especially the Ward Line, caused an unprecedented scene there. A line of trucks parked neighboring streets for nine blocks.

THIRTY NEGROES HIRED AND 2,500 MEN STRIKE

Toledo, O., April 28.—Twenty-five hundred striking employees of the Toledo Shipbuilding company, who walked out Wednesday because thirty negroes were hired, returned to work today. Neither the company nor men would discuss terms of settlement.

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE OBVIOUS THING TO DO.

The press a day or two ago carried a story which came up out of Louisiana. A story which sounded passing strange, but which was based on such obviously common sense action that the real strangeness comes in thinking of it as strange at all.

In Bogalusa, a town in Louisiana, they had trouble, serious trouble. As a result of this trouble, four men were killed and several others are wounded. The dead men are L. E. Williams, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor and editor of "The Press," a union labor newspaper; A. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, union carpenters; and A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles. Among the wounded are Jules Leblanc, former army captain and member of the Loyalty League.

The trouble came about through a clash between the Loyalty League, comprising representatives of the Great Southern Lumber Company and other important business interests of Bogalusa on the one hand and members of the labor unions on the other. The Great Southern Lumber Company, so the labor men assert, had locked out about 2,500 employees because they would not tear up their union cards. *The New York Age* 11-29-18

The protests from the union labor men caused the Loyal Legion to get together some 500 armed members, who held up a train a half mile from the railroad station and searched it for "undesirables." After the search of the train failed to reveal anyone they could "run out" of town, the crowd started out to find Saul Dechus, a Negro, alleged to have been active in "disturbing the relations" between the races. They did not find him that night, but were dumbfounded the next day to see Dechus walking down the main street of the town, on either side of him an armed white man, one of them O'Rourke and the other a strong labor union man.

The Loyalty Leaguers made an attempt to take Dechus, charging that he had been trying to start race rioting. The white labor men stood by him. When the Leaguers were reinforced, the labor men retreated into a garage. The Leaguers stormed the garage in increasing strength, with the result as stated above.

Here was an instance of white working men and black working men standing together. It gives promise that the day will come when the white working men of the South will see and understand that their interests and the interests of the black working men of the South are identical.

The white working man of the South ought to be able to see that it is impossible for him to get what he is fighting for unless he joins hands with the colored man. And he ought to be able to see that it is the plan of those who keep him out of what he is fighting for to do it by keeping him and the Negro apart. When white and black working men get together in the South for their common economic advantage, there are going to be some mighty changes.

A comment worth making on this affair is that the New York "Tribune" headed the whole story as follows: "NEGRO CAUSES FATAL CLASH IN LOUISIANA." Anyone reading only the "Tribune's" heading would gain the impression that here was an-

other clash instigated and initiated by Negroes. There was as much reason in the "Tribune's" heading as there would be in the statement that the murderer's victim caused the electrocution of the murderer.

NEGROES ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS

I. W. W. RAID

Dalton Express
Alleged Race Riot Plans Uncovered. Prominent White Anarchists In Alleged Plot

and now hold letters signed with the names of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Rose Pastor Stokes and Roger Baldwin, the last named formerly secretary of the Civic League here. Baldwin was recently released from a jail in New Jersey, where he served ten months out of a year's sentence for obstructing the draft. Emma Goldman was recently discharged from a Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Baldwin came here ostensibly on "social service work" a few days ago, but departed for the East before the raids were made. His rooms at 5424 Cabanne avenue were searched yesterday and some papers were found which are kept secret for the time by the authorities working on the case.

Schnider, one of the eleven foreigners arrested with this Negro White-man, arrived in this country from Russia in 1904. Since that time he

Race riots and general uprising has been under constant surveillance among Negroes of St. Louis, similarly by the police. When the men and to the disturbances recently instigated in Arkansas, are believed to their associates were taken before Chief of Detectives Hannagan, they have been nipped in their inception commenced to deny all connection here by a series of raids and arrests with the I. W. W. A mass of literature made by city detectives under Chief Hannagan and the federal authorities brought in by some of the raiding throughout the last twenty-four officers.

Letter Signed "Roger Baldwin." Not only did the raids indicate White-man, the Negro, maintained that white workers of the I. W. W. that he was not working for the I. were planning to stir the Negroes to W. W., but was simply trying to organize upraising, but in a raid on Wein-ganize the Negroes here. Later, traub's Hall, 1414 North Grand ave-the police say, he and the white man hue, late last night, the police found arrested admitted membership. Evid- that a Negro prisoner, already in dence that a meeting was held at their hands, was booked to speak the North Garrison address caused on: "The Negro and the Social Rev-the police to search the premises olution."

thoroughly and a letter was found signed with the name "Roger Bald-

win," addressed to Lutazi.

At the Hall the meeting was dis- It read in part: banded and Joseph Norvell, 24, 1420 Wash street, a Russian, and Ben I thank you for your kind invita- Sibiskis, a tailor, of 2162 Geyer ave- tion, but cannot accept. I am keep- nue, were arrested, Sibiskis was ar- ing myself wholly free at present, on rested in connection with I. W. W. account of my tour of observation and study. Anyway, I'll be out of raids in the course of the war. Both the city on October 10. Best wishes were held for the federal authorities for your success."

Evidence procured in another raid indicated that a close connection in the Negro quarters gave their seemed to have been formed between names as Louis Wagner, 5044 Claxton element of the Negroes here and ton avenue, Rumanian; Jacob Levin, a group of foreigners, representing 3701 California avenue, Russian; the I. W. W. Abe Schnider of 4417 Victor Wagner, 1228 Missouri avenue, Rumanian; William Popoc, 1817 Page boulevard and George Lutzai of Rumanian; Leon- 3958 Sarpy avenue were arrested with other white men and a Negro, Loget- ard Copel, 5802 Delmar boulevard, a Fort Whiteman, at 1243 North Gar- German; Alex Dachin, 1242 A Elliott rison avenue.

Negro Dominates Whites.

Whiteman appeared to be dominating the work of the eleven white men all of foreign birth. From ev- dence secured it appeared that Geo- lutzai was to be sent to Detroit to form a similar organization there.

Aided by notes and addresses found on prisoners at the North Garrison address, the police kept up the work

Among his effects was found the letter signed with the name of Rose Pastor Stokes, in which she assured Whiteman that she would "be with him when he was organized." Quotations from the same letter were: "With all my heart I wish the movement success," and "the international party shall be the human race." **INTERNATIONALISM AND NEGRO LABOR.**

The 3rd International
A new line of doubt as to the wisdom of the internationalism of the League of Nations has been opened up by the alarm of certain Senators over statements given out by European labor leaders, as to their intention of readjusting the status of negro labor in the South through the international labor organization, provided for as a part of the League of Nations. Nobody knew with exactness what that international labor conference was to do; it was established as a piece of separate machinery to work in harmony with the League of Nations and to put labor on the same basis throughout the world.

This society, or international organization, may mean much or little; it may be a debating society, or it may be a lawmaking body which can govern labor throughout the world. The Southern Senators, nearly all of whom were for the ratification of the treaty, paid but little attention to this international labor court until certain European labor leaders announced that under this new international organization they proposed to regulate negro labor in the South. Now this development has given pause to Southern Senators. They do not want any French Socialist, German syndicalist, or Russian Bolshevik, meeting, with the power to enforce regulations under which negroes in the South must work.

Will the international labor leader have such a power? The power of this body is in doubt, but certainly the labor leaders who succeeded in having the international conference established believe that such a body will not only have the power to adopt regulations standardizing and stabilizing labor throughout the world, but that it will have the power to compel the various governments to put such regulations into legal effect.

Now we cannot enter into sweeping international agreements without giving up something of value. That is axiomatic. If we go into international agreements we must concede some rights and waive some privileges. We cannot say that we are the most advanced and altruistic nation of the

world and that we propose to conquer the troubled spirit of Europe by moral superiority. We must enter agreements to do things, as an international conference stopping at 4233 Maffit avenue for the according to the American way. We last ten days.

view the internationalism of the League of Nations but lightly if we think that it is a body, the only purpose of which is to assure the peace of the world.

What, for instance, will be the American position if Europe, with her larger representation in the international labor conference, should demand that a new standard for the regulation of negro labor be set up? Senator Smith, of Georgia, says he will present a resolution to eliminate the entire labor section. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, will also introduce an amendment containing reservations to the treaty, by which the American government can retain control of its delegates, and retain its own independence. The Thomas reservations will also provide that in case this country withdraws from the League, it will also withdraw from the international labor conference.

Thoughtful Americans have long since realized that when this country treads the paths on internationalism, it is going into new and untried fields.

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED

LABOR

Southern Negroes

The Negro labor leaders of the country should go slow in their line up with the American Federation of Labor. There is a great question involved that affects not only the few colored men who are members of the American Federation of Labor and others who are likely to join the movement, but it effects the life of the entire race. So that it would be an exceedingly wise thing if the Negro labor leaders of this country would call a conference among themselves and advise with other outstanding leaders of the race as to what is the best possible solution of the labor situation as it affects the Negro. *10-24-19*

The Baptist World, a magazine which claims to represent 3,180,741 colored Baptists in this country, in writing upon the Negro and the Social element in Organized labor, says:

The Negro and the Social Element in Organized Labor.

The darker races of the world in general, and the Negro group in particular, are being ground to death between the millstones of organized capital and labor, both of which, for false social reasons, bar them from their respective groups and attempt to use them as a pawn in the present desperate game for advantage in the titanic struggle between capital and labor.

The darker Asiatic and African laborers have been barred from the labor unions of Europe and America on the petty grounds of color. The pretext of those who are ashamed to inject the color question is—that the darker races can and will

work for less wage than white men. The above is preposterous on its face. The darker races want as much for their labor as any one else. Black people have no objection to their salaries being raised. Both capital and labor have refused equal wage to black men for equal work.

Local unions have systematically barred black men from the best paying jobs, on the ground that they refuse to associate with dark people in doing the world's work. We meet it in the stores, banks, factories, on the railroads and everywhere.

The capitalists blamed the labor unions for injecting the color question, but they forget that white capitalists bar black capitalists from their group for purely social reasons. A Negro will create more consternation in a white bank than in Baldwin's Locomotive Works.

White labor is hostile toward Asiatic and African labor, largely because of the attitude taken by capital toward dark people and the attempt to use them to block the efforts of organized labor.

The salvation of both white capital and labor, as well as the darker races, depends upon organizing and equalizing the opportunity and compensation of the darker laborers.

As long as colored labor is unorganized and underpaid, capital can use the darker laborers of Asia and Africa to baffle white labor unions.

If the capitalists of Asia and Africa are forced to operate in Asiatic and African countries where they can get cheap, unorganized labor, then the Asiatic and African capitalists will be able to capture the trade among the millions of the darker races and the white capitalists and laborers of Europe and America will be unable to compete with capital and labor in the countries of the darker races.

The American Federation of Labor recently took an advanced step in self-preservation by admitting colored laborers—which is all right in theory, but when it comes to local application colorphobia will manifest itself and attempt to circumscribe colored

labor with the caste that colored men be allowed to work only in certain positions.

Colored laborers must organize the world over to save themselves from being exploited by both white capital and labor and thereby, in saving themselves, they will indirectly save both capital and labor, which are now locked in a life or death grip in Europe and America.

Southern Negroes Flee From Mobs

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1—Radical propaganda among Negroes is on the increase in Chicago. But it has not resulted in any definite drift, and in no respect has assumed the proportions of a "movement." This is the view of T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Urban league the foremost employment and social center of the Colored rare. Other prominent workers

emphasized this view.

"I am sure that socialist and syndicalist propaganda has not increased among the Negroes in the proportions that it has among the whites," said Hill. "There are papers and magazines published every month of course. It can easily be shown that they have been in existence for years, and slowly built up a self-sustaining subscription list. One of these is extremely radical. Its editor is an instructor in the Rand school for socialism in New York.

"The I. W. W. has a special organizer, J. W. Sims, formerly an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, active in Chicago. Negro leaders from four southern cities have passed through Chicago in the last two weeks. In all cases they escaped from mobs seeking to lynch them or they were warned by white officials and friends that if they did not leave, mobs would get them. Also in each instance the refugee was promoting the work of an organization which urges the Colored race to stand for the complete constitutional rights of the Negro.

"I have talked with these men who escaped the mobs or were warned of mobs," said Dr. George Cleveland Hall, one of the leaders in Chicago and a member of the State Race Relationships commission. "There is a propaganda and a movement active in the south which aims to destroy Negro leadership. If the department of justice is looking for propaganda of violence and lawlessness, utter disregard of the constitution and law and order, we suggest that the department pay some attention to this phase of sedition, anarchy and contempt for American institutions.

"Is the Negro getting more hostile to our government? Not at all. He is turning more and more bitterly against the administration of our government, however, which permits discrimination in law and action against people who are asking only constitutional rights. Our enemies always emphasize social equality. But you will notice we put the strong pedal on economic and political equality. Let us have these and social equality will take care of itself."

ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS FAVORING UNIONS AMONG NEGROES

White and Colored Delegates Recommend Organization of Colored Workers.

(Special to the Afro-American)
Detroit, Michigan, October 23.—

1. That working and living conditions of Negroes will be fair and decent.

2. That transportation accommodations for Negroes will be equal to those provided for white people.

3. That adequate educational facilities will be provided for Negroes.

4. That the Negro will be given fair treatment and be protected in buying and selling.

5. That the life and property of every Negro will be protected against all lawless assaults.

6. That the Negro will be assured of equal justice in the courts.

In its annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan, last week, the National Urban League, composed of both races, adopted the above platform as a means of settling the color problem in the United States. In addition it urged that all other constitutional rights of citizens should be assured the colored man.

On migration the League took the stand that it was the right and duty of every man to seek opportunity and justice wherever they could be found. The statement continues:

We believe in the principle of collective bargaining, and in the theory of co-operation between capital and labor in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the management of industry. But in view of the present situation, we advise Negroes in seeking affiliation with any organized labor group to observe caution. We advise them to take jobs as strike-breakers only where the union affected has excluded colored men from membership. We believe they should keep out of jobs offered in a struggle to deny labor a voice in the regulation of conditions under which it works.

But, we believe the Negroes should begin to think more and more in terms of labor group movement, so as ultimately to reap the benefit of thinking in unison. To this end we advise Negroes to organize with white men whenever conditions are favorable. Where this is not possible they should band together to bargain with employers and with organized labor alike.

With America and the whole world in labor turmoil, we urge white and black men capital and labor, to be fair and patient with each other while a just solution is being worked out.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LET THE WHITE MAN'S UNION ALONE

The Chattanooga Defender
After another week reviewing the Union situation I am still more convinced now than ever that it is not the colored man to do to unite with the Union, or anything that looks like it.

I have talked with quite a large number of molders, mechanics and laborers of all kinds and the yell white man wishes to get.

Sept. 25 - 1919
me the same thing, that conditions at the various shops are now better for the Colored man than it has been for some time and it would be best for us as a race to remain out and let well enough do.

We must have the friendship of those that we regards to labor and most especially the price paid for it. Much *Sept. 25 - 1919* from the Union side of the question. The manufacturers will not allow the Union to dictate terms to them and say most especially who they must work and upon what terms.

him, don't risk your life. The other man said he had the bait and we must use him. So it is the Colored men at the Chattanooga Implement Company, Walsh & Wiedner, Vester Stove Factory, Cahill Iron Works, Ross & Maheen, America Brake Shoe, Casey & Hedges, Tennessee Stove Factory, Price & Evans and a few others have some bait that the

LET THE COLORED LABORING MAN KEEP

The Chattanooga Defender

Sept. 25 - 1919
Much agitation is now going on everywhere in

Much *Sept. 25 - 1919* from the Union side of the question. The manufacturers will not allow the Union to dictate terms to them and say most especially who they must work and upon what terms.

The Colored man is usually the target. They say we will not work with a nigger and if you wish for us to work than you must discharge that nigger and if you will work with him you must pay him less and have him to do this kind of work.

Well, do most of us remember the street car strike right after the Union the first demand they made upon the company was that they must discharge all of the Colored linemen.

Think of it! men that has been true to the company and have stood by the same for many a year long time before many of the white Union ever saw a car run or even knew what electricity was. Now they have just come to town and are trying to run things, and for the Colored man to allow himself to be misled by the white Union men when there is strikes everywhere on account of the manufacturers giving the Colored man a chance to earn his daily bread, I wish to say I believe it to be wrong and unjust to our best friends. Let the colored man just stop and study himself and talk the matter over with his friends and you will then see as we see it is best for you not to go in.

SCORES INJURED
IN GARY RIOTING

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Hospitals and Jails Filled
after Thousands of Strikers
Attack Police.

BRICKS AND STONES FLY

Eight City Blocks Form Battleground as Squads Meet in Fierce Clashes.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 4.—Serious rioting broke out late to-day when thousands of steel strikers and others hurled bricks and stones, fought the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen, injuring probably scores.

The local company of militia was notified by city officials to be in readiness for duty.

The fighting spread virtually all over the south part of the city, extending from Tenth to Eighteenth avenues. The local hospitals were soon filled with the injured, and the city jail was filled with men arrested.

The fighting was of such a fierce nature between squads as well as between individuals, and spread so rapidly that it was feared it would be prolonged. No shots were fired.

The trouble started when strikers were leaving a union meeting. Several thousand men who were at the meeting and others on the streets were involved.

The immediate cause of the rioting, the first serious disorder here since the strike was called September 22, was the presence of a number of non-strikers on a street car on their way to the steel mills to work.

The car was halted at Tenth avenue by a passing Michigan Central train. The strikers began to hoot and jeer the men on the car, according to the police and soon sticks and stones began to fly.

A woman and three children were passengers on the car, and A. Dickson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., after the motorman and conductor had fled from the car, attempted to pacify the crowd. His words were met by more missiles, it was reported.

A riot call was telephoned to the police. The first policemen were overwhelmed. Then a second riot call brought the remainder of the police force, about 100 men. These were followed by about 500 special policemen, the firemen and between 200 and 300 special deputy sheriffs.

The fighting continued. Men with broken heads, cuts and other injuries were hurried away to the three city hospitals. As the rioting continued the police arrested more than a score.

In the meantime Mayor Hodges and Chief of Police Forbus notified officers of the local militia company to be in readiness for duty if needed.

The fighting was of a desperate nature, notwithstanding that both sides avoided the use of firearms. Rocks and clubs cracked on head and against bodies, and fists were used in close quarters.

The police finally obtained the upper hand after sending out two squads armed with riot guns. It was not necessary to fire a shot, however. A light rain aided the authorities in quelling the disturbances.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Mayor Hodges issued a statement announcing that the police had the situation under control. At that time fifty men had been arrested.

Forty or fifty persons were injured, four of them policemen. None was fatally hurt, according to reports. Most of the injured had suffered cuts and

bruises.

At the meeting preceding the rioting speakers urged the strikers to take part in a demonstration at 10 o'clock to-morrow night. They told the strikers to take their families upon the streets at that hour as an evidence of their solidarity and the numbers involved.

In the fighting the strikers gave special attention to negroes. When no negro was at hand they chase to workers who have refused.

THE NEGRO AND LABOR.

Eugene Kinkle Jones

The Christian Recorder
The relation between capital and labor is a national problem of problems, if we judge of its importance by the efforts that are being exerted to make proper adjustments. Labor wishes better hours, better wages, better conditions of labor. The Negro needs all of these things, and in addition he needs the opportunity to work in lines that have been denied him, not because of his inability to perform satisfactory service, but because the stamp of equality would be placed upon his if he is permitted receive wages in general equivalent to hold down choice positions and to those paid white men.

In trying to secure these opportunities, the Negro's fight is not only with capital, but with organized labor as well. Even in "open shops" and in places where it is almost impossible to organize white workers, they organize informally for the purpose of keeping out Negro workers or for keeping them from being promoted to positions of greater responsibility.

Gradually, during a period of three hundred years, the Negro has been improving his capacity as a worker. First, he proved that he could be driven to work; then that he could remain at work; then that he could improve while at work; finally, that he could perform the most difficult tasks in a skillful manner and that he could even become a foreman, a boss, or a promoter of businesses of considerable size.

During the war period, many new manager, became convinced of the usefulness of Negro labor in factories, and in foundries. This obtained as well for women as for men. I do not wish to imply by this statement that all Negro workers are competent and trustworthy. We have a very serious problem of the indolent, shiftless and inefficient worker who does not wish to improve and in many instances, for obvious reasons cannot improve. This is a problem which Negro welfare organizations must tackle and hammer at constantly.

The Negro's greatest opportunity however, is still before him. By the fall, there will be the greatest demand for Negro labor the country has ever seen. Already, the first nine months of the national fiscal year shows 300,000 more departures from America than arrivals. This is unprecedented. Experts have estimated that there will be a shortage of 7,

000,000 workers sometime during the autumn.

With the threatened laws restricting immigration, backed up by the American Federation of Labor's attitude towards the question, factories, farms, foundries, industries and businesses of all descriptions will work more and more on an efficiency basis. The old methods will give way to new methods. The South will be

ed men and women to take advantage of trade schools and of apprenticeship opportunities in order that they may be ready for the opportunities for advancement when they come.

Again, there should be frequent conferences of interested organizations and individuals to work out plans for cooperation in the furthering the whole idea of "great opportunity for Negro working-men."

In all conferences looking to the improvement of the Negro worker's place in industry the workers themselves should in the last analysis pass on the plan devised. It would be just as sensible to have lawyers decide on fees that Doctors should charge and settle on plans for combatting epidemic, as to have preacher and school teachers settle the problems of the Negro working-men. Already potential labor leaders among Negro Working-men are beginning to speak eloquently in behalf of their

steel works are mobbing union headquarters and shooting up the place."

Rioters Open Fire.

Twenty-five policemen, headed by Sgt. Dominick Cavanaugh, hurried to the scene, a block away, in the patrol wagon and on foot. A crowd of Negroes opposite union headquarters scattered when they saw the police. Revolvers appeared and bullets whizzed in the direction of the pursuing officers.

Twenty-five policemen began firing as they ran. Patrolmen Edward Cooper and Timothy Sullivan emptied their weapons at three Negroes who ran into the Baltimore and Ohio freight yards and began firing at them from behind box cars. Other patrolmen exchanged shots with the fugitives, who scattered down different streets and jumped into doorways now and then to send bullets singing past their pursuers.

Only four of the Negroes were caught. They are Alexander Gordon, 4138 South Wabash avenue; James Knight, 3314 Rhodes avenue; Philip Taylor, 3643 Rhodes avenue, and John Smith, 22 West Seventeenth street.

"Decoyed to Union Rooms."

"We didn't go over there to make an attack on nobody," said Gordon. "This was the first night the company has let us go home. We've been staying at the plant, but today the pickets were taken off and they let us out. We were standing at the Eighty-ninth street gate in the rain when a young feller came along and says: 'Come along. Follow me, and I'll show you where you can get a car.'

"Well, we trooped along behind and he led us for about six blocks, up one street and down another, until we got in front of strike headquarters. 'There goes them black scabs!' somebody hollered out of a window. 'Come on over here, you white trash, if you want anything,' somebody in our crowd shouted back. Somebody fired two shots. Don't know who 'twas. Then more policemen than I ever seen in my life before come rushing at me. Gentlemen, I stopped dead. My feet just refused to navigate, but I didn't see none of the others having the same trouble."

**NEGRO LABORERS
TO DEMAND EQUAL
WAGES FOR WORK**
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
NOVEMBER 4, 1919

**Backer of Urban League Urges
Colored Craftsmen to
Join Unions.**

Negroes doing the same kind of work will insist on the same wages a white man is drawing, declared A. B. Nutt, executive secretary, Milwau-

kee Urban league Tuesday, in response to the question as to whether the immigration of colored people to northern states would have the result of lowering union standards.

"While there is a steady influx of negro workers from southern states," Nutt stated, "immigration is not as heavy as during the war. Neither does there exist any concerted move to import negro labor. The Urban league was not organized for that purpose. Its object is to do social and industrial welfare work among negroes as we find them here. It is entirely possible, however, that if conditions for negroes continue to be favorable here, immigration may assume larger proportions than in the past."

"We urge every colored worker to join the union of his particular craft and to become part of the labor movement for improving working conditions in general," said George H. Reeve, local attorney, who is also prominent in Urban league activities. "No workingman who is doing the same kind of work should be paid less because he happens to be a colored man. To speak of colored labor is as absurd as to speak of colored law or of colored health work."

"There should be no discrimination and union officials in the city recognize this contention by admitting negroes to their organizations on the same basis as white men. Negroes will act as strikebreakers only where admission to the union has been denied them."

**LABOR CONGRES
IN PROGRESS**

(Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—In the Labor Congress in progress in this city, many complaints are coming from various groups. While the railroad unions appear to be the only group invited which may refuse to assemble with the farmers to participate, the conference will assemble with the farmers and the Negroes dissatisfied with their representation.

Farmer's organizations have more than three delegates and some Negroes have requested that a member of their race be appointed to present their interests.

The Negroes were not given a delegate, it was said officially, because no attempt was made to draw a color line in considering labor problem, and all recommendations will apply indiscriminately to white and black workers.

"The colored strikebreakers from the

Labor
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Your Future Depends On Staying Away And Out of the Union.

To the Colored Laboring Man:

I have been for five weeks devoting the columns of this paper for the sole purpose of having you see the very awful mistake you would make if you would listen to a few oily-mouthed men in casting your lot with the so-called Union.

I predicted to you in my third week article that as soon as your faithful employer found it out that you was working against them they would then have no further use for you in their employment that was proving so. A colored union man hailing from the north with his card applied for work at one of the union shops. He was told that this shop worked only white union men. What did he get out of the union. You will answer me nothing. Then you had best let well enough do.

You are faring much better now than you would fare in the union. Why, don't you know that they are not going to work with you. But they will have one colored union shop and all of the moulders must work there, and if you lose your job then you can not apply elsewhere for work, and as it is now you have a chance to work either at the Plow Works, Newell Sanders, Gasey & Hedges, Cahill Iron Works, Vester Stove Co., Price & Evans, Walsh & Wiedner, Chattanooga Implement Co., and many other places that has treated you fair as a man and not as a union man.

Don't cut off the hand that has been feeding you. Show them that you are worthy and appreciate what they they have done for you in the past. What have these men got that are trying to get you in the union? Do they own a shop in the city or anywhere? Then if not, why do you want to leave something that you have and go to that one that has no more than you have?

Stop and think. Who has been feeding you before you or they heard of the union? Stick to

your old boss. It is better for you. Instead of meeting them on Sunday, why, spend that time in some church. You will get a great deal more out of it. To the many readers of the Chattanooga Defender:

We desire to have you pay up your subscription and get your friend to take our local paper. Our terms to you are for the next ninety days to all new subscribers will be: We will send you this paper for 52 weeks for only one dollar and twenty-five cents. The best weekly in the south, and it is being read weekly by thousands of readers.

Take advantage of this golden opportunity. You owe it to your race—you owe it to us, to help us this much. And to the old subscribers, if you will such by return mail or in person \$1.25 in the next ten days we will give you all you owe and will send you the paper for 52 weeks for only one dollar and twenty-five cents. We are struggling very hard to install our press. The Defender will soon reach every home in the world and we desire you to help us. Don't put it off but come to 513 E. St. or 518 Cowart St., or call M. 4293, and we will send or call for your subscriptions. Make all money orders payable to Chattanooga Defender. P.O. Box 21.

The Pensacola (Fla.) Strike is fast gravitating to the level of the mob and is becoming lavish in its use of mob methods.

Herald Daily
It is reported that fourteen hundred white employees of the United States Shipping Board at Pensacola, Fla., have gone on strike until all Negroes employed in mechanical positions are discharged.

4-17-19
This is a new cause for strikes in large industrial plants employing large numbers of men.

Being a government agency what is Mr. Hurley or the government back of him going to do about it?

If there is anything on earth that invites and deserves our untempered hatred it is the tyranny of the mob, and white organized labor, if not already arrived,

will upon it.

If this Florida test succeeds it will be notice to the country that the mob has assumed the reins of government, at least in matters of employment and assignment of labor, and that men who desire to earn their living by honest sweat must treat with and make such terms with it as it is graciously willing to make, or starve or steal.

It will be notice to the Negro people that the democracy for which several thousand of the race made the supreme sacrifice and for which the entire race gave loyal, generous and willing service wherever and whenever called, will be measured to them by the hands of hate.

A mob, by whatever name it organizes itself, that seeks to prevent honest men from earning their daily bread is little, if any, better than a lynching mob. The one openly and savagely destroys life; the other violently prevents men from honest toil and murders, if necessary, to enforce their infamous demands.

Must the Negro workman bow to the behest of these men? Are his occupations to be fixed and prescribed and circumscribed by those who do not intend that he shall ever fill any positions except the lowest forms of labor?

Shall Negroes be deprived of the right to sell their labor in the open market for whatever service he is able to perform or will the governments, National and State, put the stamp of legal approval upon a return to slavery of the millions of black toilers in America?

The answer to these questions is anxiously awaited by twelve million loyal tax paying citizens.

NEGROES OPEN FIRE ON DONORA STRIKERS

Reply to Attack with Bricks or Men Returning to Work in Steel Mills.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 10, 1919

TWO FOREIGNERS WOUNDED

Senate Committee Is Expected Today to Visit the Plants and to Hear Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—Two men were shot and several were hit with bricks in a riot at Donora this morning when a number of negroes, returning to work at the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, opened fire with revolvers in return for an attack with missiles by strikers.

Both of the wounded men are foreigners, who can not speak English. One was shot in the right ankle and the other in the knee. Several more negro laborers were hurt. State police arrived immediately after the shooting and scattered the crowd.

Bricks, clubs, and revolvers were brought into play again in the evening when the shift was changed. One woman and several men were hurt by bricks. Several shots were fired without injuring any one. The workmen leaving the plant defended themselves with fists and missiles for a time and then broke and ran, pursued by the strikers. The battle had raged only a few minutes when it was broken up by mounted police.

The mill at Donora was closed by the strike, but reopened this week with several hundred new men, replacing strikers, among them many negroes. Strike organizers have been bitter for several days because of the employment of negroes in large numbers to take the places of strikers. The negroes have been drifting in from all parts of the East to the large plants about Pittsburgh and are being employed as common laborers as fast as they arrive. Another grievance of the strikers against the negroes is that those employed before the strike have remained at their work almost to a man, in spite of every effort to induce them to join the strikers.

Look to Industrial Conference.

Strike leaders refused today to discuss their financial plight, and their efforts to obtain aid for the further conduct of the strike from American Federation of Labor organizations. The organization of the strike, which covered a period of thirteen months, and the conduct of the strike during its eighteen days is said to have cost in

round numbers, \$1,000,000, which would make it probably the most expensive strike in history.

It was reported today that several of the international Presidents are opposed to making further appropriations for the strike, and that no money is available for the payment of strike benefits. While the subject of finances was taboo at strike headquarters, it was said that the committee directing the strike had been surprised at the smallness of the number of requests for assistance which they had received.

It was announced at strike headquarters that the plant of the Allegheny Steel Company at Brackenridge, which was closed by the strike and reopened, has been closed again. At the offices of the company in Pittsburgh it was said that this was not only untrue, but that the company was running with a full force of men, and that 700 foreigners who had struck would never be able to get back into the plant. The strikers also claimed gains in the plant of the West Penn Steel Company at Brackenridge, and further gains at Vandergrift and East Leechburg.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, which has been investigating the strike, is due to arrive here tomorrow, and is expected to make a tour of the mills during the day. Tomorrow and Sunday it is expected to hold hearings here, while on Monday it will go to Youngstown, Ohio.

A bulletin was issued today by the strikers entitled, "The scabs can't win the strike." The bulletin is the first evidence of uneasiness manifested by the strikers, because of the numbers of men arriving daily from other sections to take jobs as common laborers in the mills.

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company it was said that the number of strikers to return to work today equaled yesterday's figure of 500. One furnace was put into operation at Carrie today, and another will be started tomorrow, which will make six blast furnaces in operation in the plant out of a total of seven. The seventh furnace, it was said, is being refined. Another blast furnace put into operation today was that on Neville Island. It was announced that the eighth furnace would be put in operation tomorrow at the Edgar Thompson plant at Braddock, leaving three furnaces idle. Two finishing mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburgh, which have been running with the day shift only, started night shifts tonight.

STEADY, NEGRO WORKMAN,

STEADY.

This is a tragic hour in the world's history. The industrial world is

and torn asunder as never before.

Radicalism stalks abroad. Men with no other than self-seeking ends are

seizing upon the unrest of the hour

as it exists among the ranks of labor to preach their insidious doctrine of communism. They would rest from

the owners and operators their in-

dustrial plants and confiscate their

wealth. They would destroy the pres-

ent form of government and place the

fortunes and affairs of the nation in

the hands of inexperienced and ig-

norant workmen. They would sup-

plant order with chaos and demolish

seeking the overthrow of government—all government. Malcontents and irrational zealots fired by the new spirit of freedom in the world and a boldness born of the uncertainties of the hour are translating liberty into license and making their own inordinate and fiendish desires the ends which government should seek. Wreck and ruin follow wherever they secure power. If the world's affairs were wrested by them for the briefest span of time all would be lost and inconceivable suffering would result.

In our own country labor is getting out of hand. There are strikes upon strikers and other walkouts threatening. Labor leaders are powerless to prevent most of the strikes and the radicals rule. Visions of high wages, the working day shortened to an outing experience, and the mutualizing of all the great industries to the point of eliminating the employing class are held up before alien laborers and ignorant American workmen and the men have gone chasing this rainbow and nothing short of the rainbow's end will satisfy them. One wonders where it all will end. For end somewhere it must.

Propagandists have been making their appeal and preaching their subtle doctrine to Negro labor. Now the great danger in their success is patent to most of us but will Negro labor so understand it? And too, there is some likelihood of their success in the fact that there are so many injustices visited upon Negroes to which these trouble breeders can justly point. And they are using such facts for all they are worth. We have threatened to tie up the harbor, would God it were otherwise for in that case Negro labor would stand adamant. The Negro is the only really dependable labor in America. How poorly does the nation repay him for his steadfastness!

So far the Negro has not listened to any appreciable degree to those who would lure him into action harmful to his government and the welfare of the American people. But he naively must change its attitude toward him if he would be kept content and working. He must have even handed justice in all matters. That will satisfy him.

In the meantime the Negro must remain steady and true. To Negro labor we appeal for sanity and poise in these critical times. Let no destructionist, no anarchist, no unconscionable man delude you into attitudes and practices which will wreck your government and ruin you. Remain on the job. Work the full day. Be frugal. Save your earnings. Be able to look God and man in the face with true among our people who are employed by thousands in this particular field.

In many of the old autocracies of Europe are strongly organized bodies giving honest toil and standing in the field.

ture, Colored men have been used for the steel industry. The first great migration from the South after the war occurred during a similar strike in Pittsburgh more than twenty-five years ago when thousands of men were brought North by Andrew Carnegie and others, to work with the promise that they would be given permanent employment. In this particular respect, the word was kept and as a result there are thousands of prosperous people in Pittsburgh and other parts of Pennsylvania who own their property. They have been able to educate their children and have made excellent citizens because of the industrial opportunity.

An attempt has been made to use Colored workers as strike breakers in the present difficulties and a train-load of them were ready to leave the Illinois Central station in Chicago when word was sent down the line by pickets for the strikers. It was then deemed unwise to send the men. Soap and grease were put on the tracks, making it impossible for the wheels of the train to move.

There is a serious economic factor in this present strike aside from the subject of unionism. It is claimed by those who quit are of the Freight Handlers' Union, which is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. The longshoremen are not patriotic. It is believed by many a party to the controversy affecting that so far as the Colored industrial workers are concerned their status will be favorably effected by the strike, because of the well-known patriotic loyalty and industrial dependency of Colored workers.

The strike situation is forcibly bringing out the fact that the thousands of foreigners are using the opportunity to return to their native land with their savings account of good American money in amounts from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 23, 1919
Scabs Attack Pickets.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Eight persons were shot or stabbed here today in a clash between alleged Negro steel strike-breakers and union pickets. Five Negroes were arrested. Four carried revolvers, police said. The fifth Negro was said to have admitted to stabbing Andy Humanic, a picket. The victim may die.

Trouble developed when pickets stopped the Negroes and asked them whether they were going to work. It was said that several of the Negroes drew revolvers and fired, seriously wounding two and inflicting flesh wounds on several others. Knives then came into play and several on both sides were injured.

NEGRO VETERANS REPLACE STRIKERS

N Y C EVE SUN

APRIL 1 1919

Medal Men Among 100 New Freight Handlers.

One hundred negro ex-soldiers have been employed to replace men who have gone on strike at the Barclay street terminal of the New York Central, a representative of that road said to-day.

The Barclay street terminal is the point of entry into the city of much of the food supplies carried by the railroad, and the strike threatened to impose hardships on the public, this representative said.

"Most of the ex-soldiers who took the strikers' places are medal men," he said. "Many won the Croix de Guerre and other decorations of various kinds."

The strike of the men replaced by the ex-soldiers was called last night. Those who quit are of the Freight Handlers' Union, which is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. The longshoremen are not patriotic. It is believed by many a party to the controversy affecting that so far as the Colored industrial workers are concerned their status will be favorably effected by the strike, because of the well-known patriotic loyalty and industrial dependency of Colored workers.

The cause assigned for the walkout last night was the unwillingness of the men to do night work. Only the Barclay street terminal was involved, and so far as was learned to-day no general tieup by freight handlers is contemplated.

The heads of the railroad had learned of the intention of the 100 to go on strike and held the negro ex-soldiers in readiness.

STEAK OF STEEL
Workers Attract
General Attention
1-0-2-19

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—The nationwide strike in the steel industry has occupied the center of the stage during the last week. Particularly is this to look God and man in the face with true among our people who are employed by thousands in this particular field.

For more than a quarter of a cen-

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECT

The Chicago Standard
 THAT LABOR is justified in attempting to force by strikes its demand for higher wage, shorter hours and better working conditions all reasonable people will agree. Capital seldom of its own volition offers to share a portion of the profits with the men and women who with their brain and brawn made these same profits at the expense, oftentimes, of their health. As a general rule large corporations are soulless; they resemble the octopus; their claws reach out and grasp things within their reach and proceed to crush the very life out of them.

AND YET LABOR IS HELPLESS without capital, and vice versa. The two must go hand in hand, and when there is dissension and a parting of ways not only the parties directly concerned suffer but the entire public is affected. In other words, a handful of disgruntled workers have it within their power to make hundreds of thousands of innocent people suffer, as in the case of the milk drivers' strike recently in progress here in Chicago. It is more or less of a hardship for say 95 per cent of the three million residents to be deprived of milk; babies, the sick at home and in the hospitals depending on this food are at the mercy of the strikers.

SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION before the walk-out is often impossible; after the walk-out it is doubly hard, both sides becoming bull-headed and holding out for their ideas of right. From the viewpoint of the strikers their actions are justified; from the viewpoint of employers to accede to their demands means that they must virtually turn the management over to the walking delegates and their superior officers, who seem to own body and soul the unionized working class.

THERE IS BUT ONE effective remedy. The government must step in and demand after a fair hearing of both sides of the case that the parties concerned abide by the decision made by the board appointed by the government for that purpose. These matters should be handled much as a lawsuit is handled, and the strong arm of the law should be called into play if necessary to uphold the final decision. This would be eminently fair to labor and capital. Under the present method every day brings new dissenting points. every strike widens the gap between the opposing factions. If this country is to prosper, if we are to have a true democracy, there must first be established a common ground where labor and capital can meet on a par and discuss terms and conditions that will be just and equitable to both. Capital without labor is like a ship without power. Without a market labor becomes a liability to any community. Harmony must prevail. Without it the potency of either faction nil.

Some One's Lying About Debs in Bogus Circular Addressed to Negroes

NEW YORK CITY CALL
NOVEMBER 16, 1919

A circular purporting to be issued by the "Afro-American Labor Bureau" of this city which has come into possession of The Call reveals an organized propaganda attempt, evidently sponsored by employing interests, to discredit Eugene Victor Debs and at the same time hamstring the unionism movement among Negroes. The circular accuses Debs of having been "the first to close the door of hope in the Negroes' face, when he went through the South organizing the Knights of Labor."

Debs received abusive and threatening letters sent to Debs at Atlanta for his stand. At the time of the prison, and forwarded by the authori-presentation of "The Birth of a Nation" to Theodore Debs, who turned it down" Debs raised his voice in protest ever to The Call. Investigation failed against the gross misrepresentations to disclose any "Afro-American Labor the Negro in this production, with Bureau" in New York, and as no signature or address is appended to the circular, the entire production, "business League of Chicago, wrote, thank-you" and all, is regarded as a deliberate fake.

Mrs. I. B. W. Barnett, president of Debs at no time belonged to the league, wrote him at that time: Knights of Labor, much less organized. "Of all the millions of white men for them. At many of his meetings in of this country you are the only one the South, where he refused to speak I know that has the courage to speak unless Negroes were admitted, he re-out against the diabolical production

as it deserves."

Here is the anonymous stab at Debs, with all the original spelling and grammar retained:

"AFRO-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU
New York City.

"WHY UNIONS AND THEIR LEADERS OPPOSE NEGRO LABOR."

"The attitude of Labor Unions and their leaders towards Negro Labor is not a closed book to you. They have demanded the discharge of Negroes all over the country. In 1882 E. V. Debbs, now in prison at Atlanta, Ga., was the first to close the door of hope in the Negroes' face, when he went through the South organizing the Knights of Labor.

"Why Labor Leaders are opposed to Negro Labor:

"1st. The negro was once a slave and having been freed believes in the preservation of liberty, he believes liberty is the breath of progress and believes no man should barter away to others the right to dispose of that most priceless of heritage, the liberty to dispose of his own labor and how he likes, this is the standard of the Negro's belief and the only one for free men.

"2nd Negroes are not revengeful enough to make good Union men.

"3rd He does not seek to ruin the man that pays his wages.

"4th He does not seek to destroy "5th He can think for himself and cannot be used for intimidations, terrorizing and murder.

"7th He knows Unions cannot increase his wages permanently, any more than the employer can reduce them. He knows they are entirely governed by the unalterable, inexorable law of supply and demand, I speak for Negro labor in any and all useful forms.

"The Negro is a more intelligent worker than the foreigner, he speaks English. Compare the Negro with any Race, man to man and woman to woman and the Negro will compare favorably with any of them as to honesty and integrity.

"The Negro has no desire to antagonize Corporations, Presidents, Managers or others connected in an official capacity. He knows the carrying on of business by individuals is giving way more and more to corporate management. Many things are likely to be said and done in the name of a corporation that no individual connected with the same concern would do on his own account.

"RESPECTFULLY
AFRO-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU."

FAILURE OF STRIKE IN STEEL ADMITTED BY LABOR LEADERS

X Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 24, 1919
Of 162,474 Strikers in Pitts-

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

burgh District, 109,455 Have

Returned to Work—84 Per

Cent. of Mills Running.

MEN LOSE \$29,634,064

OF WAGES IN TEN WEEKS.

Strong Sentiment for Walkout at Opening Gave Way to Con- viction of Men They Were Tools of the Radicals.

(Special to The World.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—Failure of the steel strike, which began ten weeks ago, is proclaimed unhesitatingly by the steel companies and reluctantly admitted by labor leaders.

Of the 228,430 mill workers employed in this district, America's steel centre, 162,474 either responded to the strike call on Sept. 22 or were forced into idleness by the resulting shutdowns.

Of this latter number 109,455 are back at work. The steel companies are operating under the handicap of breaking in many new men, but each passing day sees improved conditions in this respect.

Reports indicate that there would be almost 100 per cent. operation of steel plants throughout the district, instead of 84 per cent., which is the case, if the coal miners had not struck just when the steel plants had reached the final stages of recovery from their own walkout. In the Wheeling (W. Va.) neighborhood, the only place in the Pittsburgh district where steel mills still are completely idle, strikers have voted to return to work, but the large steel companies own and operate their coal mines and resumption of the steel mills will have to wait till the coal strike has ended.

In other regions, especially in the Shenango Valley, curtailment of steel production will have to be resorted to within ten days unless the miners go back to work.

PAYROLL LOSS \$29,634,064.

A conservative estimate places the total payroll loss in the entire district at \$29,634,064 and property losses at \$153,150. The only figures obtainable as to the tonnage loss by the steel companies are those given by the Strike Committee, which places it at \$250,000,000.

It is estimated that less than 10 per cent. of the men who struck are idle to-day. Most of them have returned to their old jobs.

As a result of the strike the labor situation is more serious in this district than it was during the war. Strikers and radicals who left the

district or were forced to leave number 15,840, while 10,820 foreign workers have returned to their native countries. The longshoremen's strike in New York prevented many mill workers from returning to the old country, and as soon as that difficulty is settled a further rush to Europe is expected.

Steel officials say the problem of insufficient laborers is being met in various ways. Many negroes, Greeks and Mexicans have been brought in since the strike began. Significant are reports showing that the strike has stimulated inventiveness in the management of steel plants, with the result that new methods were devised whereby fewer men than formerly were required to perform certain work. These labor saving methods will continue to be used.

At the Clairton Steel Works, where clashes of strikers and State police caused much excitement, 500 laborers walked out on Sept. 22 in response to the strike order. These men were an important cog in a vast machine and their absence necessitated a shutdown of the works employing 4,300 men. A new organization had to be effected.

For weeks the plant ran far below capacity but new departments were added from time to time and now the plant is running 100 per cent. not only in the steel works but in the by-products plant. The experience of the Clairton works is typical of other places.

From the beginning it was evident to steel officials and others that a large percentage of the strikers were not idle from choice. Prior to the actual calling of the strike there is no question that the sentiment in favor of striking was overwhelming.

Led On by Radicals.

Many of the workmen were agitators of the I. W. W. type. Hundreds of others, vaguely feeling themselves victims of unfair economic system, were easy prey for these agitators. Still other hundreds were of the kind that always may be depended upon to "go with the crowd." Many joined enthusiastically in the strike not because they felt that they had any grievance but because they expected it to be successful and to result in their being better off than before. All believed that the strike would be short.

Among the reasons for the collapse of the strike in this district, the radical character of its leadership and the failure to pay promised strike benefits stand out prominently. The pamphlet on Syndicalism, written by William Z. Foster, became a subject of general discussion, revealing for the first time to thousands of strikers and their sympathizers the kind of man who was managing the gigantic walkout. With this realization there grew among the striking workmen a conviction that they had allowed themselves to be used as tools. Then they soon became convinced they could not win.

Seven men were killed and 173 injured in strike riots and clashes between pickets and workers. One man is paralyzed as a result of being hit by a brick in a riot.

The Negro and the Unions

NYC CALL
JUNE 12, 1919

THE Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, representing practically every Negro fraternal, welfare, religious and labor body in Chicago, and affiliated with like bodies in other districts, has wired the A. F. of L. convention to urge that all restrictions against Negro workers should be removed by labor unions. Just how widespread this discrimination is we do not know, but quite a number of the unions of the North have removed them during the past 20 years.

The same papers that carried this news also reported that, because of the seating of W. C. Page, a Negro, as a member of the Virginia Federation of Labor at its recent convention, 2,000 union men of Richmond have withdrawn from that body. This action is not unusual in the South, where the exploiters cultivate race prejudice between whites and blacks, exploit both, and use each race against the other. But the fact that the Virginia organization seated a Negro indicates considerable progress. Those who voted in favor of seating him certainly knew that in doing so it would offend large numbers of white union members who know nothing of solidarity. The latter are union members, but not union men. They labor under a psychology that belongs to the old slave regime that was the peculiar product of slave owners.

The Negro worker is a part of the American working class, and imposing union restrictions on him by the white members is to foster a race aristocracy in the unions. In the end it must work against the white members who favor this, for if the Negro is not admitted to the unions on equal terms he certainly owes no obligations to labor aristocrats when the latter are engaged in a struggle with the capitalist class. The latter, too, will be only too eager to take advantage of the racial prejudices for their own purposes.

The slave owners were cunning enough to follow this same policy. By the side of Negro slaves there vegetated masses of poor whites whose standard of living was in many cases as low, and even lower, than the enslaved black. To reconcile these poor whites to their lot the exploiting whites inculcated pride in the workers' white skins and made the latter feel that they were a part of the ruling whites because their skins were not black. Thus masses of poor whites dragged out a miserable existence in poverty, rags and ignorance. This still obtains in many parts of the South, for the racial antagonism is still fostered in that section by politicians and the capitalist press, and for the same reason.

Workingmen who indulge in any form of racial or national prejudices because of the color of other workers' skins, or the language they speak, or the place where they were born, are playing a stupid game and one which makes them the playthings of the exploiters of all types.

"Y. W." STANDS FOR UNIONISM

"At the first conference of industrial girls held recently in New York under the auspices of the Young Woman's Christian Association, the delegates protested against the accusation that they underbid white girls, insisting that when they accepted a lower wage scale it was thru ignorance of the scale received by white girls."

"The Conference declared that the great need during the present industrial crisis is equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity to enter industry for all girls regardless of color."

"The Findings Committee among other things recommended trade unions for girls and social legislation in order to get a living wage minimum, equal pay for equal work without race or sex discrimination and forty-eight hours a week with Saturday as a half holiday."

The above is part of a report of the conference of colored women on the question of the colored girl in industry. Delegates from Y. W. C. A.'s all over the country were present including our own local Association.

The most important part of this report is recommendation of trade unions for girls, and the forcible statement that organization into unions is the only way to get better pay, shorter hours and better working conditions. Workers in all trades have never been able to improve their condition except by resorting to some form of unionism. Clear thinking people will recognize this truth.

The unionization of the colored girls in industry is only the beginning. We ought to have a union of colored women who work in domestic service—a union of cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, gardeners. We ought to have a union of colored washerwomen, charwomen, and office janitors. For men, we ought to have a union of chauffeurs, butlers, draymen, and street laborers. Every man and woman who works should be in a union.

Whether such unions should affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is another question—one that each union can settle for itself. The main thing is the local union of workers in the various callings. It marks a new day when the Young Women's Christian Association takes the initial step in getting industrial girls into unions.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
APRIL 19, 1919

ADMISSION of Negroes to trade unions is on the increase. This is one of the most hopeful signs of advance in the entire labor movement. History not only in America but throughout the world proves that differences in race or religion between neighboring groups are in the long run used principally for their economic exploitation. Just as the Romanoffs set Jews and Christians at each other's throats, so the Hapsburgs played the various races and creeds of Austria against each other. Irish landlordism, the real enemy of all Irishmen, has sedulously fostered old hatreds between Catholics and Protestants, and incidentally prolonged its own life by many years, while its dupes fought each other blind to the fact that landlordism is the common enemy of both. The use of racial antagonisms in America is well illustrated by the frequent practice of mine operators and steel companies in the em-

erty he told the cop. Later superior police officers came, but were not admitted to the pier. They did not offer to interfere. The Verdi should sail on November 6, Captain Bradley said, but because of the interference of the police with longshoremen the ship could not get away on that date and would probably not sail before Saturday.

COLORED LABORERS

FORM NEW UNION

MARCH 22, 1919

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Local Organization Composed of Mechanics, Helpers, Moulders, Etc.

What is regarded by union leaders as one of the most far-reaching movements in the unionization of Chattanooga labor, is now under way in the organization of a federated colored laborer's union.

Membership in the new organization is composed of colored mechanics and helpers from the various boiler and molding shops and other industries, and the progress made and number enlisted in the ranks warrants full publicity of the matter at this time. Though the work of the organization has been carried on for several weeks, for obvious reasons no statement had been given out until the details could be worked out and the union placed on a solid basis and in condition to combat any outside interference with its plans.

The new union enters the field with an imposing membership, and with the undivided support and well-wishes of the organized white workers of Chattanooga. At a recent meeting, when permanent officers were elected, the colored men were addressed by R. B. Buckner, colored barber and representative locally of the American Federation of Labor; Matt Robinson, also representing the federation; C. L. Lindsay, of Carpenters' local 74, and Paul J. Aymon, member of the brewery workers' union and of the executive committee of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Organization of the colored workmen in Chattanooga is in line with a movement throughout the country which has gained great impetus since the signing of the armistice. In practically every city of the country the colored man is being brought to realize the meaning of unionism, and white man and black man are standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of their common interests in the industrial field.

The Chattanooga local is known as Federal Labor union, Local No. 1448, American Federation of Labor. An open meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Central Labor union hall, on East Eighth street. Arrangements have been made for several prominent colored citizens to address this gathering, in addition to a number of white speakers, and members of the new union have been notified to attend. All colored people interested have also been invited to be present.

LONGSHOREMEN

UNLOAD VESSEL

DESPISE POLICE

TOWN OF UNION N. J. DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 1, 1919

Strike Breakers From Bronx Land on Pier End; Police Find Entry Refused.

MAYOR HAGUE POINTS TO CITY'S RECORD

Seventy-five negro longshoremen who were brought from Harlem on a tug Saturday to Pier B, Jersey City, worked at unloading the Italian-American line steamship Guiseppe Verdi until they were tired in the afternoon, when they were relieved by another gang of negroes. The work was continued. They were landed at the outer end of the pier and the gates at the street were kept closed.

Mayor Hague said:

"The men were brought over on a boat and were landed at the end of the pier. We found the gates barricaded against us. If strikebreakers had traveled through the thoroughfares of the city the police would have interfered. Strikebreakers are the scum of the earth and an incitement to riot. I have referred the pier situation to the Corporation Counsel and will act on his advice.

"Whatever we do we will do legally. During the last six months we have had 25,000 men on strike in Jersey City and so far as I know not a stone has been thrown. I have had no strike riots in my official career. I will protect life and property, but I will not stand for strikebreakers."

Port Captain C. R. Bradley, the representative on the pier of MacDonell & Truda, the agents of the steamship company, said he had ordered a policeman off the pier and had closed the gates. The pier was private prop-

labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATION

The National Brotherhood Association of America is a sort of Negro Federation of Labor. It is composed of Negro unions of all kinds from Florida to New York—Negroes who have combined to exact justice both from the employers and from the labor unions. It was the power of this organization, more than anything else, which drove the American Federation of Labor to adopt its changed profession toward Negro labor. This organization also, with its tremendous power in Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, was able to dominate the election of the President of the State Federation of Labor of Virginia in June, while it secured one representative on the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor of Virginia.

Messenger

Since the American Federation of Labor announced its new profession, some members of this organization have wondered whether it needed to demands. They will come together, they will continue its work. Our answer is—most assuredly solidate into one big union of labor, just as the work must be continued. It is just as important individual capitalists of the 60's, 70's, 80's and 90's as the work of the United Hebrew Trades in pro-combined, consolidated into trusts in order to infecting the members of the Jewish race. It is even increase their power to exploit labor as a producer more important because Negroes are more discriminated against. Besides, no real change of heart has

In the midst of this unrest, this change, the question of reaction in the United States. We are not sure that it has undergone a real regeneration. Beware

that affected the Federation of Labor. It is a center of both Labor and Capital. Capital is afraid the Negro worker is awakened and awakening. Revolutionary industrial action. Think of an unskilled, unfranchised worker joining an organization that is not manipulating the Negro press, pulpit and interested in unskilled labor, black or white, and which counsels its members to vote for those men and parties that supposedly favor labor—meaning invariably, of course, deserving Democrats and the Democratic Party.

The National Brotherhood Association is having a great convention of Negro organized labor in Washington, D. C., on August 25th. Every Negro

union in the United States, whether independent, shrewd, alert, resourceful and artful, will lead him

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor into the least objectionable group of organized

or the Industrial Workers of the World ought to labor, the American Federation of Labor. Already

be represented through delegates. There are many

the A. F. of L. crowd has been tipped off by Wall Street to wink at the discontented black workers

take them up are not the old crowd Negro leaders, and to teach them of the virtues of the American

but the plain people, who work with head and hand Separation of Labor. Negro leaders, who have been

—who do mental and manual labor. We heartily and are now opposed to unions, on the ground that

endorse this convention and reiterate our urgent they constitute "white trash," will turn right about

message to American Negro laborers to be there, face and sing the praises of Gompers and the Ameri-

August 25th, 1919.

UNIONIZING OF NEGRO WORKERS

A
LMOST every conceivable branch or form of human effort by hand or brain is being organized to exact more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The actors have just ended a protracted and bitterly fought strike by securing every demand except the closed shop. (Let us hope that they will be sufficiently intelligent to continue the fight for that.) It is reported that even the Catholic priests struck against giving early "mass" in Rome. The police of London have already gone on record as committing their organization to the policy of refusing to enforce a law which is against the interests of labor. How excellent! In Boston, the police have organized and struck for a living wage. In 65 other cities, they are organizing to

use the only weapon they have to improve their conditions—the strike. And the teachers in the public schools and the professors in the universities, under the pinch of the high cost of living, have come to realize that they have interests in common with hodcarriers and street cleaners. Hence, we have in process of formation a union of university professors.

Rumblings from the church are heard; and it is reported that the preachers will strike and let the people go to hell! Hippocrates, too, is not asleep. The doctors have challenged the public and threatened to compound and administer no more pills unless they receive shorter hours and more pay. Even the middle class bourgeoisie are organizing against the power of the trusts on the one hand, and the demands of labor, on the other. And the end is not yet.

These separate, distinct and individual organiza-

opposite course recommended by one's enemy. Hence, Negro workers had better watch this sugar-coated ipecac pill in the form of the American Federation of Labor. Resolutions adopted in the convention of the A. F. of L. are not worth the paper they are written on. Have you not the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution that amount only to a scrap of paper so far as their enforcement is concerned? Execution and administration are far more important than professions.

Besides, even if you were actually accorded every right in the American Federation of Labor, you cannot fare any better than the white workers who are constantly camouflaged, misled, deceived and faked by an autocratic, capitalist-controlled Executive Council.

The Negroes and Industrial Workers of the World have interests not only in common, but interests that are identical. For example, those who largely constitute the Industrial Workers of the World are unskilled. So is the Negro. They are migratory workers and have no political rights. Neither has the Negro. Hence, the Negro and white migratory workers have no political action. The suffrage laws of residence have disfranchised the white migratory worker. The Southern states have disfranchised the Negro, along with the profiteering landlords who move both of them so fast that they can't stay in a house long enough to vote. Hence there is no other course then to adopt but

revolutionary industrial action. Think of an unskilled, unfranchised worker joining an organization that is not manipulating the Negro press, pulpit and interested in unskilled labor, black or white, and which counsels its members to vote for those men and parties that supposedly favor labor—meaning invariably, of course, deserving Democrats and the Democratic Party.

The Negro who is disfranchised must join other voteless workers. The Negro who is largely the unskilled worker in industry, must join that organization in which the workers are organized upon the basis of industry, thereby giving the skilled and unskilled equality of rights.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC

MAY 10, 1919
A labor paper declares that the dawn of a brighter day for Chattanooga working men, both white and colored, is forecast in the formation of a federal labor union among the colored men of the city. Membership in the new organization is composed of colored mechanics and helpers from the various boiler and molding shops and other industries. The new union enters the field with a large membership, and with the undivided support and good wishes of the organized white workers of Chattanooga. Organization of the colored workingmen in Chattanooga is in line with a movement throughout the country which has gained great impetus since the signing of the armistice. In almost every city of the country the colored man is being brought to realize the meaning of unionism, and white man and black man are standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of their common interests in the industrial field.

The Defender's Stand The Chattanooga Defender On Union Organizations

4-7-79

The laboring colored men are much concerned about the white man's Union, and what must he do? Shall he consider his proposition that he makes to them through their organizers? Or shall he remain as he is? These questions are vital questions and are worthy of very careful consideration. Another question must be considered: Can he succeed in a Union by himself? With no support, or advise, I would like to advise, if this is to be a white man's Union, then he had best stay out. If he is to be Jim-crowed and denied the rights as should be laid down with heavy taxation without representation, he had best remain out forever and go on the same way he has in the past.

The Negro laborer has not been benefited as he should have been by remaining out. His hours have been long, his wages very low, his working conditions very bad, his treatment inhuman, the places assigned to him at times the most dangerous, and yet he must cope with this white man's government. He must wear cloth sold at the same price. He must live in houses much worse than those rented to his white neighbor, but he must pay the same amount of rent.

Coal and wood are sold to him upon the same basis, and then he gets less for his work. If the labor Union shall offer to the black man what the government does not give him—a square deal—then the black man should not hesitate in working to better his condition.

As I have said before, in my last week's article, and I still hold to that. Expect nothing else but a man's place. Read the law. Understand the law before voting in the affirmative. Don't be misled by the affectionate term of some brother. Don't

allow such to mislead you. Don't feel like you can't exist without the Union. You have lived, and unless you go in as a man then you are going to regret it. The old constitution has some very damaging articles in it, and it should be revised to give you an equal footing. And if that is done then go in. Not that I hate the Union, but that I love my race more.

WESTERN REFLECTIONS

Seattle Labor Union Lets Down Bars.

By Rev. D. A. Graham

All have read of the incipient revolution we had up here in this extreme northwestern corner of the country. Many of you thought, no doubt, that it was so far away that it did not concern you; but I will tell you that if it had succeeded, the whole country would have suffered e'er this. Seattle has become a great industrial center. It was growing and developing as such years ago; but when the war came on and they found that ships could be built here faster than anywhere else in the Union she leaped into a prosperity that fairly intoxicated her. Remember we have nothing else to get intoxicated with as Washington has been dry for three years. Thousands of men poured in here until nearly thirty thousand were in the shipyards, alone, drawing wages of, from \$4.16 per day for helpers, to \$8.00 and \$10.00 for skilled workmen for a day of eight hours; time and a half for over time. Of course all this work was by union men, or these whom the unions graciously allowed to work when enough union men could not be found. That is where the colored man got in. He could work as a helper in most of the yards, not in all, but he was not admitted as a skilled workman because he did not belong to the union. When he applied for admission to the union, he was denied admission.

Well the unions decided that they wanted more pay and ordered their men out to enforce their demands. After three weeks of failure and idleness the radicals succeeded in calling a "general strike" of all workmen in the city. They purposed to close every industry, from the ship building to the shoe shining. Not a street car, jitney nor taxi car could move. A funeral could not pass through the streets without having a printed card on each vehicle stating BY PERMISSION OF THE STRIKE COMMITTEE. Even hospitals were to be deprived of light, gas and milk according to the leaders. All this was to be done to show the government the power of labor, and if it did not accede to the demands of unionism then they boldly advocated "taking over" the ship yards. Circulars to that effect were scattered broadcast and then honest laborers began to see where they were being led to. Our gallant Mayor, Ole Hanson proved to be

APRIL 24, 1919

Strike on Negroes at Ship Plant.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 23.—Twenty-five hundred men employed in the Toledo Shipbuilding Company yards went on strike to-day, charging that the company had increased the number of its negro workers from fifteen to forty. The plant, which still has fifteen vessels to build for the Government, is virtually closed down, officials stated. The dispute will be referred to the Shipping Board.

the right man in the right place. With Andrew Jackson candor, he gave out a few orders and the men who were going to turn out the lights remembered that insurance policies would not shield them from bullets. Soon cars were running also, and things began to return to normal and no one was molested. Everybody but the shipyard workers went back to work feeling that he had played the fool.

The shipyard workers still determined to fight it out, sent a leader to the city Minister Federation for sympathy. This Federation had tried to help them before they went into the general strike, but they would not heed our advice. Now they laid their case most pathetically before us for consideration. I was happy to be present, though the only colored man. After the secretary of the Central Labor Council had stated their grievances, I took the opportunity to show my fellow pastors the attitude of these unions toward my people. My statement brought forth many cries of "shame! shame!" and the labor representative slipped out without trying to reply. However, a committee consisting of some of the leading pastors of the city, was appointed to investigate my charges at once. This committee called the labor leader and me to meet them a few days later. I took with me Lieut. J. A. Roston, who had been acting as an employment agent for our people and knew the situation perfectly. We made out our case to the satisfaction of the committee and the labor secretary agreed that if we would put our complaint in writing he would present it to the Central Labor Council. This we did and the enclosed clipping shows the result. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of removing restrictions of color. Last week the Metal Trades Union, one of the strongest in the city, past a resolution, after a bitter fight, to strike out the word white in their constitution, thus admitting colored men. This we consider a great victory as I am told that never before have they succeeded in even getting the matter before the proper authorities of the unions.

At last the strike in the shipyards has been called off and last week the men returned to work and I am informed that there is now no discrimination against the colored men.

Well this is enough for this time; we will give our reflections on church matters soon.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Sipsey Miners Rebuke Strike Order By Putting Out 65 Per Cent More Coal Than The Regular Daily Run

The Birmingham Reporter 11-8-19

PRESIDENT HENRY T. DEBARDELEBEN AND VICE-PRESIDENT MILTON H. FIES ARE THE HAPPIEST

MEN IN ALABAMA. THE WORKMEN ARE HAPPY AND ARE PROVING THEIR LOYALTY TO THE GOV-

ERNMENT, THEIR FAMILIES AND THE COMPANY WITH A PICK AND SHOVEL EVERY DAY.

Sipsey, Ala., Nov. 4.—(Special to The Birmingham Reporter.)—The two happiest men in Alabama are President Henry T. DeBardeleben and Vice-President Milton H. Fies, of the DeBardeleben Coal Company, operators of the Sipsey mines, and the happiest group of working men that can be found anywhere are the employees of the DeBardeleben Coal Company who "answered" the strike call set for November 1st, by producing 1400 tons of coal, an increase of 550 tons, or 63 per cent over the daily average output.

Here the personal element enters. Here is established the point of direct contact of employee with employer, and, in this case, the employer is found to be intensely human, one who has a genuine interest in humanity and who believes in the gospel of the square deal. Every man on the job knows that, and because of it, scores of them regard him as their personal friend.

Is not this a fine bond to exist between employer and employee? And where such pleasant and satisfactory relations exist, is there need of an outside party to settle differences between employer and employee? The DeBardeleben Coal Company answers the latter question with an emphatic "NO," and their employees "second the motion."

Reference already has been made to the exuberant happiness of the president and vice-president of the DeBardeleben Coal Company. The following notice, displayed in conspicuous places on the company's premises, will show the generous efforts of these gentlemen to pass on in tangible form their happiness to their employees:

Notice!

"The wonderful spirit of patriotism and loyalty of the employees of the DeBardeleben Coal Company at Sipsey, Ala., which was so splendidly demonstrated on November 1st, when the nation-wide strike order of Bituminous Coal Mine Workers was answered by an output of 1375 tons, being 63 per cent increase over normal average of October, is deeply appreciated by the nation, state and the company.

The relation between the DeBardeleben Coal Company and their employees is singularly cordial. This cordial relation is based upon the steadfast policy of the company, to be open and above board, in all its dealings with its employees and to treat them with jus-

tion, and the late organization of general longshoremen get them the benefit of more than double what was paid them in the past.

General observance of the drastic fuel saving regulations gives this city a Sunday-like appearance after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the merchants were patriot enough to submit to a cheerful compliance, despite the fact that they lost a great deal of holiday business. There was general rejoicing, therefore, when the announcement was made Thursday morning that there had been a considerable modification of the regulations. One thing which the local people did not take kindly to was the fact that legitimate business houses had to close, while pool rooms and dance halls, as well as moving picture and vaudeville houses, were permitted to use all the light and heat they needed with unlimited time.

Local politics were given quite a boost at a meeting of the L. and N. machinists at the home of James Bowman, an enthusiastic local member, on East Chase street, last night. Several political announcements were made, including that of Oliver J. Semmes, who will try to oust Mayor Frank Sanders from the city commissionership, a job paying \$3,000 per year. Clem Largue, a widely-known young man, announced he would be a candidate for county commissioner, Gus Soderlind, at present one of the county commissioners, said he would be a candidate for reelection. The presence of Sheriff VanPelt was desired, but other matters kept him from attending and he sent regrets. The meetings, however, went on record as rejoicing in the fact that the sheriff would not be removed right at this time, and pledged a generous support of him at the forthcoming primaries.

Quite a sensation was caused by the police department when several officers headed by Captain Harper and Lieutenant McClure made a raid on a social club at what is known as the Valhalla club, in the eastern part of the city and found two dice games and one poker game in full swing. Fourteen players were gathered in, however, and all paid fines of \$5 and costs in the recorder's court.

Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of this city are preparing to entertain the district convention of the society, which will be made up of about fifteen societies from West Florida. The sessions will be convened December 19 at the Knox Presbyterian church, to be continued three days. A meeting of the executive committee of the local societies will be held Sunday morning at the First Christian church.

Woman To Be Pastor.

Miss Eleanor Bisbee, of Boston, Mass., has arrived here and comes with a view to taking the pastorate of the First Universalist church, and will be heard in her initial sermon Sunday morning next. Miss Bisbee has been engaged in newspaper work in her home city, as editor chiefly of tracts and publications issued by the Universalist church.

American Labor Surpasses World in National Gains.

By ARTHUR H. HOWLAND.
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—It takes a big convention, such as that of the American Federation of Labor now in session here, a day or two to "find itself." The first sessions of such a convention are like the first few minutes of a play, or the first hours of a trial. There are distracting currents, disconcerting uncertainties, alien, unconnected units that have not yet been amalgamated into a psychological entity.

After a bit the whole thing gets going. Seat mates are acquainted. Ears become accustomed to the hall's acoustics. Groups that are to cooperate get one another's location, and the location of groups that are to become their opponents.

So while the green Atlantic sobs under the timbers of the steel-framed pier, and the vagrant airships that make hourly trips along the beach hum overhead, the six and a half hundred men and women who have come here to discuss the national and international problems of labor, sit in the trim, white auditorium at the tip end of the great steel pier to debate, and report, and register their will.

Two Score Women.

Among the delegates are some two score women. At one of the long tables in the rear of the auditorium sit the Negro delegates. The venerable Gompers occupies a huge, high-backed leather chair on the platform; Frank Morrison, keen-eyed and alert, sits at the secretary's table. Other officials of the federation, with their assistants sit near. At another table, near President Gompers, sits trim little Margaret Bondfield, one of the two fraternal delegates from Great Britain.

In the background of every one's thought, delegates, visitors, newspaper men, surge the hosts of labor of this and other countries. These 670 men and women are the elected representatives of 3,260,068 wage earners in the United States and Canada, and they are linked by ties that are in process of becoming stronger, with the forces of labor throughout the world.

So it is more than fitting that as they deliberate and discuss and vote on problems that touch all lands, the sea surge beneath them, the sea that touches every continent of the planet.

Yet to the thought of the students of international labor the problem injects itself: "Why is the organized labor movement of America considered by the organized labor movement of other lands to be the most backward and reactionary of all?"

I suppose the most ardent friend of American labor will not care to deny that this is the fact, nor that few of its own officials will dare to deny it.

It is matter of universal knowledge that the labor missions from America were not received with the utmost cordiality by the official labor circles

LONGSHOREMAN WAGE SCALE IS REPORTED

The Montgomery Advertiser
Official Award of National Adjustment Committee Is Announced at Pensacola

12-5-19
(Special to The Advertiser)

PENSACOLA, FLA., Dec. 4—At a meeting of the International Longshoremen's Union tonight, President Shackelford formally brought to the attention of the body the official award of the National Adjustment Commission, effective from October 20, of this year and continuing in effect until November 24, of 1920. The award fixes the wages to be paid the workmen in exporting and importing lines, along the gulf coast. Foremen in the work of loading or unloading either square or round timber from the water, are to receive \$12 per day; other wages range from \$1 to \$8 per day, the lowest wages being received by what are known as winchmen.

The award shows that cotton and tobacco workers also get an increase in pay, or \$1 per day for a gang of five men. In general longshore work, ninety cents an hour is allowed, with overtime and work on Sunday's and holidays to be paid at the rate of time and one-half with the provision that Sunday work shall be limited to four hours.

The conclusions of the adjustment board are in excess of some of the claims put up by the local organiza-

A.F. OF L. SHOWS BIG ADVANCE

N.Y.C. GLOBE
JUNE 12, 19

Convention Illustrates How Far

of Great Britain, of Belgium, or of Italy. With France relations were more completely cordial. But American labor has been put upon the defensive among the various national labor movements of the world. Why?

The answer is simple. American labor is behind the rest in international spirit because it far surpasses the rest in its national gains. The American working man has prospered because he has fought his way individually and through his craft unions up to a position of financial, political, and social power. In fact that is the amazement of this amazing gathering here by the sea.

Well-Dressed Throng.

One finds one's self wondering every minute: "Are these laboring men—these dignified, smartly dressed, studious looking gentlemen? Are these working women, these handsome, well-dressed, soft-voiced ladies?"

And because the men and women of the organized American labor movement have done so well and gone so far they are determined to Americanize the world instead of internationalizing themselves.

So it comes to pass that the forceful leader of the armies of American labor can have two such widely differing comments made upon his character and work as those expressed by President Wilson on the one hand and the more youthful though hardly less studious Paul Kellogg, editor on *The Survey*, on the other.

President Wilson in his message of greeting to the federation on the occasion of the assembling of this thirty-ninth convention said of Mr. Gompers: "He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles as well as at home the reputation of the American Federation of Labor for sane and helpful counsel." While Mr. Kellogg said of Mr. Gompers, in an address delivered on Lincoln's birthday of this year, that he is "the bell-weather of American reactionism."

Mr. Gompers still has time to silence his critics. Friends and opponents alike marvel at the alertness and vigor of his mind. He has played a big part in the exciting act of the world's drama that is just drawing to a close. He is a powerful figure as the era of reconstruction dawns.

John P. Frye, editor of the *Journal of the International Molders' Union*, in a report of the federation's mission to Italy, said that, in responding to a toast to President Gompers during their stop in England, Mr. Patterson is expected to return to the commission's stop in England, Premier Lloyd George had said that there from Washington tomorrow, when the name of Mr. Gompers is as well known to the world as the name of meetings are forbidden, strike headquarters said. The strike vote may be delayed several days until some other all over the world who know Mr. Gompers's name and know something be put into operation.

of his power are wondering what he will do with that vigor of his during the years that lie just ahead. One employee of the Union Railroad, which thing is certain—those who claim to connect the Pittsburgh district plants of discern that his influence and power the United States Steel Corporation, in the American Federation of Labor would walk out. show any serious signs of weakening. Representatives of the steel companies are not reckoning according to the aid their reports indicated little change in the situation.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL STRIKERS SHOT IN RIOTS WITH BLACKS

YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 23, 1919

Revolvers and Knives Used in Clashes and Eighteen Are Arrested.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Wednesday.—Disorder due to the employment of negroes as strikebreakers, which broke out in several parts of this city late last night, continued this morning. Several white strikers were cut, one seriously; three others received slight bullet wounds, and a special policeman was badly beaten.

The first clash came in Brier Hill last night when a crowd of strikers attempted to take a negro strikebreaker from a street car. Negroes at the Ohio works nearby came to it in a body and a small riot ensued, when police interfered. This morning fights broke out in Poland avenue, near the sheet and tube plant, and in West avenue, near the Ohio works, when negroes, according to reports, drew revolvers and knives on pickets and strikers. Eighteen arrests were made, seven of colored men, all armed. The whites were not armed.

The Carnegie Steel Company started up another finishing mill this morning with more than enough men to man it.

Unions Plan to Draw Steel Railroad Men Into Walkout.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday.—Steel strike leaders here tonight prepared to take advantage of what they termed the consent of union railroad executives to permit railroad men employed on steel railroads to join the strike.

Organizers under the leadership of J. M. Patterson, a member of the strike committee representing the railroaders, have been busy, for weeks, it was said, and many such employees have indicated their willingness to join the movement. Mr. Patterson is expected to return to the commission's stop in England, Premier Lloyd George had said that there from Washington tomorrow, when the name of Mr. Gompers is as well known to the world as the name of meetings are forbidden, strike headquarters said. The strike vote may be

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show any serious signs of weakening. Representatives of the steel companies are not reckoning according to the aid their reports indicated little change in the situation.

Indiana State Troops To Be Gradually Released from Strike Duty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday.—Indiana State militiamen, who have been on strike

duty in the Calumet region, which embraces East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, will be released at a rate of five men a company daily, beginning today.

Governor Goodrich made this announcement today following a telephone conference with Harry B. Smith, Adjutant General of Indiana. Adjutant General Smith said the situation in the strike zone was such that he believed the number of soldiers could be decreased daily.

Negroes Receiving Consideration In General Labor

The Daily Herald
11-28-19

Eugene Kinckle Jones Confers

On Housing With Carnegie Steel Of Pittsburgh; Presents Social Service Program For Negroes To Southern White Social Workers

11-28-19

New York, Nov. 24,

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, appeared Wednesday, November 19th, before the investigating committee of the Inter-Church World Movement, which met in Pittsburgh, Pa., to investigate the steel strike.

Ample time was given Mr. Jones to present fully the problem of the Negro worker in his past and present relation to industry—organized and unorganized. Both capital and organized labor were represented at this conference of investigation whose sessions covered several days.

Homer D. Willims, president of Carnegie Steel and L. H. Burnett, assistant to the president, were both present and spoke. A representative of the American Federation of Labor also appeared before the conference, the hearings of which were not made public.

This company is now drawing plans for the housing of both single men and the families of men in their employ—a step contemplated to go far towards solving the housing problem of Negroes there and its rel-

tendant problems of health, sanitation and morals.

After addressing several other groups of Pittsburgh people—the Pittsburgh Urban League's executive board, a group of welfare workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity and the Social workers' Club, of Pittsburgh—Mr. Jones left for Louisville, to address the Kentucky State Conference of Social Work on Friday, November 12th. This conference brings together annually the white social workers of the state.

Mr. Jones discussed the situation of the Negroes, stressing particularly that the economic and moral value of any group is in proportion to its opportunity to work and live under fair and decent conditions.

After presenting the matter of "Health, Work and Delinquency," he offered this program:

That a committee be formed to be composed of both white and colored people representing the best thought in the community who will work in co-operation for the good of the whole community. First, because the two races are bound together by many inseparable ties, and second because the cause of the working-

man is not one that is colored by pigment—the same problems underly the cause of the white working-man and the cause of the colored workingman. If some means are not provided by which these two groups can come together, friction will continue and possibly become more violent in the future. In the next place, Negroes need to learn more about methods by which social problems are met. It is from their white friends and well-wishers who have had experience in this connection that they can learn most. On the other hand, white people who are interested in community problems

should know from the colored people what they think on these intricate questions. After these committees are formed, the next step is to make thorough investigation of the conditions and the needs of the col-

ored population along the lines indicated above. Next, efforts should be made to get the existing agencies to meet the needs by referring to them causes exposed and facts as brought out in the investigation. Fourth, the existing agencies are not constructed to meet the problems, or are not inclined to take up new work the activities necessary should be developed under the directions of the new committee, so that the needs not covered may be met.

White Goods Workers

Voice to Strike Next Week; 10,000 Affected
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

Workers in the white goods industry of New York, numbering approximately 10,000, voted last night to go out on strike.

The step was taken at a meeting of 1,500 members, mostly women, of White Goods Local 62, at Cooper Union, where a resolution was adopted authorizing the executive committee to order a walkout some time next week. The workers demand a forty-four hour week and an increase in wages.

This action will make the third strike declared in the garment trade for the near future, in addition to the 20,000 that have been idle for the last four weeks in the waist and dress industry. Six thousand employees in the house dress and kimona line are scheduled to leave their jobs on Monday, while 8,000 more workers in the children's dress trade have decided to quit work Tuesday. It is expected that by Friday of next week there will be approximately 40,000 tailors idle. In each case the unions want a shorter week and an increase in pay.

It was pointed out by union leaders yesterday that this is the first walkout in the white goods industry since 1913, the agreements between employees and manufacturers having been renewed from time to time. Employees in this trade now work forty-eight hours a week.

The meeting last night was addressed by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and S. Shore, head of the white goods workers' union. Miss Schneiderman asserted that the forty-four-hour week question was almost history and that a forty-hour week would be demanded in the near future. She accused the manufacturers of trying to break the present strikes by filling their factories with colored girls, whom they were employing on the pretense of Americanization.

"The manufacturers want a test of power," she stated. "I know, girls, you are going to give them a devil of a good fight before they are through."

Labor - 1919

Demand for

NEW ORLEANS & PELAYUNE

MAY 5, 1919

Negro Soldiers May Return to Work on Southern Farms

"The work of finding employment for returning service men is well in hand in New Orleans, and if given the assistance of the individual employer, the activities of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors will meet with certain success," declared Lieutenant Ray C. Burris, special representative of Secretary of War Baker, Saturday, upon the conclusion of his investigation into the local labor situation.

Lieutenant Burris spent Friday on a visit to several large plantations in the state to find out at first hand what the general conditions were as regards negro labor. Several thousand negroes in the North are out of employment because they are not able to find positions into which they can fit, in the large manufacturing plants, he said. These men were drafted from munition factories to which they had gone from the South. It is a question what to do with them.

"I acquired information which I am sure will be of great value to the War Department in helping Southern planters in the matter of labor shortage," said Lieutenant Burris. "Yesterday I visited, among others, the 'Georgia' plantation of 5000 acres, belonging to S. Matthews. E. F. Dickinson, the manager of the plantation, took me all

"but so far have been unable to get any of the negroes to go. Their first question when approached on the subject is invariably, 'Where is it?' and being informed that they would have to leave Birmingham, they very promptly decline."

"In going through a certain section of the city one day this week, I saw at least 100 idle negroes within a very few blocks, and not one of them could I induce to take one of the jobs offered them."

Mr. Bowen states that there is very little work in and around Birmingham for this class of labor, but the negroes seem to prefer loafing to leaving Birmingham.

JACKSON MISS. NEWS

JANUARY 24, 1919

NEGRO WOMEN IN LARGE CITIES IN NEED OF WORK, NOW

Negro women and girls in the Middle West who have been working in factories are being rapidly supplanted by returning soldiers, and are walking the streets in search of work, according to a letter received here by the Rev. Fred W. Long, from W. A. Brown, noted Sunday school worker.

The letter states that jobs at high wages are becoming scarce in the larger cities, and that negroes, especially the women and girls, must either go into service as domestics or return to the South.

Relief organizations are already at work taking care of some of the negro women, who are destitute.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH

JULY 15, 1919

LOITERER GETS SIXTY DAYS

Charges of robbery were dismissed against Will Jones, a negro, yesterday morning by the recorder, but when Jones' case was investigated he was fined for loitering instead. He was arrested by Detectives Smith and Gatliff and was sent up for sixty days.

N Y C EVE SUN

APRIL 4, 1919

SENDING NEGROES SOUTH.

Unemployed of Chester, Pa., Will Work in Lumber Mills.

CHESTER, Pa., April 4.—A large number of Southern negroes are to be shipped back to the South from this city according to Robert L. Farr, of the Government employment office.

He says they are needed in the lumber mills. Mayor McDowell, being eager to rid the city of as many unemployed as possible, has agreed to see that the men are fed pending bringing them together. It is hoped 50 negroes will be sent away in a few days.

N Y C GLOBE

MARCH 6, 1919

PROTESTS DEPORTING OF NEGROES AT COATESVILLE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced to-day, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of this city, that it has protested to Secretary of Labor Wilson and the Pennsylvania authorities against the wholesale deportation from Coatesville, Pa., of negroes who during the war were employed in various industries there, but who are now unemployed as a result of the shutting down of these industries.

The association offers to co-operate with the Department of Labor in seeing that fair treatment is accorded these men, who have served the nation in its war industries.

Recently J. H. Haliburton, of Memphis, Tenn., appeared before the Executive Committee of the League, stating that he had come here for the single purpose of taking as many people back south, to work on various plantations, as cared to go. He promised better living conditions, cash for labor, and cheaper food. To a question put to him by A. K. Maynard whether the citizens would be permitted to vote, he replied, "No."

Mr. Haliburton personally presented his claims to several hundred men gathered at the headquarters of the Urban league. Out of the entire number, he found only six who were willing to return, and they finally backed out. He and his agents remained in Chicago for several days, but returned South without the needed help.

It is stated on very good authority that there is a combination effort among certain employers of labor in

Incomplete

Few Chicago Jobs for Negro Heroes Says U.S. Officer

N Y C TELEGRAM

JANUARY 26, 1919

CHICAGO, Sunday (by United Press).—Service and wound stripes, testifying to overseas duty, do not get the returned negro soldiers a job in Chicago, according to Forester B. Washington, of the United States Department of Labor, supervisor of negro economics for Illinois.

Washington said many employers were unwilling to hire negro soldiers and were, in some instances, discharging members of the race. One graduate of Fiske University and Yale divinity student was able only to get a job trucking at the stockyards.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. EVENING

FEBRUARY 20, 1919

LABOR SHORTAGE IN SOUTH.

Some of the Southern States will face a serious shortage in agricultural labor this year, officials of the Federal Employment Service said today. A majority of the negroes who shouldered a rifle are refusing to go back to the cotton fields. The lure of higher wages in the North is attracting them, although there is already an oversupply of labor in the large industrial centers. Many others went North some months ago, drawn by the high wages paid for war work.

La 919
Demand for.

EXPOSE COMMITTEE *of the Defender* SENT THROUGH SOUTH

9-27-19

Racial Conditions Are Worse Now Than Before War, Says
Mississippi Resident; Peonage Still Exists on
Southern Plantations and Laborers

Unprotected From Mobs

By CRISPUS G. NATHAN

The Mississippi Welfare League is making desperate efforts to develop a replacement scheme for bringing back Negroes from the North. Daily the Associated Press is made use of to circulate throughout the country the propaganda, which consists of the advertisement of the Mississippi Welfare League and the report of a certain commission of Chicago Negroes carried to the state in the hope of inducing Negroes to come back. A shortage of labor has been experienced for over two years. It is stated that provisions are being made to provide a means return to thousands of Negroes before the winter sets in. Leading cities in the Delta including Greenwood, Clarksdale, Greenville, Indianola, Leeland and others are giving full support and assurances of co-operation with any scheme to accomplish its return.

The Mission Reports

During August Jack C. Wilson, a white Southerner, executive leader of the Mississippi Welfare League, visited Chicago to go into the labor question, study possibilities of returning Negroes, communicated with every source of information and formulated recommendations. Mr. Wilson spent ten days in Chicago. He reported that "men in politics" declined to give him any information and every obstacle was placed in his way. Mr. Wilson returned disappointed, but carried with him a commission composed of Negroes to "study" conditions in the South.

The "Colored Commission."

Three Chicago Negroes were piloted through the South by Mr. Wilson and permitted to talk with selected Negroes. They were permitted to see only what had been prepared for them, carried around in automobiles. They reported that "railroad accommodations for Negroes were adequate and uniform, irrespective of locality;" the treatment accorded Negro passenger

Let me assure you once for all that racial conditions are worse in the South today than they have been in all the years of my life, all of which have been spent there, and anyone who reports to the contrary is false and a traitor to the cause of humanity.

Since our boys returned from the "front" it appears that every white man has a chip on his shoulder. Lynchings occur for less trivial offenses, burnings are more frequent, privileges are curtailed and feeling is very, very bitter.

"My advice to any Race man who can make bread across the line is that he remain there and it would be an outrage for the people to be deceived and brought back here."

Voice From Louisiana

From Louisiana, the state represented in Chicago by a committee from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Denechaud, director of the Department of Immigration for the state, the following report is returned:

"The commissions have an entirely different way of viewing the state of affairs here from the way Negroes on the ground here view it. I have interviewed Negro laborers, Negro mechanics, Negro porters, Negro chauffeurs, Negro house servants, male and female, Negro ministers of the gospel, Negro physicians and surgeons, Negro landlords, business men, planters and farmers, and Negro tenants and Negroes who have come back from service in the United States army and navy and have been back long enough to be competent to answer from observation and experience; also men in the various branches of the Federal civil service, and I have been unable to discover one who would agree that he finds conditions better now than they were a year ago for the Negroes, or even one who said that he had heard that some other Negro here said conditions were improved at all. The answer I got on the question, "Are conditions now better than they were before the war for the Negroes?" have run like this, to-wit:

"Some deceitful, lying Negroes may say times are better, but he would at the same time know that he was not telling the truth."

Ask Questions

"Ain't all the judges, all the police and constables, all the juries white men, as ever? Does the word of a Negro count for more now than it did before the war? Don't white men insult our wives and daughters and sisters and get off with it unless when we take the law into our own hands and punish them for it ourselves and get lynched for protecting our own just as often as ever?

"It is ridiculous, not to say absurd, for any Negro to say he finds conditions better here. Don't you remember that Negroes answering an invitation to meet the welfare committee of white men not long ago were told as soon as they got into the meeting place that the committee was ready to hear what Negroes wanted, but that the question of the Negro's right to exercise the right of voting would not be allowed to be discussed at all, and that that must be agreed to before any discussion whatever would be en-

tertained, and that the Negroes left the meeting place without a chance to demand the one main thing that they wished to enjoy?"

Negroes may use their own judgment and discretion in comparing these reports.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

SEPTEMBER 12, 1919

That the labor question is at the bottom of the race riots in Washington, Illinois, and other places in states to the east of us, is now conceded. At first, the newspapers printed a lot about complicated political conditions in Illinois. It was told that the Mayor of Chicago had played to the negro vote, etc., etc. The real fact was suppressed, that negroes, leaving the South in large numbers, are taking work in Eastern communities which the white man thinks should be his alone.

A simple news item from Chicago confirms the assertion of the News Letter, that the exodus of the negroes from the South, had led to the race riots in East St. Louis and Chicago. The news item states that a thousand negro families will have the opportunity to return to Louisiana, from which State they had been lured away by promises of high wages.

This statement of the reason why the negroes are leaving the States, of course, are attractive to them. Thereby they were led to decide where to go when they abandoned the South, but primarily their reason for departure is that the colored man cannot vote in the South, and barbarous lynchings are on the increase.

It has been known for several years, that the colored leaders were advising their people to leave the South quietly, and take advantage of the Eastern labor market. The colored people are not migratory, and they would probably prefer the South for climatic reasons, but the social and political conditions have been growing more unsatisfactory to them.

The exodus of the negroes from the Southern cotton plantations may be a serious matter, not only for the white planters but for the cotton market of the world. Their labor cannot be replaced by that of white men, as the supply is not sufficient and the work is not attractive to them. Coolies could probably be used to advantage, but their importation would not be tolerated by the unions.

Louisiana has sent a commissioner to Chicago to treat with colored families that have left the South. A bureau in New Orleans is ready to assist the colored workers to return, but whether they will do so remains to be seen. It is hoped by the Southern planters, that the race riots in the Eastern cities and Washington, may have the effect of making the negro retrace his steps to Dixie, but the colored man, like every other hue, has been assimilating education. He is no longer an ignorant slave. He has his lawyers, doctors, editors and bankers.

The colored man can do better without the Southern planter, than the latter can do without him. No negroes are desired by the South, but such as have worked in cotton fields. The planters desire to get those picked negroes back by the thousands, and to obtain their labor at lower wages than the negroes can get in the Eastern States. The planters will probably experience difficulties they did not foresee, when they permitted the negro to be made so dissatisfied that he resolved to emigrate from the cotton states.

It is not at all unlikely, that if the negroes return to the South, it will be on an agreement that the old social and political conditions will be modified. The Jim Crow street-cars may be abolished, and the restrictions on voting may be lessened. Old-time Southerners are averse to such innovations, but employ-

ers the world over are finding themselves confronted by new conditions.

NEGATIVE ANSWERS ARE GIVEN

The New York Age
Old Abuses Still Prevail in Many Parts of
Louisiana and Texas.

Various commissions promoted by white employers of labor in the South have been visiting Northern labor centres with the view of inducing those Negro laborers who have come North during the past few years, to return South to fill the demand for labor in that section. One of the arguments used to urge these laborers to return is the statement that the former conditions which caused their migration have changed and they can now live in peace and prosperity.

To test the truth of this statement, an investigation was prosecuted along these lines by a representative of THE AGE in certain localities of the South. Men in all grades of employment were questioned, from house servants to ministers and professional men, with the result that but few could be found who would say that they found conditions any better now than a year or two ago. Especially was this true of localities visited in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Some Answers to the Question

Some of the answers given to the question, "Are conditions now better than they were before the war?" were as follows:

"I fail to see any improvement."

"There has been no change for the better."

"Why, conditions are worse than ever."

"Any one who says conditions now are better than before the war is crazy."

"Some deceitful, lying Negroes may say times are better, but he would at the same time know that he was not telling the truth."

"Haven't you been seeing more reports of lynching of Negroes than youters? Mobile reports that the situation is far from satisfactory. Where then is there any improvement?"

"Ain't all the judges, all the police and constables, all the juries white men as ever?"

"Does the word of a Negro count for more now than it did before the war? Don't white men insult our wives and daughters and sisters and get off at it, unless when we take the law into our own hand and punish them for it ourselves and get lynched for protecting our own just as often as ever?"

"How much more schooling from public funds do our children get now than they got before the war? How much more do we have to say now than we had to say before the war about the way the taxes we pay shall be spent for schools, or for salaries or for anything connected with administration and government? Why even the colored men in Caddo parish who subscribed for one hundred thousand dollars for Liberty Bonds and bought lots

loaded according to contract.

Naturally, if the goose that lays the golden egg is killed, there will be no more golden eggs; and a persistence in the present method will in a short time put a stop to employment in these lines where labor is hard to get and the business cannot be conducted at a profit! Sooner or later, therefore, the season of unexampled prosperity for the slacker-workers must end; and the ending will be brought about by the common laborers who fail to recognize that in a community there are obligations to be performed as well as privileges to be enjoyed. Surely, there ought to be found some persons endowed with foresight and possessing influence with this class of labor, and who will point out the injury that follows necessarily upon continuance in a course that drives industries away from the city.

A long trail of evils must follow widespread idleness. It is the duty of those who have influence with their fellows to combat this spirit and prevent, as far as possible, widespread idleness.

Idleness strikes at the roots of society. In the first place it diminishes production in ever increasing ratio; and that may bring suffering to every individual in the country, by making necessities dear when not impossible to get at any price and by putting people in debt, and finally leading to demoralization. In the second place, idleness and lawlessness of every degree go hand in hand. When idleness is due to deliberate choice on the part of a body of

people a moral issue of the first importance is presented, and it should be reckoned with

as a moral issue.

The United States Employment Bureau report for last week reveals that there is general scarcity of common labor in cities, towns, mines and fields of the South.

The explanation is offered by an observer that the unusually high wages enable the laeager to consume whatever may be had, it

is the poorest of times for Americans to

able periods, and the "supply of workers laid blackness to the future of that half of

consequence is not equal to the demand." the world which is groping. It is a poor

Such a report comes from many quartime for Americans to fall behind in their

ever did in your life since the war? there is gross production. It is a poor time for

Where then is there any improvement?"

A newspaper states that "domestic labor is very scarce; and common labor of all kinds is

seems indisposed to activity." Mr. Ray

industry of every kind eager to get its new

mond, of the Mallory Line, says the labor

conditions there have forced the withdrawal

of steamships from Mobile and the same

to hold back the horse of long sustained

conditions are alleged as the cause of the prosperity.

There is another aspect to the question, and that is this: Those who play at working by assuming an attitude of indifference to the work at hand, that is, those who work two or three days and lay off two or three days, are not strengthening themselves in the confidence and esteem of men who give employment. The man who takes a job and sticks to it, giving value received and showing by his conduct that he is reliable must surely be the man who comes quickly into the line of promotion and who

is given preference in the distribution of permanent jobs. The shirker, the slacker who undertakes to hold a position, of whatever importance, merely for his personal convenience, is not a forethoughted man. He is looking at the pleasures of today, not the responsibilities and opportunities of tomorrow, and he has a rocky road to travel.

N Y C Sun

MARCH 24, 1919
NO COLOR LINE DRAWN.

White Offenders as Well as Black Ordered From Coatesville.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The various statements relative to the so-called deportation of negro workers from Coatesville have placed this city in a wrong light.

Coatesville does not draw the color line. Since the civil war we have had a large colored population, made up of good citizens. As evidence that there is no discrimination against the colored people we need only point out that one-third of the members of our local police force are colored men.

The deportation referred to included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class, men who had formerly been employed elsewhere and simply came into our city as they were going from place to place. When they sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished to them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it was not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were ordered, and rightly ordered, we believe, to leave the city there were a number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the State and mill police, following the start of what promised to be a reign of terror in the outlying districts of our city. Robberies and holdups became so numerous that it became necessary to take action to protect life and property, and as a result of this about a dozen men were escorted to the city limits and ordered not to return.

As evidence that the right men were ordered from the town we need only state that since their departure there has not been a single robbery or holdup in or around the city.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
COATESVILLE, Pa., March 19.

NEGRO WORKMEN WANTED

The employment bureau of the colored department of the Young Men's Christian Association at 307 Colored Odd Fellows building, which was recently established to assist discharged soldiers in securing employment, announces that the demand for help greatly exceeds the number of applicants for work.

Secretary F. K. Nichols, who is in charge of the bureau, is now not only receiving demands for labor in Atlanta but from surrounding cities and towns and in order to supply the wants of employers, the service has been extended to civilians as well as soldiers.

Labor - 1919

Demand for.

PROPHECY FULFILLED

A FEW MONTHS AGO this paper warned the wage-earners of the great industrial depression that was bound to follow in the wake of the war. At that time we strongly advised the practice of the strictest economy and saving. In taking this position we were inspired by the knowledge gained from observing industrial situations in other post-war periods. The close of the civil war found our country in a similar position. Thousands of disbanded soldiers upon returning home found themselves hard put to find employment.

WAR INDUSTRIES shut down and the ranks of idle soldiers were largely augmented by the stay-at-homes who had been employed in war work. What was true of the period immediately following the civil war is true today on a larger scale. And the wage-earner who had the foresight to act upon our advice and save something from his earnings to tide him over the enforced period of idleness now upon us is fortunate indeed. Even if he had the foresight to invest in liberty bonds or war savings stamps he is in possession of collateral upon which he may obtain a loan at any time.

IN THIS CONNECTION we strongly urge upon the holders of these war securities to refrain from disposing of them for a mere pittance. Almost daily is heard the story of some improvident person sacrificing his liberty bonds at a figure far below their actual worth. It is hardly likely that the depression will last for any great length of time. The government, as well as many private individuals, is making strenuous efforts to start numerous contemplated improvements which may result in absorbing much of the idle labor of the country.

THE FACT REMAINS, however, that we find ourselves confronted at this time with a labor situation that has some ugly aspects. Investigation among the large employers of labor shows that thousands of men who had taken the places of those who had gone into the army are being removed to make way for the soldiers. Something must be done quickly to take care of this situation. Commercial bodies must find some quick remedy for the distrust prevailing among builders and large contracting firms.

THIS IS NO TIME for organized labor to make unreasonable demands. Capital and labor must come to an understanding quickly for the general good. The hard and fast rule of unionism that takes the position that no man shall work who is outside the ranks of organized labor must not be too strictly adhered to. There are other forms of tyranny that are as oppressive as that of kings and princes, and it is highly possible that the leaders of organized labor movements may by their unreasonable demands force upon us a bolshevism as destructive as that which now obtains in Russia and Germany.

OUR DUTY at this hour is to find employment for all, the black and white. To the many perplexing problems with which we are already confronted must not be added to the more serious problem growing out of widespread unemployment of the masses. There can be no greater menace to the peace and safety of the state than the clamorous discontent of hungry mouths.

IN THE MEANTIME let us hear no more about being "meek and humble."

AS CONGRESS FAILED to repeal the law changing the time of day in order to keep up with the procession we will have to turn our clocks one hour ahead march 3rd. Well, we should worry about a little thing like an hour.

COMPLETE SURVEY OF RACE

WOMEN IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The New York Age 3-25

The War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association made public this week the following results of a survey of the position of colored women in industry in Greater New York and Brooklyn, made under the direction of a committee formed or doing other skilled work.

As a result of interviews with 175 representatives of colored industrial workers it was discovered that the average worker was a young colored woman, probably of Southern birth, who had had at least a grammar school education and had entered domestic service as the only means of livelihood open to her. After five or six years of such service she had gone into industry.

Twenty-eight per cent of these women were natives of New York, the remainder coming from the British West Indies. Seventy per cent of

them were under twenty-six years of age while only nine per cent were under sixteen years of age, a much lower percentage than that of white workers. The average of education among the 175 interviewed is much higher than that of white women employed in the same work, one-fourth having seven or less years of schooling, over one-half graduated from elementary schools, 23 being high school graduates and 22 graduates of northern high schools or southern colleges.

The majority of these women had been previously employed in domestic service but were dissatisfied with it as white women have come to be, others had been hairdressers, seamstresses, or school teachers, including several grade school teachers, two high school and one supervisor of normal school. Some were trained stenographers or bookkeepers. All entered industry because of race prejudice which made it impossible for them to get work for which they had been trained. Nine passed civil service examinations and received positions in the post office. They came North to escape the humiliation of race prejudice.

One woman was found dusting furniture in a department store for \$8 a week. She was a West Indian who had been principal of a school of 300 pupils for eight years and had had a staff of five teachers under her. She had come to New York and had been forced to take up maid's work as it was impossible for her to get a position in the schools.

Colored women, because of their lack of industrial training, do not understand collective bargaining and as a result are working for lower wages than white women. The majority receive between \$8 and \$12 a week, which is between \$2 and \$5 less per week than white women doing the same work. They are doing work which white women will not do. As white women replacing men were advanced colored women were taken in and being an untrained, new group, they have received less and are the first to be dismissed with the return of men. Five per cent of the women replacing men as elevator operators were colored.

They work practically the same hours as the white workers, sixty per cent of them working between 48 and 50 hours a week and only nineteen and five-tenths working 54 hours; the maximum number of work hours legal per week.

Few of these women belong to unions. Some are employed in small industries where the workers are not organized. Others are not allowed to be members because of race prejudice.

**RUNS IDLE NEGROES
OUT OF MILL TOWN**

NY C 100 MARCH 5, 1919

Coatesville, Pa., Solves

Labor Problem

Luring Them North to Work in War Contracts, "Deports" Them When No Longer Needed.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—A new problem of the reconstruction or transition period is developing in Pennsylvania and, presumably, in other northern industrial sections, as a result of the cancellation of war contracts and the failure of Government agencies or of industry to make proper provision for Southern negroes thus thrown suddenly out of work. At least one city in this State has taken a grim method of trying to settle the problem that is not only inhuman, but is likely to cause serious trouble to other communities.

Members of the Pennsylvania State police and the local constable at Coatesville, Pa., recently "deported" more than thirty Southern negroes. The men were rounded up in pool-rooms and restaurants in the negro section of the town, marched to the city limits, and told to "head South and keep on going." All of these men were on foot. Nearly all were penniless. For a year or more they were employed in the steel mills at Coatesville at wages higher than they had ever received before. They were hired in Southern cities by employment agents, who paid their transportation North, and, in many instances, promised return fare.

Police officials in Coatesville say that they intend to conduct frequent raids of the kind that led to the deportation described. More than fifty negroes were rounded up in the first raid. Only those who could show employment cards from one of the mills were permitted to stay. It is said that the town now has nearly five hundred idle negroes, most of them part of the emergency force brought in during the war labor shortage. Other steel and industrial towns are said to be planning the same method of "cleaning up."

So far, no public protest against this action has been made. The matter has been called to the attention of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, which is planning to protest at a mass meeting to be held here in connection with a movement for a civil rights bill. The society also intends to complain directly to Gov. Sproul, at Harrisburg, and to officials of the State Police.

Magistrates at Coatesville say that since the Government started to cancel war contracts with the steel mills th-

the town has been filling up with idle negroes. For weeks these men have been applying every night in increasing numbers for lodgings at the police stations. The magistrates have been ordering them to leave town, but few has obeyed.

Steel mill men in the town have been doing their best under present unsettled conditions to provide employment for everybody. But several units of the Midvale plant and one of the Lukens Steel plant have been forced to close because of lack of orders. Some of the other plants are now piling steel.

On March 1 both companies abolished overtime. Announcement that this would be done was made about a month ago. At the same time an unusual experiment was made, employees being notified that they could decide for themselves whether they wanted to continue with the basic eight-hour day or return to the old steel mill system of twelve-hour shifts. The workmen said that a straight eight-hour day without the overtime they have per cent. in wages.

In spite of this, however, and an evident desire on the part of the companies to see the twelve-hour system adopted, about 80 per cent. of the workmen voted in favor of the eight-hour day. This may mean the closing of additional units and the concentration of orders on other plants, in order to keep them operating continuously with three shifts.

Coatesville Steel mills have never recognized the unions. The eight-hour day was put into effect there only last fall. While war orders lasted, most of the men worked ten or twelve hours, getting time and half pay for overtime. The companies announced some time ago that they would recognize the principle of collective bargaining with shop committees. In the Lukens plant the vote on hours was taken by ballot, each plant being considered a self-determining unit. Not a single unit voted for the twelve-hour shift. The Midvale plant voted as a whole, by petition circulated among the men.

DEPORTING NEGRO STEEL LABORERS

NY C POST MARCH 1, 1919

Coatesville, Pa., Tries to Solve Problem

At Same Time Employees of Mills Are Voting on Length of Working Days.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Two at the police station for lodging. It take them with the prevailing rates of new and striking developments of the labor and industrial situation created by the war are taking place in Coatesville, Pa., a city of steel plants forty miles from this city. Employees of the plants who are residents of the town are voting, with approval of their employers, on whether they shall work eight or twelve-hour shifts after March 1, when overtime is to be abolished, and negro employees, brought in from the South during the war labor shortage, are being deported.

Outwardly there is no connection between these two movements. But the fact is that each is a result of the one situation. The vote by employee represents an effort on the part of steel-plant officials who have consistently refused to recognize union to keep their men employed. The deportation of negroes represents a total disregard of the welfare of these workers by the same officials and by the police and State Constabulary.

Coatesville is only one of many eight-hour shifts a day, and this will be done if the workers so decide. imported negroes from the South during the war. Employment agents they hope to see the twelve-hour day were sent South and provided transportation for the men, promising long for the entire twelve hours. It means employment and, often, return rail-road fare to their homes. In some instances, it is said, this fare was provided in the first month's pay, but it has long since been dissipated by the workers.

On February 17 a Coatesville constable with local police and members of the mounted State Constabulary conducted a raid on poolrooms and cigar stores in the negro quarter of the town. More than fifty men were taken by ballot in the Lukens plant, to show that they were residents of the town and ordered to record there by petitions. "head south." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk. under the auspices of the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce.

Coatesville police authorities, deferring this action, say that crime "I would consider," he said, "that a man who was a trustee for an estate since the signing of the armistice. It would invest trust funds in a the last few months the Midvale Steel building at the prices now being plants at Coatesville have laid off quoted would be a candidate either about 1,200 men. There have been for the grand jury or for an alienist few dismissals from the Lukens Steel Company's plants, but one unit was closed on February 19 of this week. business is being placed at this figure. Your mills to-day are running largely on business placed prior

to November 11, and that tonnage is rapidly being exhausted. There is a large numbers of unemployed and penniless negroes, nearly all from the South, have been applying every night

has been the custom to arraign these labor. My opinion is that while common for hearing before local magistrates and to order them out of town. But the police say they always come back to Coatesville.

So far there has been no organized protest in Coatesville by any of the civic or other organizations against their employers, on whether they shall work eight or twelve-hour shifts after March 1, when overtime is to be abolished, and negro employees, brought in from the South during the war labor shortage, are being deported.

The idea of permitting men to vote on the number of hours they will work was evolved by officials of the steel plants. Since last fall the plants have been operating on a basic eight-hour day. Nearly all employees worked ten to twelve hours, being paid time and a half for overtime.

The company officials say that it is impossible for them to continue this enormous labor expense. They declare that labor is sufficiently plentiful to permit the operation of three

police in the town.

Company officials admit, however, that

they hope to see the twelve-hour day adopted. This will mean straight time

employment and, often, return rail-

a loss of eighty cents a day to a man

drawing forty cents an hour. On the

eight-hour basis it means a loss of

\$2.40 a day in earnings.

Workers, for the most part, are in

favor of continuing the eight-hour day. But they say that without overtime they cannot support their families properly under present living costs, and for this reason there is strong sentiment for a return to the towns. More than fifty men were taken by ballot in the Lukens plant, to show that they were residents of the town and ordered to record there by petitions.

the will of the majority to govern the Coatesville for at least a year, operation of the entire plant. In the cards from the steel or other plants Midvale mills each department is a showing that they were employed unit and shifts will be organized as were then marched to the southern reach unit votes. The decision is being limits of the town and ordered to record there by petitions.

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William B. Dickson, vice-president

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ning largely on business placed prior

to November 11, and that tonnage is

rapidly being exhausted. There is a

still more serious situation; even if

we could secure orders at to-day's

nominal price, we could not afford to

the Chamber of Commerce, has wired the Chicago Association of Commerce that there is an ample supply of negro labor in this section.

"We as farmers feel that no greater injustice could have been done the producers of our section, we feel compelled to say from conditions existing among ourselves that we have never known such a scarcity of labor, and each one of the undersigned would gladly employ at greater wages than were ever paid before on the farms from one to twenty hands in addition to what we now have, and in the absence of this labor we are compelled to allow much of our lands to remain idle during the present year, and feel that the Chamber of Commerce of this City should not only correct this error but assist us in securing the labor we so badly need.

Signed: H. C. Cobb, Frank Randolph, W. G. Henderson, L. W. Hunter, Jno. T. Wheeler, Thos. J. Wheeler, A. B. Dismukes, J. D. Chapman, W. H. Myers, P. R. Faulk, R. H. Hudson, J. W. Zeigler, A. R. Gresham, F. L. Rues, A. W. Rucker, L. Y. Yates, A. M. Dozier, H. C. Boatwright, Beerson Rucker, E. W. Rives, T. J. Zeigler, T. D. Brassell, T. J. Williams, R. W. Hughes, M. D. Still.

he proposition. He formulated what appeared, after investigation, to be the best and most feasible method, and the league now is placing its proposals before commercial clubs and kindred civic organizations throughout the state for endorsement and support.

Clarksdale, Greenwood, Greenville,eland, Indianola and several other cities in the delta are lined up solidly with the project as a result of meetings held in the last few days. Other cities undoubtedly will give their support.

In a general way the plan has two main features:

First—To establish offices in Chicago and St. Louis, place a capable man in each and get in touch with such negroes as are properly recommended and who desire to return to the south.

Second—To place in each office as much publicity matter and literature of interest to negroes as each city in the state can furnish, and to wage a publicity campaign to offset the evil and unfounded propaganda issued by "big industry" and political forces that are the real agencies in alluring and holding southern negroes in the north.

Welfare League at Work.

Here is what is going on in Mississippi right now toward accomplishing something:

Two weeks ago Jack Wilson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Welfare League, was sent to Chicago to go into the question, study possibilities, communicate with every source of information and to formulate some recommendation.

Mr. Wilson spent 10 days in Chicago. He met Mayor Thompson and the police heads; leaders in the Association of Commerce, the organized labor leaders, federal employment agency heads, and everyone else vitaly interested in the Chicago question.

Men in politics in Chicago not only declined to give help, but it is known that obstacles of every sort were thrown in the way of the return of negro voters to the south. The other agencies were willing enough to help as much as they could, but at the same time there was an air of fear that even though southern negroes might return to the south, their condition might not be improved.

The activities of Mr. Wilson finally resulted in the appointment of a mixed committee of whites and blacks to make a trip into Mississippi to see, talk with and otherwise obtain first-hand information. The lurid stories of radical publications left all sorts of mental pictures of negro condition in Mississippi, to such an extent, in fact, that the appointment of the investigating committee might well be attributed to that source. There was just enough doubt that the organizations in Chicago did not want to lend their support without inquiry in their own behalf.

FARMERS SAY LABOR SHORTAGE IS WORST EVER EXPERIENCED

Issue Statement in Reply to Letter From Chamber of Commerce

Montgomery farmers are badly in need of laborers on their plantations are ready to employ from one to twenty hands each at higher wages than they have ever paid before, according to a statement signed Thursday by twenty-five well known farmers.

This statement was issued in reply to a statement by the Chamber of Commerce that there was an ample supply of negro labor in this section.

The statement by the Chamber of Commerce was contained in a letter to the Chicago Association replying to an inquiry as to whether or not labor

was needed here and that, if so, Chicago could furnish a large number of negro laborers, both civilians and re-turned soldiers, who were there un-employed and ready and waiting for work.

The statement was signed by farm-

ers who were in Montgomery attend-

ing Federal court. It follows:

"We, a number of farmers of this vicinity have just noticed in the morning paper of today an article wherein

Northern-Born Negroes on Investigating Committee Amazed at Contentment and Properous Condition of Their Race in Alluvial Region of Northern Mississippi.

BY C. E. COLLINS.
(Field Secretary, Southern Alluvial Land Association.)

Mississippi is going into the question of getting negro labor back from the north with an eye to real accomplishment. A definite plan is well enough formulated and supported that

there is reason to believe its opera-tion will bring results before winter.

In fact, the plan itself is to get the negroes back before cold weather.

The Mississippi Welfare League is sponsor. It detailed a man to study

Labor—1919.

Demand for.

SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR THREATENS THE SOUTH

The Daily Herald.

Negro Soldiers Refusing To Return South

9-19-19

(United Press.)

Washington, Feb. 19.—The South will face a serious shortage in agricultural labor during the coming season according to present indications, officials of the federal employment service stated today. The reason for this shortage while other sections of the country are overflowing with labor is that a majority of the negroes who shouldered a gun are refusing to go back to cotton fields. The lure of higher wages in the northern industrial centers is attracting them, although there is already an over supply of labor in these places.

Many others came north because of the high wages paid for war work.

"Late reports indicate that the shortage will be one of the most acute in the history of the cotton belt," one official stated. "The Negro laborers have seen a little of the world thru army life and it is surprising how many of them are refusing to go back to the cotton fields from the camps."

Already the employment service reports show need for agricultural help and the spring farm work has not yet started. These are practically the only localities reporting shortages.

The largest amount of labor needed to raise cotton makes it imperative

that more attractive working conditions be offered the Negroes, the employment service believes. To relieve the threatened shortage the service

has instructed all its agents near camps where southern Negroes are demobilized to urge them to stay in the South because of the increasing unemployment in northern industries.

LABOR SURPLUS GROWING FAST

NY C E V S N
MARCH 11, 1919

Report Unemployment Crisis From Many Cities.

SOUTH SEEKS NEGRO WORKERS

Situation Is Said to Be Serious in Pacific Coast Communities.

A review of the labor situation based on reports received by the United States Employment Bureau from field officers shows that while there has been little change in the area of unemployment during the last ten days there has been a heavy increase in the surplus of labor over demand. These reports indicate a general surplus of 870,197 in eighty-one cities.

While this surplus is actually accounted for it is believed that the minimum is much larger. For instance, here in New York, where because of the city's size no estimate is made of the surplus, the figures are not taken into account. The same is true of Chicago, Philadelphia and some

of the other large cities where undoubtedly large surpluses exist.

Cleveland's surplus has grown approximately 8,000, now totalling 78,000. Detroit ranks second with 27,000 and Buffalo third with 20,000.

Cities reporting a heavy unemployment figure have increased from 58 to 60 per cent, those reporting demand and supply equal have dropped from 29 to 28 per cent, while 12 per cent report a very small shortage, aggregating 9,413, practically all of this being in the South. Following is the sectional labor condition review:

Conditions in Connecticut remain approximately the same as shown by last week's report with the following surpluses reported: Hartford, 1,800; Bridgeport, 7,700; Derby, 1,000; Middletown, 400; Norwich, 2,000; New Haven, 6,500; New London, 200; Stamford Springs, 575. The iron and steel and leather industries are still laying off employees. Reports from Massachusetts show conditions approximately the same as reported last week, with heavy surplus in Boston, Lynn and Worcester. The heaviest unemployment seems to be among mechanics and boot and shoe makers. In Fall River many textile workers are on two-thirds time. Strikes of textile workers are reported in various cities. Portland still shows a surplus of 1,000. New Hampshire and Vermont still report that the demand equals the supply. Manchester, N. H., reports a reduction of working time in the textile mills.

Albany Surplus 6,800.

Albany reports a surplus of 6,800, which is an increase of 300. Buffalo reports a surplus of 19,000. Other cities reporting surpluses of labor are Syracuse, 5,000; Rochester, 4,000; Utica, 25,000; Kingston, 1,000, and Binghamton, 500. In Albany unemployment is pronounced. The cement industry in Albany, Green and Columbia counties report that they are preparing plans for a larger production in the spring. The carpet industry in Montgomery county is laying off men, but this is usual at this time of the year. Reports from Rochester and Buffalo show tendencies to commence public building and other municipal improvements.

Surpluses are reported in Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson and Trenton. The area of unemployment has apparently reached this State, and it is reported as increasing with considerable congestion in the northern section. The principal surpluses seem to be in carpenters, clerks, electricians, common laborers, machinists and machine operators.

Pittsburg reports a surplus of 16,000, which is an increase of 7,000 since the last report. Scranton, which has been reporting shortages, now reports surplus of 1,500. Harrisburg, Philadelphia and South Bethlehem report an equality in labor supply and demand. Philadelphia reports that there is a prospective laying off in iron and steel concerns of 14,407. Erie reports a surplus of 4,400, which is an increase of 1,100.

Cleveland Surplus 75,000.

Cleveland reports a surplus of 75,000 an increase of 500. Akron reports a surplus of 4,500, which is an increase of 500. Five weeks ago Akron reported a shortage of 1,000, other cities reporting surpluses are Dayton, 11,000; Toledo, 9,000; Youngstown, 4,700; Columbus, 2,500, and Cincinnati, 2,000. The heaviest surpluses are in building trades, semi-skilled, clerical and common laborers.

Detroit reports surplus of 25,000, an increase of 10,000. No explanation is

given of this heavy increase, although it is known that automobile plants are not taking on many additional men. Grand Rapids and Port Huron all report surpluses. Jackson reports equality in labor supply and demand. Duluth and St. Paul are still reporting the demand equal to the supply; there is a slight shortage of boiler and railroad workers in the State, with a heavy surplus of clerical help.

SITUATION IS ACUTE.

Milwaukee reports a surplus of 12,000. Unemployment in Madison, Milwaukee, Superior and Kenosha are more marked than in other parts of the State. Racine reports an equality in labor supply and demand.

Illinois now reports that the supply of labor exceeds the demand in nearly all lines and the unemployment situation is becoming acute. Railroads, however, are in need of locomotive machinists and boilermakers.

East St. Louis, Joliet and Rockford all report surpluses. Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island and Springfield report an equality of labor supply and demand. Indianapolis reports a surplus of 6,600, which is the same as last week. Evansville, Geary and Fort Wayne, Hammond, South Bend, Terre Haute, all report surpluses. They are free from strikes and lockouts in Evansville. In Indianapolis and Hammond the iron and steel industry is laying off a considerable number of men.

Kansas City, Kan., reports a surplus of 1,000, an increase of 400 over last week. There are threats of strikes, and four food concerns are laying off a number of men, and Mississippi reports a shortage of agricultural workers and workers for sawmills and logging operations.

Few Going Back to Farm.

The reports add that a little percentage of returning soldiers is going back to the farms, and there is no apparent unrest, and conditions seem favorable in this section. Last week the report indicated that discharged soldiers did not appear inclined to return to farm work.

Montana reports a surplus of 18,000, which is an increase of 9,500 over the last week. Unemployment conditions are general throughout the State, particularly among ore miners, skilled and railroad workers. There is a slight shortage of railroad machinists and hotel workers.

Nevada reports a heavy surplus, particularly among ore miners, skilled laborers and common laborers, and Arizona heavy employment throughout the State. Miners are leaving as a result of the announcement of Feb. 10 of a wage cut by the copper companies, and it is feared that the workings in the Jerome districts will be closed indefinitely.

Surplus in Arkansas.

Arkansas reports a slight surplus among clerks and carpenters and a slight shortage of machinists and agricultural workers. Idaho reports a surplus of agricultural workers and laborers. Iowa reports a slight shortage of railroad machinists, with a heavy 12,000. The heaviest surpluses are

surplus of laborers, carpenters and factory workers, and so forth, with a supply of agricultural workers slightly in the excess of demand. No reports have been received from Des Moines or Sioux City. Denver, Col., reports that the supply and demand of labor are approximately equal, with a slight surplus of agricultural workers, carpenters, laborers and ore miners throughout the State. The railroads are well supplied with help.

Need Colored Farm Labor.

There is a surplus of carpenters throughout Kentucky and a shortage of about 200 in the cigar industry. Tennessee reports a shortage of negro farm labor, with a surplus of white labor, and Nashville reports a surplus of 1,000.

Reports from Charleston and Columbia, S. C., indicate slight shortages, and there appears to be a shortage of about 2,000 laborers throughout the State. North Carolina reports slight shortage and an equality of labor supply and demand at Raleigh and Winston-Salem.

Georgia reports slight shortages in various lines connected with shipbuilding trades, with surpluses of certain classes and skilled trade. There is some demand for farm labor and there is a shortage of common labor at Atlanta. Savannah needs 1,290 workers and is facing threats of strikes, while Florida reports a shortage of agricultural workers and laborers for the woods, with a surplus of clerks and carpenters. The shipyards are filled up on all classes of labor.

Shortage in Baltimore.

Baltimore reports a shortage of 500, which is a decrease of 200 since last week. Four weeks ago Baltimore reported a shortage of 3,000. Wilmington, Del., reports a surplus of 1,000. The iron and steel and leather industries are beginning to lay off men. Virginia reports a demand for unskilled labor at Hampton Roads, with a slight demand for miners and railroad workers. Richmond reports a surplus of 1,000 and Norfolk a shortage of 1,350. The surplus throughout the State is increasing.

Wheeling, W. Va., reports that the labor supply equals the demand, while Charleston reports a shortage. It is indicated that the mines are running irregularly owing to the fact that there is no demand for coal.

New Orleans, La., reports equality of labor supply and demand, with some strikes in the State. Birmingham, Ala., has a shortage and Mobile reports threats of strikes or lockouts.

San Francisco reports a surplus of 8,500, an increase of 4,000 since last week, with threats of strikes or lockouts. Los Angeles, Cal., reports a surplus of 8,500, which is an increase of 500 since last week, and Oakland also reports a surplus. There are strikes or threats of lockouts in both cities.

Portland, Ore., has 10,500 workers jobless, an increase of 2,500 since last week.

It is thought that the peak of unemployment has been reached in this State. Seattle reports a surplus of railroad machinists, with a heavy 12,000. The heaviest surpluses are

ported from Spokane, but no estimate is given.

THE INDUCEMENTS OF THE SOUTH VERSUS THOSE OF THE NORTH.

There is much discussion and agitation going on throughout the country colored men to return to their homes as regards the inducements each section offers American citizens. There cold reception—not two per cent of those who have left show any desire to return. Why? Because it is liberty and justice on the one side and a north offers better civil, political and few paltry dollars on the other. Freedmanhood inducements and it is a dom and justice are everything, while choice between these two as to which money and material wealth are only is the better place for citizens to live. But there are others who contend that other material. The words of the there are no comparison between the Master becomes pertinent in this context two kinds of inducements which the section when He put the great question offer—that civil, political: "What will it profit a man if cal and manhood rights are as su he should gain the whole world and prior to material opportunities as lose his soul? Or what will a man right is superior to wrong—that man give in exchange for his soul?" Now, and who are said to be clamoring to at the foundation of all other rights. inducements offered by the two sections. Moreover, they hold that since and tions are somewhat similar—liberty, just before the war economic oppor- justice and manhood rights in one sec- tunities have been opened up to citi- tion as against making a living, and zens of color north that were never some money in the other. opened before, and that factories. This is a problem that must be mills and shops have been opened to solved and must be solved correctly. the laboring classes at fine wages—So far as the Negro people of this country are concerned, he must choose

Now here we have the facts before us and it is up to us as citizens of this country to make our own choice, leading men of the south and their and we should make a wise one. congressmen and senators, frankness There is no one to coerce us—we are compels us to state that there is very free American citizens to choose a little being done to give the Negro foreign labor they assert. we deem best. It is up to us to his manhood rights; on the contrary, choose as between the two kinds of every effort is being made to prevent inducements offered by the two sections. There is no doubt that from a gro is satisfied, and the southern cities to our place if we can get material and financial standpoint tha the south offers a greater induce- ments to the Negro; but from a civil political and manhood standpoint, the north easily offers the greater inducements.

Now, as to the white man it makes very little difference, because he receives the same inducements in one section as in the other. But not so with colored Americans; while he may have the opportunity to work in the south—greater than anywhere else he is not left free to exercise and enjoy his civil, political and manhood rights. And this is the great burning question not on'y for the Negro as a race to decide, but the entire nation—north, east, south and west.

The reason why hundreds of thousands of Negroes have left the south and thousands of others are leaving is, because they are denied these civil, political and manhood rights which they can exercise and enjoy north.

Men—without regard to race—love liberty and justice, and when it comes

to a choice between material opportunities and liberty and justice, they prefer liberty and justice first, last and always. We are told by the Associated Press that committees from the south have been sent to many of the great cities of the north to induce those who have left show any desire to return. Why? Because it is liberty and justice on the one side and a north offers better civil, political and few paltry dollars on the other. Freedmanhood inducements and it is a dom and justice are everything, while choice between these two as to which money and material wealth are only is the better place for citizens to live. But there are others who contend that other material. The words of the

Negro is clamoring for and not social equality. The hue and cry of social equality is a bugaboo and scarecrow—and misleads no one.

PLANTERS BID FOR NEGRO LABOR

RAILROAD CARE, GOOD WAGES AND IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS OFFERED

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await southern Negroes, who have gone to the North and who are said to be clamoring to return to the South, according to employers here.

Southern farmers and plantation owners want the Southern Negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them it is declared the expenses of their return to Dixie would be willingly borne. This will hold especially true for the next few weeks, because there is need of Negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crop.

But these employers say they do not want northern-born and reared Negroes. They would prefer to bring in Negroes from Chicago or other northern cities to our place if we can get white man is his best friend, would southern Negroes, particularly Negroes from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice-president and General manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in northeastern Arkansas. "I think it is safe to say that every southern Negro in the North would be brought back without expense to him if southern farmers and plantation owners knew where and how to get in touch with the Southern born. We don't want and will have no northern Negroes."

The question of how to get in touch with Negroes who have gone North was discussed at the Memphis meeting of the Southern Alluvial Land Association several days ago, and the subject will be a special order of business at the next meeting. The association is an organization of bankers, land owners, chamber of commerce, planters and lumbermen of the lower Mississippi Valley formed to serve in a measure, the same purposes for the

delta country as the chamber of commerce serves the town or city. At the last meeting it was said that there is great need for more labor in the lower Mississippi Valley and especially for Negro labor, acquainted with southern agricultural methods and with cotton growing and handling.

INDIGNANT AT ACTION OF THE HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE.

Thursday afternoon there appeared in the News Leader an article coming from the Housewives League of Richmond asking the Retail Merchants to abolish all colored women engaged in such work such as soda dispensers and waitresses to make kitchen help available. Does the white girl feel herself above the kitchen, if not, why not employ them? It is indeed the worse ever starved in Richmond..

If our women are good enough to work in a decent place waiting upon decent or aristocratic people, who knows how to respect them, they are too good to wait upon the scrubs that don't even recognize them as being human.

It is the time that we as a race should strive to reach the highest element in life and not always be servants. It is no disgrace to work in a kitchen but there is not one employed in these places, that will go into these kitchens by force unless they disgrace themselves.

They showed their patriotism by taking the places of men that went to war and now they must give up their places for someone else to come in and receive all credit.

Is it possible that our men that went over and accomplished victory, return and receive such courtesy from these people?

We are human and some day we must reach the turning point.

Did not our boys fight for democracy? Then may I ask that democracy be defined? It is time for the question to arise. How shall the Negro be rewarded? He can only be rewarded in one way and that is to receive a proper education. Must not be Jim Crowed or Segregated. Must not be lynched and must be put on the same social equality basis with the white man.

There is no other place upon the face of Gods green earth other than the south towards the colored man.

To my opinion it is what may be called a Hell on Earth.

UNREASONABLE TREATMENT.

A few days ago, the police department decided to clean the poolrooms and other places of rendezvous for vagrants and also to clear the streets of loiterers. Nearly seventy-five Negroes were caught in the police raids on these places and on the streets and sent to the barracks, where they were tried the next morning, all except about ten who could give the recorder no satisfactory explanation of where they were working, being dis-

missed. *Richmond*
It would seem from this that the police department went to a considerable amount of unnecessary trouble in rounding up these men and carrying them to the barracks only to find this very small percentage of those apprehended guilty of any infraction of the law whatever. In fact, in several cases it seemed as though the arresting officers exercised no discretion at all in arresting the men.

For example, at one place a man who worked across the street and who was unmistakably engaged at hard work, for his clothes had every evidence of it, momentarily left his job and went into a poolroom to get a soft drink when the raiding party came up and took charge of all the inmates of the place. The man informed the officer in charge that he was working across the street and had just stepped in to get a drink. The man's employer, seeing him under arrest, went over and corroborated the statement, but this had no effect on the situation, the arresting officers claiming that he had orders to arrest everybody in the place.

The next day three colored ladies two of them wives of prominent ministers, who were walking down West Broad street, stopped momentarily to discuss something when a police officer came along and ordered them to move on. The day after this, the president of a large Negro insurance company was coming out of a Negro bank, in which he is an officer, and was just about to enter his car when he stopped to look over some notes which he had jotted down on a piece of paper. An officer came up and ordered him to move on. The man told him that he was on his way to his car from his place of business and that he could not see where he was causing any infraction of the laws of the city by momentarily stopping where he was. He was arrested and a charge of not moving when ordered to do so was placed against him. He was dismissed in police court the next morning.

We are not opposed to the arrest of vagrants nor are we upholding those who loiter about the streets and cause themselves to be a nuisance to the community, but we strenuously object to working men being unnecessarily arrested on vagrancy charges and to

NEGRO DOMESTIC HELP SCARCE IN LOUISIANA

Washington, February 12.—A shortage of negro domestic help in Louisiana, but a heavy surplus of white labor is noted in the current issue of the United States employment service bulletin distributed today. Slight shortages of labor are reported from South Carolina and Virginia, with the exception of Richmond, where a surplus of 500 exists. Nashville reported 2,500 as against 2,000 previous week, but there was little change in other sections of Tennessee.

Labor - 1919.

Demand for negroes Welcome, Assert Southern Statesmen in “Back to Dixie” Crusade

X Y E TELEGRAM

AUGUST 31, 1919

Ample Work, More Contentment and Better Opportunity Down South for Colored Folk, Say Senator Harrison and Representative McDuffie.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON. Sunday.—Senators and Representatives from the Southern States express themselves as in favor of the newly started movement for the return of the negroes from the North to their old home in the South. They believe the negroes will find ample work and better opportunity for advancement and will be more comfortable and contented "down South," away from race riots, where they are thoroughly understood, than "up North," where race hatred has been engendered because of the failure of the people to comprehend their traits or know how to deal with them.

Such men as Senator "Pat" Harrison, John McDuffie, of Mobile, Ala., who grew up surrounded by negroes and were cared for by the old negro "mammies," whose parents owned negroes in the days of slavery and who have employed large numbers of them since reaching manhood, today heartily indorsed the agitation set on foot in Chicago by Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana for the return of the negroes to the South. The law-abiding and industrious negro will be welcomed upon his return to the South, provided he does not bring the new ideas advocated by some of the ill-advised northern negro leaders, these prominent Southerners asserted today, and he will be better off there than up North.

Closer Fellowship in South. A closer fellowship exists between the whites and the negroes in the South than in the North, and the negro will be much better off back home, down South, than in any other place, said Representative McDuffie, of Mobile.

Needed in North, Says Mason. On the other hand Representative William Mason, of Chicago, where recent serious race riots resulted in the migration of a large number of negroes back to their Southern homes, declared that negro laborers are wanted in Chicago and will be protected from the wrath of the white people of the North that we do not treat the negro justly down South," said Senator Harrison, of Mississippi. "There is no friction between the races in Mississippi each other and get along peacefully down South, where the negro understands he is entitled to progress and to be happy and contented. There is no discrimination in the courts, everybody is treated just like a white man.

"It is very true that there is a distinct part of the negroes the whites and the negroes will get along prosperously, happily and contented together, each under-standing and protecting the rights of the

other race. We want the good negro back home, but the uppish negro soldier who comes back from France with loud talk about equality between negro men and white men and white women had better stay away from the South, because we don't want him and won't tolerate him." Representative Mason, of Chicago, sees no necessity for the negroes returning to the South and insists they will be protected up North.

"The negroes are welcome to remain in Chicago and throughout Illinois so long as they please so long as they abide by the law, and I am opposed to driving them out," said Mr. Mason. "We need them as laborers in Chicago.

"The Poles, with whom the negroes recently had the trouble at the stock yards, came to this country to benefit their condition; the negroes came because they were forced to leave the South. The negroes will be given protection. We had violence and anarchy in Chicago once before a few years ago, but order was restored after seven or eight of the ring-leaders were put out of the way. We will have order there again soon and there will be no necessity for the negroes to go South."

Shortage of Farm Labor In

The South

Press dispatches report that a shortage of farm labor confronts the South during the coming season. It is further stated that the reason for the shortage is be-

cause returning Negro soldiers, because of the lure of higher wages in the north "are refusing to go back to the cotton fields." Whether the reasons given are correct or not it can be said that there is some ground for that portion of the reason which states that they are refusing to return to the cotton fields.

It is an error, however, to attribute the "lure of higher wages" as the attraction which is robbing the farming industry of the South of its labor. On the contrary the Negro, for the first time since he became a freeman, has little to complain of in the matter of the wages he is now receiving in the South. The very shortage of which the employing classes are complaining has been

and is still the salvation of accommodations refused and services not rendered, and crowning all and rendering easy injustice both by the state and the individual is the deprivation of the suffrage. And in addition to all these there have been per-

sistent and continuous mutterings, sometimes open declarations, that the black men who made or were ready to make the supreme offer for the cause of human freedom were regarded as a menace to the white people of the South and that methods were determined upon to teach them "their place" when they should return home. Is it any wonder that

Negro soldiers are refusing "to go back to the cotton fields" and to a condition of half slavery after once tasting real freedom? Is it to be wondered at that the majority of Negroes who left the South during the era of death grip of Bourbonism, the lawless still lynch, and burn, when their thirst for starvation wages should re-blood requires a Negro victim, and the white "good citizen" deplores and condemns citizenship?

The South is still in the death grip of Bourbonism, the lawless still lynch, and burn, when their thirst for starvation wages should re-blood requires a Negro victim, and the white "good citizen" deplores and condemns citizenship?

The spirit of liberty is in the air, is world wide and cannot be suppressed. It pervades the being of the hum-districts of most of the est, poorest and lowliest as states of the South is a farce, in many of them the money spent for the education of eaders of the South if they the average white child being would retain its workers and with their labor continue the from six to ten times greater than that spent for the education of the average Negro child; the courts of justice are still operated to express and enforce the white man's will instead of dispensing premacy" and "social equali-justice as between white and black; the Jim Crow, the most hated and degrading Negro.

He wants nothing more, of all southern institutions, he will never again accept, still exacts dishonest toll for contentedly less.

REFERRED TO THE CHICAGO
LIBERTY ADVERTISER

The following letter to the editor of The Advertiser is timely and interesting enough to run as an editorial. *4-26-19*

"I presume most of your readers were interested in the account in Thursday's Advertiser of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce wanting to furnish labor to Montgomery; the statement by farmers in to-

day's paper that they need and can use the labor is of secondary interest. As a farmer who has suffered for need of labor I know how natural it is to take a chance at anything that looks like it might work, having often taken the chance. I am greatly puzzled at Chicago's offering us the labor.

The novelty of the offer is surprising. From the little I know of Chicago, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago mail order houses, the Chicago University and its faculty and the Chicago spirit as typified by Mayor Thompson and others, I think that from a sensible point of view the reply sent by Mr. Kennedy could not have been different. I am hoping that the farmers who signed the card in The Advertiser will make a little experiment. Since all of them want from one to twenty laborers, I wish that the wealthiest and most capable of those named in the paper will agree to take a few and put up railroad fare, if necessary. Then I hope they will report just how the experiment turns out,—just what ails each one that is shipped back South. I am anxious to find out more about this surprising evidence of good will on the part of the business organization of the big lake city.

"READER."

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

ONE WAY TO GET THEM.

Louisiana has hopes that she can get back a host of her former negro workers, attracted to Northern centers of industrial activities by the higher wages paid war workers. She has had a survey taken of Chicago by a representative of her bureau of immigration and plans are being worked out which are said to promise success.

Unless the state makes a radical departure providing for the workers she lost she may fare poorly, even though the fear that has entered the colored breast in Chicago and Washington as a result of the recent race riots may not have abated.

Race riots are not confined to the North. The shocking affair in Tennessee proves that fact, if any further proof be necessary, and the inadequate manner in which the Southern plantation men housed and paid their helpers ever since the Civil War is the great reason why the negroes left them by the tens of thousands when the doors of the Eldorado of Northern war work swung open, and hands beckoned them on.

Louisiana explains that she does not want workers "who have been cutting meat at the packing houses or have been employed on railroads"; she wants only those who are familiar with plantation work and can be satisfied with the wages usually paid; those who will accept the housing furnished and find some attraction in the plea of a "cheaper living" in which there is "no need for coal and few clothes are required".

If there ever was a time when the Southern planter was making tremendous profit it is now, with cotton and rice at sky-high prices and the world clamoring for them. Why not give the negro workers a little dripping from the table?

WILL NEGRO SUPPLY

LABOR EXODUS NORTH?

Atlanta, *June 19*
By J. A. Hollomon.

(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 18. "From government statements issued tonight it is assumed that the colored labor of the south will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the north and west caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks. It is estimated that from one million to a million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty, all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 apiece back with them.

The bureau of investigation and inspection service in the department of labor estimates that the exodus will be largest from the steel and coal mining districts.

As to the employment of southern Negro labor to take the places of the returning aliens, Ethelbert Stewart, of the department of labor, estimates that this will be done from the Negro colonies of the south despite various state and local laws against recruiting of labor in southern states.

In this undertaking, however, the labor department official is very likely to run against a snag, as the Negro is primarily a southern laborer, to the manner born, and fitted to southern conditions. The south has never relied upon alien help, has understood and worked the Negro satisfactorily to both employer and employee and that there will be stringent resistance to any effort to fill the alien vacancies in the north and west by this class of labor is assured, even if it has to go to congress."

The above is a clipping which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution June 19, written by J. A. Hollomon, their Washington correspondent. In this article Mr. Hollomon talks as though the Negroes are slaves and are not free to go where they wish. It

is not a question as to what either reminded that he is a "Nigger" and the north or the south thinks as to must take whatever his white neighbor entirely up to the Negro himself. He is a free man and has a right to go where he wishes. All things being equal, he would prefer remaining here, have a square deal in the public schools with the same facilities as other classes of citizens; and in the courts that he shall have a fair and impartial trial and not be looked down upon by reason of his race and color. He also feels that on the public carriers, that he should get his money's worth and not be Jim-Crowed and rammed into some corner and treated like scullions, as is usually the case.

The poor school provisions made for the education of his children and the injustices in the courts do not appeal to him. They are anything but what they should be. All over the state the school houses provided for Negro youth are worse than the houses provided for horses and cattle. The teachers' salaries are less than field hands. The average salary is not more than \$20 per month, and board must be paid out of this. The inducements to teach are so poor that well prepared, efficient teachers—men and women—do not think of teaching. They would rather engage in something else, which most of them are doing. And so far as we know, the conditions in this particular are not improving. In the cities and towns the educational conditions are not very much better. Most of the schools are crowded, and sometimes there are a hundred or more pupils to the teacher, and very often double sessions are held—which is killing to both teacher and pupils. The schools are poorly graded and do not come up to the standard of grammar schools.

As to high schools, there are none provided by the cities for Negroes. There are only one or two so-called colleges, wholly inadequate, to prepare colored men and women for leadership. No provision is made to that end. The truth of the matter is, it is disconcerted by the educational authorities.

In most of the industrial plants the author, James H. Dillard, estimates Negroes are discriminated against—the total of those who removed as few occupy any lucrative positions. 200,000. This is much lower than For the most part they must take earlier estimates, and would show such positions that the whites don't that the number who have taken want.

Now in view of these conditions, it is a question, not to say foolish, for the Negroes to feel that his best interest is in remaining here. And when it comes to these industrial opportunities open in the north, made steps to remove the causes of migration by foreigners leaving for their gration. They would presumably native land, we are inclined to believe be glad to encourage re-migration that the Negroes will be driven to the southward. Coatesville, Pa., might conclusion that it is to his best interest to go where he has the best opportunities to educate his children and to receive the very best wage, and every time he turns around, is not

▼ ▼ C POST

MARCH 11, 1919
The recent maltreatment of unemployed negroes in one Pennsylvania locality, described in the *Evening Post*, happily seems an isolated incident. Deportation from crude Western communities of workers accused of disorderliness has at various times roused national indignation; arbitrary deportation of men whose only crime was inability to find work would be wholly inexcusable.

One reason for trusting that such occurrences will be very infrequent is the fact that the ability of the industrial North ultimately to absorb the wartime negro migrants cannot be in doubt. The Federal Government has just issued a final report on this migration, and its

now in view of these conditions, it is a question, not to say foolish, for the Negroes to feel that his best interest is in remaining here. And when it comes to these industrial opportunities open in the north, made steps to remove the causes of migration by foreigners leaving for their gration. They would presumably native land, we are inclined to believe be glad to encourage re-migration that the Negroes will be driven to the southward. Coatesville, Pa., might conclusion that it is to his best interest to go where he has the best opportunities to educate his children and to receive the very best wage, and every time he turns around, is not

Labor - 1919.

Demand for...

Americus Ga. Picade

JANUARY 1, 1919

POLICE CHIEF TO JAIL NEGRO STREET LOAFERS

Chief of Police Johnson announced today that on Monday he would begin a real "sure 'nough" clean-up of loitering negroes about the streets of Americus.

Complaints have been heard on every hand about the indolence of the negroes of the community since the arrival of high wages, and it has been almost impossible to secure servants or helpers of any kind, regardless of the wages paid. Chief Johnson says that he will not start the clean-up until next Monday, this being a holiday week, but that action can be expected after this week.

Everybody's Say-So

CHICAGO ILL. POST

JULY 17, 1919

Unemployed Negro Soldiers.

CHICAGO, July 16.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: One hundred and fifty negro soldiers, trained and equipped for special lines of work, are denied the chance to use their talents, and our factories and industries are losing that which they need now more than ever—trained service. These conditions exist largely because the qualifications of these men are not known to the persons in position to employ them. We do not believe that after the sacrifices of the American soldier—white and black—he is denied employment simply because of local prejudices. We have found employers and manufacturers willing to take well-trained and well-prepared colored men when they know they can get them. We have 150. Can any employer use at least one? Call our office—Calumet 4910. We can arrange to have you interview the applicant. Very truly yours,

T. ARNOLD HILL,

Examiner United States Employment Service.

Negro Lat

He Can't Get a Job and Negro.

By Associated Negro Press
Jacksonville, Fla., March 24.

There is a big demand here for Ne-

gro laborers, and there is a fight on up North to keep them from returning South. Several days ago Federal Director G. B. Travis was advised that Negroes in several communities in Pennsylvania were available, and he at once informed Southerners that they would be sent if transportation were provided for. When this fact was learned by Northern employers, a big protest went up, and consequently the Negro is proving more and more that he is in demand. "We are willing to work anywhere," said one laborer, "if we can be treated as men, and given an unmolested chance to look after our families. We are not shirkers, and look for a better day."

CHIEF OF POLICE WANTS CO-OPERATION OF WHITE PEOPLE

Montgomery Admits Cannot Stop Loafing of Negro Vagrants; White People Defend Them

6-23-1919

"We can't put a quietus on vagrancy among negroes unless white people stop appearing in court and claiming those we arrest have been working," said Police Chief Potter Smith Sunday. "You would be surprised, perhaps, to know," continued the police official, "that many negroes we arrest are virtually vagrants, that we know it, and yet our plans to punish them are interfered with by white people who, for some reason or other, shield them."

The negro who works spasmodically, the chief says, gets by and yet is a load upon the community. "The man or woman, as the case may be," he pointed out, "finds this scheme a satisfactory one, for it is always easy for him or her to find some white person to state he or she has been at work."

The Chief contends that if the white people will cooperate, he will soon rid Montgomery of the shiftless negro or negroes.

STATE COP DENIES DEPORTING NEGROES

MARCH 17, 1919
Acting Superintendent Lumb Says

Men Had No Part in Coates-

ville Incident

State police have at no time had a part

in the deportation of negroes from Coatesville, according to a statement issued yesterday by George F. Lumb, acting superintendent of the state police department at Harrisburg. He avers that the local police alone controlled the action taken.

Superintendent Lumb also made public a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices in New York, advising that a recent investigation conducted by the association showed that none was deported but men "of the chronic loafer type, with a number of alleged gamblers and hold-up men among them."

"It is an unfortunate fact," said Lumb, "that at every session of the Pennsylvania legislature certain persons, for ulterior motives, endeavor to bring up rumors for publicity to embarrass the department of state police. It appears to me that this is only part of the program which is indulged in from year to year."

The statement was called forth by an announcement made by the department of labor that an investigation would be made of the deportation of negroes from the Coatesville plant of the Midvale Steel and Iron Works.

Years ago of serious race riot. This association will coöperate with your department in any way possible, and will meet your representative on the ground if requested."

made to-day in a telegram to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, from John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The society offers coöperation in settling the difficulties, and urges action in a situation which it says is critical. The telegram reads:

"It is alleged that negro workmen being discharged from Coatesville steel plants are being deported by State constabulary. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

emphatically protests against arrest and deportation of unemployed workers who have served nation in war industries, and earnestly urges your immediate attention to critical situation. Coatesville was the scene a few

years ago of serious race riot. This association will coöperate with your department in any way possible, and will meet your representative on the ground if requested."

Coatesville was the scene a few years ago of serious race riot. This association will coöperate with your department in any way possible, and will meet your representative on the ground if requested."

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, June 2.—The problem of

"Race adjustment" in the industrial field is receiving expert attention by or the south will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the north and west caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks. It is estimated that from one million to a million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty, all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 apiece back with them.

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In this undertaking, however, the labor department official is very likely to run against a snag, as the negro is primarily a southern laborer, to the manner born, and fitted to southern conditions. The south has never relied upon alien help, has understood and worked the negro satisfactorily to both em-

ployers and negroes.

PROTESTS
BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Association for Advancement of Colored People
Stopped.

Protest against the wholesale deportation of negro workmen from Coatesville, Pa., after discharge from

employment at the steel mills, was

Louisiana Wants Negroes

to Return to the South
CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

AUGUST 23, 1919

Negroes who left the south during the war and who wish to return are to have an opportunity to do so. A delegation representing the state of Louisiana and the New Orleans Association of Commerce is to reach Chicago next Wednesday and will seek the coöperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce in its effort to induce the "country" Negroes to return.

The committee will be headed by Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana. It includes Justin F. Denechaud, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and E. F. Dickinson, who represents the sugar planters and the rice growers. Free transportation will be given the Negroes and their families who wish to return to the plantations. Members of the committee have announced that they are not soliciting for laborers, but that they want their former workers to return.

NEGROES ARE NEEDED

COLUMBIAN, FEBRUARY 15, 1919
Legislators Would Memorialize Baker.

The house has adopted a resolution calling upon Governor Cooper to urge the war department to demobilize the labor battalion of negroes at Camp Jackson at the earliest possible date, that these negroes may return to their farms in time to plant and help cultivate the 1919 crops. The following is the resolution by Mr. Dukes of Orangeburg, which has already been adopted by the lower house and is now before the senate:

"Whereas, there is now at Camp Jackson a reserve labor battalion, No. 408, consisting of 900 colored men, chiefly from this State, of whom 90 per cent. are farmers or farm laborers, and 40 per cent. are married men; and

"Whereas, it is now contemplated that these colored soldiers will be discharged from the army during the early summer, but not in time to take part in the pitching of the crop for this year; and,

"Whereas, it is to the interest of these colored men that their discharge from the army should be so timed as to permit them to take up their accustomed occupation of farm work for the production of a crop by them and their families this year; and,

"Whereas, there is a great shortage of farm labor in the State at this time, and the world is in need of the largest possible production of food and feed; Therefore

"Be it resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring:

"That the governor be and he is hereby requested to bring the above stated facts to the attention of the secretary of war and to urge that these colored soldiers in reserve labor battalion, No. 408, at Camp Jackson, be discharged at the earliest day practicable.

"That the clerk of the house deliver a certified copy of this resolution to the governor, for transmission to the secretary of war."

Tennesseean Seeks Race Labor

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, June 2.—The problem of "Race adjustment" in the industrial field is receiving expert attention by or the south will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the north and west caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks. It is estimated that from one million to a million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty, all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 apiece back with them.

Investigation by the Urban League brings out the fact, that, notwithstanding there is a laxity of labor demands in Chicago at the present time, the people are not returning south, but prefer to remain either here at smaller wages, or go to communities in the Northwest and West, where there is still a demand.

MINNEAPOLIS, APRIL 4, 1919
Negro Problem Discussed by Women

The new committee on women in industry of the Women's Community Council discussed the problems of the unemployed Negro girl at the Home Center, 414 Second av S, yesterday.

Miss Florence Burton, chairman of the committee, outlined the problem. "There is no incentive today, she said, for the colored girl to seek an education. The only opportunities for her are in the class of the most unskilled labor, even though she possesses a high school diploma."

Mrs. A. W. Strong, chairman of the Women's Community Council, urged that action be taken to provide suitable housing conditions for the girl who comes to the city to work.

LOAFERS CAUGHT IN BIG BOINNIP

ATLANTA GA. GEORGIAN
JANUARY 30, 1919
HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY

Police Thursday were in possession of some startling data revealed after three days' crusade on loafers, during which time more than 100 negroes have been arrested and given heavy fines for idling and loitering. The police have discovered that among these loafers all have plenty of money and that a mere fine of \$100 is paid with the nonchalant air of a millionaire.

Twenty negroes faced Judge Johnson Thursday at the morning session of Police Court. They had been caught in the dragnet stretched out along Peters and Decatur streets by Patrolmen Jones and Turner Wednesday. A fine of \$26 was imposed on each with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse. They paid the fines.

Fined \$26 for loafing 29 days, having only worked one day in a month, one negro politely thanked Judge Johnson.

"Do you wish to pay this fine?" he was asked by Bailiff Asa Dodd.

"Yes, sir," he quickly answered, reaching into a pocket and bringing out a tidy roll.

"I'll pay it if it's a hundred," he added.

"I sent 33 negroes to a manufacturing plant the other day and only two of them reported for work," Judge Johnson told a Georgian reporter Thursday. "The negroes seem to have plenty of money and they just won't work. But they've got to. They need not think they can loaf the streets and hang around poolrooms and get by with it."

Chief Beavers said the crusade to end loafing in Atlanta was only in its infancy.

"The work of our men for the last three days has shown surprising results," he said. "And we are going to keep up the pace already set."

Several poolroom proprietors also were fined by the Recorder Thursday morning for allowing minors to play pool.

"Minors who wish to play pool must get a written note from their parents showing there is no parental objection," the Recorder explained to one defendant.

Rock Hill, S. C.—There has been some discussion here relative to a report that the colored women of the community have grown so prosperous as to with material goods and money, that

they have formed an organization known as "Fold-the-Arms" club.

One daily states: "Whether they have formed any club or not, house-holders tell us more difficulty is being experienced by colored labor now than ever before in the history of this city, and no one seems to be able to learn just what the trouble is."

Another states: "Let the white people learn to serve themselves. It will not harm them. To the housekeeper who has learned to serve her return to the South, where thousands self there is no terror in the situation. We require too much 'service anyway.' This comment from a white newspaper in the South, reads like fiction. There is no servant problem for those who serve themselves."

Negro Decorated for Bravery Hunts Job in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., APRIL 15, 1919—Lewis Bowen, examiner in charge of the local office of the United States employment service, yesterday received an order for five typists and stenographers who are wanted for government service. The salaries to be paid is \$100 a month and sustenance. Discharged soldiers will be given the preference in this work.

Mr. Bowen stated that a number of negro soldiers who were gassed on the French battlefields have applied for jobs. He is trying to locate them as porters as the nature of their injuries prevents them from doing other kinds of hard labor.

One of the negro soldiers, for whom a job was secured, wears a French decoration given to him for bravery on the field.

MONTGOMERY HAS FULL SUPPLY OF NEGRO LABORERS

The Chicago Association of Commerce, in a communication to the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce has inquired into the negro labor conditions in this section with a view to furnishing large supplies of colored labor.

A surplus of such labor, composed of both returned soldiers and civilian negroes are ready and waiting for work, according to R. B. Beach, of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Bruce Kennedy, secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, wired Mr. Beach that there was an ample supply of negro labor in this section.

Lobbyists in Atlanta
JANUARY 28, 1919
Shy, negroes and Mexicans, left Knoxville Monday night on Southern Railway train No. 25 for Muscle Shoals where they will be employed. The men were furnished places to work through the efforts of the United States employment office, in charge of Chas. R. Moffett. A special car was attached to train No. 25 for the transportation of the party.

LABOR.
MARCH 7, 1919
Leader Urges Return of Blacks Who Came North.

PIITSBURG, March 7.—Shortage of labor in the South calls for the immediate return of thousands of negroes who came North for war work, George W. Harter of Atlanta, said today.

Mr. Harter came here as the representative of organized labor of Georgia, in an effort to induce negro labor to return to the South, where thousands of jobs are reported to be awaiting them.

He estimated that there were approximately 30,000 negroes from the South scattered through the mills and factories in the Pittsburgh district.

Form Labor License.

JULY 26, 1919

By the state should be followed by a \$100 license for the city and \$500 license for the county, and then the labor agent would not recoup to the commonwealth the injury he does to it, by enticing the gullible negro off on transportation.

Representative A. H. Benner of Birmingham states that 100 are shipped daily out of Bessemer but that is an exaggeration, but enough go from here to greatly hamper industrial operation and the various kinds of work required in and about Bessemer.

We understand that there is but one licensed labor agent in Bessemer and that he only paid a license for half a year, since July 1, though he was pursuing his calling before that time. We have heard of no prosecution for pursuing that vocation without a license. The city treasury should at least have the benefit of the fines for doing business without a license.

There is one kind of service that Bessemer can best do without it and that is the work of depleting our labor population.

Negroes Deportation Investigated

Lamb Issues Statement.

The Daily Star
Some negro deportation of Negroes was on in that discredited city

Coatsville, Pa. The city that cast a blot upon the good name of the state by burning a man at the stake. Mr.

Geo. F. Lamb acting superintendent

of State Police denies the state police had any thing to do with Coatsville deportation.

SOUTHERN NEGROES CAN RETURN TO HOMES WITH FARES PAID NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT IS HEAVY IN ILLINOIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday.—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await Southern negroes who have gone North and who now are clamoring to return South.

Employers of negro labor want the Southern negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them and picking the really Southern-born and Southern-reared black man, the expense of his return to Dixie would be willingly borne.

This will hold especially true for the next few weeks because farmers and plantation owners are in need of negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crops.

Most emphatically, though, these employers say they do not want Northern-born and reared negroes. They would rather bring in foreign labor, they say.

"We would not hesitate to pay the expenses of a hundred or more negroes from Chicago or other Northern cities to our place if we can get Southern negroes particularly negroes from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in northern

Heavy unemployment among negroes in Illinois, and especially in Chicago, has caused the federal director of employment in Illinois to request southern offices of the United States Employment Service to furnish him with definite information as to where negro labor is needed in the south.

Complying with this request, Dr. J. T. Ware, federal director for Tennessee, has instructed officers of the employment service in this state to make an immediate canvass and communicate with the federal director in Chicago.

T. J. Johnson, examiner in charge of the branch office for negroes at 363 Beale Avenue, has been placed in charge of the canvass in Memphis. He is working in co-operation with the main office of the United States Employment Service at 103 South Court Avenue.

Unemployed negroes in the north can find an abundance of work in all southern states. There is a serious shortage of farm labor, and in addition there are scores of road building and land clearing projects that will furnish jobs for hundreds of negroes now idle in northern cities.

Dr. Ware is urging that special efforts be put forth to return to the south those negroes so urgently needed on southern farms. In his letter to superintendents of the 12 federal employment offices in Tennessee he said:

"The federal director for Illinois has advised there is a considerable amount of unemployment among negro workers in his state, and he would like to be in a position to furnish definite information regarding opportunities for employment for this class of labor in the south.

"Please, therefore, make a special ef-

DECEMBER 31, 1918

700 POSITIONS OPEN TO NEGROES

Seven hundred positions for negro men and women are now open, officials of the U. S. Employment Bureau announced today. Difficulty is being met in securing positions for white men and women, the demand being mostly for negro help.

More than 100 positions for returning soldiers are now needed, officials of the bureau say. One soldier who has spent three years in France applied at the bureau yesterday for work.

Labor - 1414

Demand for
Y C C A I
MARCH 10, 1919

Welcoming the Soldiers

THE professional patriots are very eager to show their appreciation of the soldiers returning home, but, as we have remarked before, there is little being done to insure these men wholesome employment at decent wages. There is the superstition that somehow these men will disappear in civil life and find an economic foothold somewhere.

The arrest of a Negro soldier last week is an example of the results of this negligent policy. Apparently out of work, he walked into a store in Corona and rifled the cash register. If unemployment does not stir the public powers to action, robbery does; so this man, who had seen service in France, was placed under arrest. That this unfortunate Negro has some "stuff" in him is evident from the newspaper account given of him. "That was my first surrender," he said at the police station, pointing to a sharpshooter's medal pinned on his khaki blouse. In addition to this, he wore a regimental citation cord over his left shoulder and two wound stripes on his sleeve. A mourning band with one gold star was worn for a brother who died fighting in France.

This unfortunate man probably will find his way to Sing Sing, for, in addition to his "crime," there is the further fact that his skin is black, adding racial "inferiority" to his offense. Should this be his end, the responsibility for it rests with the blubbering patriots who think that men can digest a round of cheers and live upon enthusiastic receptions.

This whole situation is about as shallow a performance as will be found in the whole range of American history. It is reminiscent of those Continental soldiers of the American revolution who returned to their farms in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, only to be thrown into debtors' prisons for the debts their families contracted while the men were fighting at the front. To their credit be it said, these Continentals did not accept this sort of treatment without giving some of the politicians of that time some anxious hours.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND; GOOD WAGES OFFERED

The Journal
Farm Seems To Offer Best Labor Opportunities For Returned Soldiers. Good Openings Available.

and Guide.

(Special to *Journal and Guide*)

Richmond, Va.—The reaction in industrial employment has begun to set in and unemployed men are beginning to appear on the streets of the larger cities of Virginia. This day of abnormally high wages incident to the war's stimulation of industrial activity has passed and the laborer of steady habits and serious purpose is now seeking the opportunity which offers the best hope for a immediate livelihood and for future advancement and independence. The factories of Virginia seem to have all ordered, and rightly ordered, what the workers they need and the demand on public construction work is not strong. On the other hand the farms number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the opportunities offered in this class of work are substantial and promising. Several hundreds such opportunities are open to-day to Negro farm workers if they can be found. Wages ranging from \$35.00 to \$55.00 per month, together with house and garden spot or \$30.00 per month and board, are being offered. Good teamsters for farm work are offered \$36. Many of the farms calling for help are fully equipped with modern farm machinery and good wages are offered laborers who can operate riding plows, who understand gasoline engines, or who can otherwise qualify for work of this class. It will be noted that, figured on the basis of the monthly income, this wage is comparable if indeed not equal to that being offered at the factory or in construction work.

The Supervisor of Negro Economics, Mechanics Bank Building, Richmond, Va., is in position to give detailed information to colored men who are looking for farm work in Virginia.

NOT DEPORTING NEGROES

The Daily Herald
Coatesville Chamber Of Commerce In Letter To New York

Tribune Denies That City Deported Negro Workmen.
2-24-19.

To the Editor of 'The Tribune.'

Sir: Articles which have appeared in various newspapers, including the Tribune, relative to the so-called deportation of Negro workers from Coatesville, have placed this city in a wrong light before the public.

The deportation which has been mentioned in some of the newspapers included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class—men who had formerly been employed elsewhere and simply came into our city as they were going from place to place. When they

sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it is not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were advanced and independent, the factories of Virginia seem to have all ordered, and rightly ordered, what the workers they need and the demand on public construction work is not strong. On the other hand the farms number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the opportunities offered in this class of work are substantial and promising. Several hundreds such opportunities are open to-day to Negro farm workers if they can be found. Wages ranging from \$35.00 to \$55.00 per month, together with house and garden spot or \$30.00 per month and board, are being offered. Good teamsters for farm work are offered \$36. Many of the farms calling for help are fully equipped with modern farm machinery and good wages are offered laborers who can operate riding plows, who understand gasoline engines, or who can otherwise qualify for work of this class. It will be noted that, figured on the basis of the monthly income, this wage is comparable if indeed not equal to that being offered at the factory or in construction work.

These are facts in the case. Coatesville is not deporting men who were brought here and given employment in the mills.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
C. H. HEINTZLEMAN, Secretary.

Coatesville, Penn., March 17, 1919.

IDE NEGROES AND MEXICANS REFUSE WORK, SAYS LEWIS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JULY 1, 1919
HEAD U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
APPEALS TO CITY OFFICIALS FOR AID.

The City Commission Monday afternoon granted an audience to H. W. Lewis, representing the United States Employment Service, who told the commissioners he had

been informed there were approximately 700 idle Mexicans and negroes in San Antonio. Mr. Lewis said the harvesting of the crops in Texas was being greatly handicapped by lack of laborers and suggested that the commission pass an ordinance requiring loafers to work or go to jail.

"From one to a half dozen farmers come to us every hour of the day," said Mr. Lewis, "and literally plead for laborers. I am informed that you can find between thirty and forty loafers on the main plazas almost any time."

Commissioner of Fire and Police Wright replied for the commission. Mr. Wright said:

"The question of idle labor in San Antonio is greatly exaggerated. Some time ago we placed a lot of men under arrest and upon investigation found that the great majority of them had jobs of one kind or another. I have seen as many as fifty men brought in in one day and nearly all of them had jobs. The police have been instructed to pick up all vagrants, but there are not near as many idle men here as some people think."

Mayor Bell added that it was impossible to place a man under arrest when he was working only two or three days in the week. Commissioner Heuermann said there was great shortage of labor in the street maintenance work that is being undertaken in the street department.

Put On Plumbers Board.

Upon recommendation of Mayor Bell R. G. Thomas and D. McNair were appointed as members of the State Improvement Board of Plumbers. These members, in conjunction with the City Engineer, the City Plumbing Inspector, and the City Health Officer constitute the supervising and examining board of plumbers.

A resolution calling for bids for the city depository for the ensuing year was adopted.

The followings appropriations were made: \$4,970 to meet weekly payrolls, \$1,780 to pay certain notes held by Alexander Jeske in part payment for Roosevelt Avenue Park, which the city purchased on the installment plan some time ago; \$42.48 to meet express charges on transfer of llama to the Municipal Zoo in Brackenridge Park; \$117 for music in Brackenridge Park; \$46 for fines remitted in June.

Ordinance authorizing release of lien on property owned by J. A. Brown was adopted.

The commissioners declined with thanks an invitation of the joint committee on Independence Day celebration on account of previous engagements.

Taxes Ordered Refunded.

Refund of taxes to J. C. Tippins was referred to the Commissioner of Taxation.

Petition of property owners for paving of East Poplar Street and Trenton Avenue to Commerce Street was read and referred to the Commissioner of Streets.

Permit for electric sign at 316 East Commerce Street was granted to San Antonio Music Company.

Permit for gasoline and tank at 514 Main Avenue was granted to the Guarantee Oil Supply Company.

William Ruhnke was given permission to install gasoline pump and tank at intersection of North Flores and Roma Streets.

Petition of the Riverside Baptist Church for correction of assessment was granted.

NEGROES MAY RETURN TO SOUTHERN FARMS

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL

FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Unemployment to Send Them Home From Northern States.

RURAL HELP SHORT NOW

Planters Will Have Work for Thousands During Spring, Summer and

Fall, and Will Relieve Situation in Nation.

Widespread unemployment in northern states will result in the early return to the south of thousands of negroes, who went north last year to engage in war work, according to Dr. J. T. Ware, federal director of employment in Tennessee, who bases his assertion on reports received from industrial centers where heavy surpluses of labor exists.

Dr. Ware came to Memphis yesterday with this news. He has been advised by officers of the United States Employment Service in such industrial cities as Cleveland and Detroit that hundreds of negroes are out of work and are preparing to return to the sunny south.

The negro laborers will find an abundance of jobs on southern farms. Farm labor will be in greater demand as spring draws nearer, and the return of the negroes will solve a problem which threatened to loom large in Dixie this year.

Last year under war conditions farm labor was so scarce that crops in the south were gathered under great difficulty. As a result of the large exodus of negro labor to northern fields it was indicated that a shortage would exist again this year.

The United States Employment Service is advising idle negroes in the north to return to the south to engage in farm work. If the negroes will heed this advice it will relieve the situation in the north and south alike.

Officers of the United States Employment Service in the south are advising negroes not to go north. They are informing the nithat labor surpluses exist in practically every industrial center, with the result that jobs are hard to find.

Many applications for farm labor are on file at the Memphis office of the federal employment service. Quite a number of white and negro soldiers have been directed to jobs on farms during the last few weeks, but the demand for this class of labor exceeds

ciation, advising southern-born negroes to get out of the bread lines and return to southern plantations at good wages, has resulted in a flood of letters reaching the association offices in Memphis.

Responses have been received by the association and its members from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Washington, D. C. and other states and cities.

Many of the writers say they have friends who would return to the south if they had the money for railroad fare. Not a few say they are disappointed in the north and that conditions are not suited to southern negroes. Several frankly admit that south is the logical place for them.

The substantial evidence that so many do want to return resulted in a special meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Alluvial Land Association yesterday afternoon, when the question of handling such inquiries was discussed. It was decided to issue to planters and others needing negro labor the names of those wanting to return and of those who have friends desiring to get back in the south. The information also will be furnished such organizations as are interested in returning southern negro families.

Several of the inquiries point out that there will be obstacles thrown in the way of the return of negroes who want to get back, as the big interests of the north and east are anxious to "have them around," both for cheap labor and for political reasons. The desire to return to Dixie is not limited, however, to the so-called cheap labor class; for some of the messages show that the better class of southern negroes are as anxious to return as the others.

Here is an example of one of the letters, written by Edward W. McCree, 746 Grace Street, Portsmouth, Va.: "I am a southern negro, born at Shell Mound, Leflore County, Miss., where my father was a slave, owned by James Irving. I wish to return south or to northeastern Arkansas, particularly. I have scores of relatives at Dumas, Desha County, Ark., and friends at Stuttgart.

"I know all about the farm and cotton picking. There are numbers of negroes in this locality who are from the extreme south. I have heard quite a number express the desire to return. I will look them up and tell them your information. If you can send transportation for me I will come and bring all who wish to return.

"My conviction is that the negro, i. e., the southern bred negro, progresses far better in the south than the north."

A Texas negro, living in Cressman, Pa., wrote that he would like to return south, and added:

"I know how the colored people are situated throughout this and adjoining states, and I also know of a number that will be only too glad to return, and would have gone were they able."

One man wrote suggesting the appointment of representatives in northern cities who would be able to get in touch with negroes. He said conditions under which they are living are not as good as in the south.

"In one city in Pennsylvania of my knowledge, with a population of possibly 85,000, of these about 17,000 negroes, as a result of investigating housing conditions, it was found that six negroes were crowded into a space with accommodations for but two. Winter is coming and I guess they want no more like the one before last, bitter cold and impossible considerable of the time to get any coal. I personally know of one whose fingers were so badly frozen that a number of them burst."

The trend of information thus far received indicates there will be a clear healthy movement of negroes to the south once cold weather starts. Many

already are returning and general labor conditions in most of the delta region are reported to be much better in the last few weeks.

According to some authorities, more than 2,000,000 cotton pickers are required to handle a 14,000,000-bale crop in the 90 to 100 days of the season. They estimate, too, that it will take an annual increase of 90,000 recruits to handle the cotton crop. Thus the labor question is not one of today nor tomorrow, but one that will become a bigger problem as years go on, it is pointed out.

HOUSTON NEGROES REFUSE TO WORK IN COTTON FIELDS

HOUSTON TEX POST

JUNE 14, 1919

Farmers Are Offering \$3 a Day but Unable to Find Help Needed

With hundreds of acres of cotton being overrun by grass and weeds and farm owners offering \$3 a day for cotton choppers, scores of negresses and strong, healthy negro boys, who daily apply at the city hall for work, scorn to go to the state that since their departure there has fields, according to Mrs. Nell Williams, examiner in charge of the United States employment bureau, women's division.

Mrs. Mercer said hundreds of negroes

apply weekly for work, but when offered employment they "turn up their noses" and stalk out."

J. L. Lubbock, an Arcola farmer who has been in Houston several days instances during dull times—that is, feed search of cotton choppers, said money and clothe every one of its citizens, black

seems no inducement for Houston ne-

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Mrs. Mercer's weekly report shows po-

sitions of all kinds open in Houston and in accordance with the plan as outlined

out of the city, with only a few appli-

cants listed who really want work.

We sincerely trust that you will give

in addition to farm work, domestic,

factory, mercantile and numerous other

kinds of employment. She also has

places for competent office women and

stenographers.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

C. H. Heintzelman,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1919.

At Charleston Navy Yard.

Workers Needed.

Atlanta, Georgia, March 20, 1919.

Coatesville's Deportation.

Editor of The Record:

Articles which have appeared in various newspapers, including yours, relative to the so-called deportation of negro workers from Coatesville, have placed this city in a wrong light before the public, and we would ask that you present the following facts in your paper, in order that our position here may be made

clear.

Coatesville does not draw the color line.

Since the civil war it has had a large

colored population, made up of good citi-

zens. As evidence that there is no dis-

crimination against the colored people we

need only point out that one-third of the members of our local police force are colored men.

The deportation which has been mentioned in some of the newspapers included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class—men who had formerly been employed elsewhere, and simply came to our city as they were going from place to place. When they sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it was not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were ordered, and rightly ordered, we believe, to leave the city, there was a number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the State and mill police, following the start of what had promised to be a reign of terror in the outlying districts of our city. Robberies and hold-ups became so numerous that it was found necessary to take action to protect life and property, and as a result of this about a dozen men, who were not only idle, but who refused to work regularly, were rounded up and informed that the space which they occupied was desired for more useful purposes. The men were escorted to the city limits and ordered not to return.

As evidence that the right men were ordered from the town, we need only state that since their departure there has not been a single robbery or hold-up in Mercer, examiner in charge of the United States employment bureau, women's division.

These are the facts in the case. Coatesville is not deporting men who were

brought here and given employment in

the steel business, Coatesville expects to

do in this instance as it has done in other instances of similar instances during dull times—that is, feed search of cotton choppers, said money and clothe every one of its citizens, black

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labor board at that yard, when, if in complete form, it will be considered for an immediate appointment until the demand in any given line is fully met. The rates of pay for all of these ratings are especially good, and there should be no difficulty for good, high-class mechanics to find permanent employment at that yard.

No one need apply unless he is a native-born or naturalized citizen or unless he can obtain his final or full citizenship certificate within 90 days. Persons having had service in the army, navy or marine corps must exhibit their official release or service discharge for inspection. Full instructions, with schedule of wages, may be had by addressing any first class or second class post-office, or any navy yard, or from the civil service commission, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS TO DISCUSS NEGRO LABOR.

Association of Commerce Plans Return of Blacks.

Proposed steps to bring back to Louisiana desirable negroes who wish to leave Chicago will be discussed at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Farm Labor Committee of the Agricultural Bureau at the Association of Commerce Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Commissioner of Agriculture Harry D. Wilson is expected to attend, and there will be present representatives of cotton planters, sugar planters, truck growers, live stock men and rice planters from all portions of the state.

The call for the meeting states that at a recent meeting of the Farm Labor Committee the situation was freely discussed, and it was the opinion of the majority that effort should be made to secure the return of the better class of negro labor that emigrated to Chicago, and that the meeting today is called for the purpose of discussing the matter further with a view to devising means of bringing back the negroes.

Among those invited to attend this meeting are:

Representing Cotton Planters: John M. Parker, Jr., New Orleans; Bertrand Weil, Alexandria; Clarence Ellerby, Shreveport.

Representing Sugar Planters: E. F. Dickinson, New Orleans; J. B. Chaffe, New Orleans; Walter Godchaux, Napoleonville.

Representing Rice Planters: J. F. Torregrossa, Waggaman; A. Kaplan, Crowley; Henry L. Gueydan, Gueydan.

Representing Truck Growers: R. A. Kent, Fluker; E. A. Pharr, Morgan City.

Representing Live Stock: Dr. R. C. Young, Youngsville; T. E. Enocks, Fernwood, Miss.; W. H. Houlton, Houlton.

Bureau Reports Big Demands for Labor

There is no reason why any man in Atlanta who wants to work should be idle according to report from the employment bureau recently established by the colored department of the Y. M. C. A. in the Odd Fellows' building.

"We have more calls for help than we have been able thus far to supply," says E. K. Nichols, the secretary in charge. "So great are the demands for labor not only in the city, but from surrounding cities and towns, that we are offering the services of our bureau free to civilians as well as to discharged soldiers. We want to make our office of the greatest possible service to employers and employees, and to this end we urge that those needing colored help and all colored persons, soldiers and civilians alike, desiring employment, make their wishes known to us." Call at room 307 Odd Fellows' building, or phon.

La boy

Demand for Col. Woods Predicts Great Labor Shortage

COL. ARTHUR WOODS predicts a "tremendous" labor shortage. Eliminating the adjective, we believe he is right. In other words, we look for employment for every man wishing a job. There are spots and will be spots with a surplus, but they are becoming fewer and further between, while shortages are more frequently reported.

Col. Woods presents our comparative immigration figures. These show us a loss of approximately 4,000,000 immigrants since the war began. Probably 1,000,000 of our enlisted men will remain out of industry for at least another year. Our new shipping industry has taken 500,000 men from other employments. Texas is about to harvest her wheat crop and that work will spread northward and last until November. Structural operations are undoubtedly becoming more active with each week and enterprise less timid of venture. Iron and steel will respond buoyantly to the law of supply and demand.

Indications are that Col. Woods' adjective, for transport for any who want work.

Vhedenburgh Mills a place of opportunity. This Company operates one of the largest lumber plants in the South. Surrounded by a village 2,000 inhabitants. Located in one of the most beautiful groves in all Alabama; they have a resident physician, trained nurses to care for all the sick and during the great epidemic of influenza they didn't have a single case.

This Mill offers the best opportunity to the Black Man of any place in the State. They have a separate village with as much land as they want for a garden, and chickens and pigs, etc.; besides no one is allowed to enter and interfere with them.

The treatment is far beyond the unusual way, until one can hardly realize they are Mill hands.

The Company furnishes amusements for all without discrimination, they have moving pictures and vaudeville twice a week free for all; besides this they have their Church and School—in fact I find they do not have the need for a Police.

I have been informed they never have any trouble there. Two men that work in the Mills have been appointed Police, but never called; because the Manager knows how to handle men.

Mr. Sea's, a college graduate is one of the cleverest Irishmen I have ever met. And the people of Vhedenburgh love, honor and adore him. I would suggest to some of the large concerns to see him and get some instructions from him how to treat their help. No one desires to leave the place. Some of their men have been with them thirteen years and no one could

If you want fairtreatment and good make them leave. They pay good pay, Vhedenburgh is the place. As a matter of fact they pay from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. My advice to any man

who is thinking of changing his work, give Vhedenburgh a trial. Also women are employed handling light lumber. The Company has arranged

for transportation for any who want work.

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SHIPWORKERS
WANTED—EXPERIENCED
RIVETING GANGS, RIVETERS,
HOLDERS-ON AND
HEATERS. WANTED AT
ONCE.

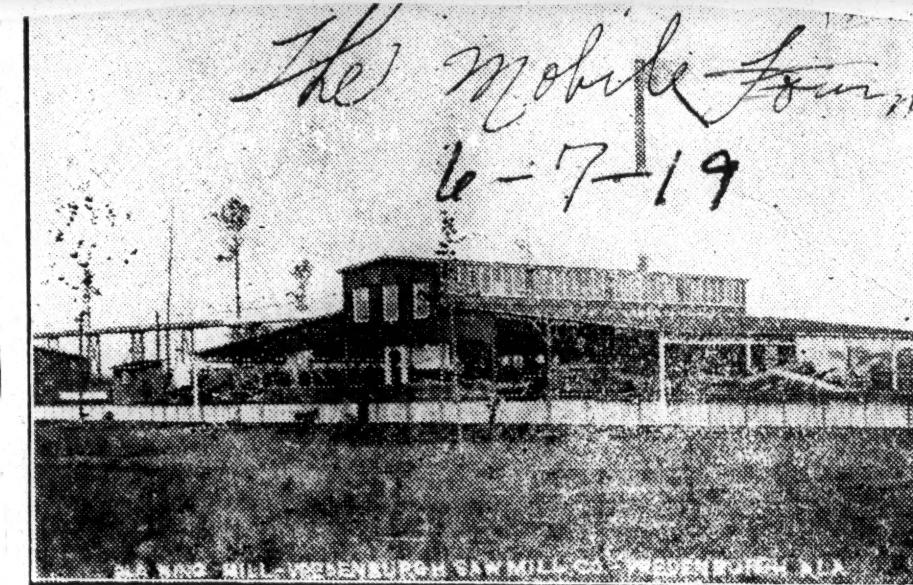
FAT PAY ENVELOPE TO
MEN WHO CAN EARN
THEM.

GOOD PIECE WORK AT
GOOD PIECE WORK RATES.

SOME OF OUR COLORED
GANGS HAVE MADE THE
BEST RECORDS, EARNING
BIG MONEY.

APPLY

SUBMARINE BOAT
CORPORATION
NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD
PORT NEWARK, N. J.



The Mobile Tribune
6-7-19

brought out in the discussion, as well as the fact that there is a surplus of negro labor in Chicago and that many of these negroes are anxious to return home. It was deemed advisable to take what steps might be necessary to bring about the return of these negroes, at the same time taking such precautions to prevent encouraging the return of the worthless portion of the Chicago negro population.

SURPLUS IN CHICAGO

Reports received here from many sources are that there is a surplus of negro labor in Chicago which results in friction between the races and is a constant source of danger. This is the situation held responsible for the recent race riots in that city. Many of the negroes, especially those from this section who left home because of abundant work and high wages promised, are reported to be dissatisfied with conditions now existing in the North, especially since the relations between the states are becoming strained, and are anxious to return home. Many of these have family ties in Louisiana, and it is believed the majority will return to the towns which they left to go to Chicago, while a large portion will return to their former employers.

COMMITTEE GOES TO SUPERINTEND NEGROES' RETURN

NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 22, 1919

Will Arrange to Bring Back
Desirables from the
North.

Seeking to bring back to the state desirable negro labor, a committee composed of E. F. Dickinson, Harry D. Wilson and Justin Denechaud, representing the state of Louisiana and the labor committee of the agricultural bureau of the Association of Commerce, will leave Tuesday for Chicago.

They will be preceded by J. M. Hoffman, a negro educator connected with the city schools, who will get into touch with the Louisiana negroes in Chicago with a view to seeking out the negroes who wish to return to Louisiana and to eliminating those who in his opinion would prove undesirable citizens if brought back.

The committee that goes to Chicago will arrange to transport home negroes who left Louisiana for Chicago and those negroes who desire to return to their previous employers or to their previous homes will be sent there. Those who are not particular where they go will be sent where there is greatest demand for negro labor.

MANY WISH TO RETURN

Hoffman has recently been to Chicago and reports there are many good negroes there who wish to return to Louisiana and other Southern states from which they went to Chicago, attracted by the high earnings possible during and previous to the war. With proper encouragement, which in most cases will mean transportation home, these negroes will return and make good citizens, he thinks. He has offered as much of his time as may be necessary to bring to us any information which may aid in ameliorating the labor conditions in that part of the country to the end that our people may receive

employment.

N.Y.C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 21, 1922

100 Offers of Jobs

Made to Ex-Soldier

FORMER Private Arrie Holland, colored, whose fruitless search for work was recounted Wednesday in The Tribune, has a job. At his home, 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, he was insistent that this announcement should appear in this morning's paper.

"Please," he begged, "please tell the world I got a real nice job as coal passer in a hotel on Seventy-second Street, 'cause my landlady's gettin' right sore. All day long she has to go to the door and tell folks that want to give me a job that I got one already."

At least a hundred positions, according to Arrie's reckoning, have been offered him since the tale of his plight was printed in The Tribune. These ranged from work in a steam laundry to a position in an editorial capacity on a negro newspaper.

"An' for two months I looked for work and couldn't find none," he exclaimed.

Ten dollars sent to him anonymously in care of The Tribune was delivered to Arrie last night. He wants to thank the donor and also the person who sent him funds

for labor agents and overseers throughout the South. The opportunity to secure labor surrounded by pleasant environment, carrying with it the security of your wives and families, should appeal to every man who is burdened down under the yoke of caste proscriptive, "Jim Crow-ism," rapine and lynch laws which for 50 years have been the "pastime" of the South. I21 Park Place. F. F. Koster, president of the Koster Company, decorators, of

Former Private Louis A. Sormani, of the Tank Corps, whose urgent need of a job was told in

The Tribune yesterday morning,

has been employed by the C. H.

Koster Company, decorators, of

the past few days, that any mem-

ber of our group will still attempt to

live in such a place. Especially in

view of the fact that calls coming for

laborers from such places as Ft. Dodge,

Sioux City, Cherokee and Storm Lake,

Iowa, as well as several other places

throughout the Northwest. The De-

fender will gladly receive information

from any source possible concerning

employment in the western country for

the benefit of our people of the South.

We solicit the aid of railroad porters

who are traveling throughout the West

to bring to us any information which

may aid in ameliorating the labor con-

ditions in that part of the country to

the end that our people may receive

employment.

Birmingham Idle Negroes Refuse Work, States Bowen

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., APRIL 17, 1919.

day, the companies advocating the 12-hour day without overtime.

Sawmill operators in Alabama and adjoining states have made calls on the United States employment service through the state and local agencies for over 1000 men, according to the files in the local office of the federal service.

Lewis Bowen, examiner in charge of the Birmingham office, stated yesterday that he had just completed an examination of the "help wanted" papers in this office and that he discovered requests for considerably more than 1000 men.

"I have been trying to induce negroes to accept these jobs," said Mr. Bowen.

Police Round Up Men.

The Negroes were imported during the war with the promise of return transportation. It is alleged that in

many cases return transportation was given in the first month's pay and has since been spent.

Recently the police raided the pool-rooms and cigar stores in the Negro quarters, rounded up 50 men who could not prove they were working or had lived in the town a year, and shoved them "southward."

Rising from this direct method of deportation, all Negroes who apply for lodging at Police Headquarters are instructed to get out of town. But the police say they always come back.

Idea Evolved By Officials.

The idea of permitting men to vote on the number of hours they will work was evolved by officials of the steel plants. Since last fall, the plants have been operating on a basic 8-hour day. Nearly all employees worked 10 to 12 hours, being paid time and a half for overtime.

The company officials say it is impossible for them to continue this labor expense. They declare labor is sufficiently plentiful to permit the operation of three 8-hour shifts a day, and this will be done if the workers so decide.

Workers, for the most part, are in favor of continuing the 8-hour day. But they say that without overtime they cannot support their families properly under present living costs, and for this reason there is strong sentiment for a return to the 12-hour shift.

Majority to Govern.

The vote is being taken by ballot in the Lukens plant, the will of the majority to govern the operation of the entire plant. In the Midvale mills each department is a unit, and shifts will be organized as each unit votes. The decision is being recorded there by petitions.

William B. Dickson, vice president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, outlined the situation from the view point of the steel maker at a meeting of about 1,000 workers under the direction of the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce.

"I would consider," he said, "that a man who was a trustee for an estate and would invest trust funds in a steel building at the prices now being quoted would be a candidate either for the grand jury or for an alienist." The base price of plates today is 3 cents a pound, and very little business is being placed at this figure.

The number of those thrown out of employment by the steel plants now mounts into the thousands. At the same time that the wholesale demand is on business placed prior to November 11, and that tonnage is rapidly portation of Negroes goes on, other workers are voting as to whether they will work eight hours or 12 hours.

More Serious Situation.

"There is a still more serious situ-

ation. Even if we could secure orders at today's nominal price, we could not afford to take them with the prevailing rates of labor. My opinion is that, while commodity prices and labor rates will not recede to the pre-war level, there must be material reductions of both before we can expect a flow of business that will even approximate normal conditions.

"I do not feel competent to predict how much of a reduction of plate then that this decision cuts off the means of supplies and labor rates will be necessary to keep the mills in operation. That is a matter for everyday consideration and expert salesmanship, but I would like to have you believe that there is no desire on the part of those responsible for the administration of our company to ask the men to submit to any greater reduction than is necessary to meet the situation.

OUR NEGRO PROBLEM.

A contemporary in a nearby county discusses with some feeling of alarm the prospect of a slight increase in the negro population of Eastern Pennsylvania in the period following the war.

From this direct method of deportation, all Negroes who apply for lodging at Police Headquarters are instructed to get out of town. But the police say they always come back.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

The negro in Schuylkill county constitutes a class as law-abiding as any we have. The few exceptions have generally been wandering criminals under an alias. The reasons for this excellent record are found in the religious and school life of the negro. No class whatever can be found in so large proportion in the church influence. At a

time of religious activity, two-thirds of the negroes in Pottsville can be found in the religious services of their local church. No other group of people can approach this condition. Also, the negro boys and girls remain in school longer than the boys and girls of white families of equal financial status.

These socializing influences are to be credited with the satisfactory conditions universally admitted. A few years ago, Bishop Thirkield, of the Methodist church, declared that of all the thousands of negroes who had graduated from the religious schools of the South, not one had been even accused of the crime against womanhood, and not one had been convicted of any serious crime. That our citizens at large appreciate the value of these influences is evidenced by the general support they offer to the religious work among our colored people whenever there appears to be need for it.

The census of 1910 listed only 91 negroes in Schuylkill county. The number is probably three times as great now, the increase having come since the war especially, but the situation is not alarming. Would that all our problems were as simple as the negro problem with us.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNION
AUGUST 4, 1919

WORK FOR NEGROES IN THE SOUTH

Dispatches published yesterday announced that negroes will be barred from the Chicago stock yards where fifteen thousand of them have been working. The stock yards workers were well paid and were

well able to support their families. It is probable that from fifty thousand people—probably one-third of the negro population of Chicago. This shows what trouble a few bad men can get many good men into. It is not at all probable that ten per cent of the population of Chicago, either white or black, was in any way involved in the rioting; but all the negroes will suffer from it. We do not say this so much in censure as in regret. It simply means no one knows who all the rioters were and negroes in Chicago are now subject to suspicion.

The governor of Tennessee has stated that the Chicago negroes will be welcomed in Tennessee but that does not get anybody anywhere. It does not pay their way and the negroes who have gone North remember conditions in the South. They know that good workers are in demand in all the Southern states and that so far as employment is concerned there is no discrimination between the races. The governor of Georgia when asked whether employment could be found for negroes desiring to leave Chicago answered: "Commissioner of

Commerce advises me will be unable to find employment for Chicago negroes." The commissioner, however, supplemented this with the statement that if any industrious Georgia negro or negro family had gone to Chicago and now wished to return they would find a welcome.

All these statements are unimportant. If the negroes wish to come back South they will not bother governors or commissioners of commerce and labor; they will write to their former employers and if their services had been satisfactory these will assist them if necessary to return. The negroes

who went North to secure higher wages—and some of them under the impression that they would secure better treatment—had a right to go and if they are dissatisfied they have a right to return. Wages have risen in the South to the level that tempted them North and they know that there is no prejudice here against giving them employment and that there is no prejudice in any line unless they consider the inflexible rule of separation—the exhibition of a prejudice. But they know they have as many rights on their side of the line as the white people have on theirs.

Labor - 1919

Demand for
Baronial Rule
N.Y.C CALL

MARCH 4, 1919

PENNSYLVANIA is noted for a number of things in addition to its Pittsburg millionaires.

It is the habitat of a number of coal dynasties which, in alliance with some extensive railway owners, have benevolently ruled its inhabitants with the finesse of the old barons of the crags. Long ago they subscribed to the gospel of "efficiency" in the matter of ruling by establishing what has come to be known as the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," a mounted constabulary. This force plays the same part that the mercenaries of the barons did a few centuries ago.

Coatesville is a little barony of the Pennsylvania barons. Of the great Negro migration from the South the past few years, Coatesville received a supply for its labor market. With the decline of employment there was no longer any need of these and many white workers. Thrown out of work, they congregated about the streets, in saloons and poolrooms. The noble soldiers of the barons made a raid which we will permit the Evening Post to describe:

More than 50 men were rounded up. Those who were unable to show that they were residents of Coatesville for at least a year, or cards from the steel or other plants showing that they were employed, were then marched to the southern limits of the town and ordered to "head south." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk.

This is "efficiency" with a vengeance. We are informed, also, that there has been no organized protests in Coatesville "by any of the civic or other organizations" against this exile of unemployed whites and blacks. These civic bodies are generally made up of the agents and parasites who get their living by their fealty to the controlling dynasty of population.

It will be noted that no color line is drawn in this class struggle by the ruling powers. Black and white are undesirable when they no longer can serve the profit-producing fraternity. There is no vote taken, no mushy talk about "democracy" and such abstract things. The mounted bullies are called up, orders are given, and the victims are told to "beat it!" scoot, vamoose, 'raus mit 'em. While they are on their way through Pennsylvania hills, they may get some consolation by remembering that the President was speaking in Boston about the same time they were driven out, and that, among other things, he said that we not only "think idealism," but "act idealism." Here it is. How does the Pennsylvania brand strike you?

President Of United States Chamber Of Commerce Declares Negro Back- bone Of Labor In The South

The Daily Herald
**Says South Has An Advantage Over North In
Respect To Stability Of Labor If Negro Is
Well Treated--Urges Encouragement Of
Negro Laborers And Better Housing
Conditions**

Richmond, Va., June 25.—Speaking before the Richmond Chamber of Commerce here today, President Ferguson of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared the Negro to be the backbone of labor in the South.

In this respect, he said, it has an advantage over the North, which depends chiefly upon foreign labor. Many foreigners, for one reason or another, he noted, are leaving the country, presenting a serious problem to industry.

Not so with the Negro if well treated, Mr. Ferguson maintained. He urged that care be taken to encourage Negro labor, and expressed the belief that they make a thrifty

The housing situation here and throughout the South was discussed. "Bad homes breed Bolshevism," the speaker declared. "Show me a workman who takes pride in his home and will show you a man who lives a contented life."

IMPORTED NEGROES RUN OUT OF TOWN BY COATESVILLE POLICE

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Thirty Idlers Rounded Up and
Headed South; More

Are to Go CRIME IS INCREASING

Coatesville has started to deport negroes brought to the steel town during the war labor shortage, it was learned yesterday. Police are rushing the men out of town afoot and penniless, in many instances, and telling them to "head south and stay away."

The first drive in this direction was started on Tuesday, and according to public announcements made by the police, others are to follow. Thirty negroes were taken to the Calm bridge, on the outskirts of Coatesville to the south, and driven out of town.

The round-up was made on South First avenue, where the negroes congregate in poolrooms and cigar stores, under the direction of Constable A. S. Jackson and state police, who have been stationed in Coatesville for some weeks. More than fifty men were rounded up.

Every man was then asked to produce his employes' check showing that he was a worker. Men who were unable to produce such checks were put into the "southbound gang," as the cops called it. Under guard of foot police and the mounted state constabulary they were escorted away.

The police say that since the steel mills have been curtailing production with the signing of the armistice, crime has been on the increase in Coatesville. Hundreds of negroes have been loafing around the town, and every night large numbers apply at the city hall for lodgings.

The number of "free lodgers," who either couldn't find work or didn't want to work, became so large that the local authorities started to line them up every morning and order them out of town. In some instances cops were detailed to see that these orders were obeyed; but, according to the police, the negroes invariably returned.

It has been announced that the state and Coatesville police will make frequent raids and that all men who cannot show that they are residents of the town or employed will be driven out.

Negroes were imported to Coatesville in large numbers while the steel plants were running night and day on war orders. Even with the large gangs

brought in it was impossible for the plants to get enough men. Employment agents were sent to various southern recruiting points and transportation was provided for the workers.

Negroes in Coatesville said yesterday that the Lukens Steel Company had laid off very few men, but hundreds have been discharged from the Midvale plants. Some of the men say that they cannot find work and that they have no funds to go elsewhere to seek it.

The worst example of crime Coatesville has known was the robbery on Tuesday night of the American Express office, for the fourth time in three weeks. Thieves ripped open at their leisure every package stored in the place and got away with several hundred dollars' worth of valuables.

NEGROES RETURNING.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Alabama Weekly Times under the above caption and is reproduced here for the purpose of helping to show how conclusively correct The Freeman was in its editorial comments in its preceding issue on the absurdly mistaken impression, as it prevails among a certain element of the opposite race as to the actual aspirations of the Colored man in this country:

"One good outcome of the recent riots in Chicago and Washington is the return of many of the negroes who have been duped by labor agents, to their former homes in the south.

The Greenville Advocate says:

"It is said that thousands of negroes who went north, especially to Chicago, are now coming back to their Alabama homes. The race riot recently in that city convinced many of the Colored people that the northern people did not like them as well as they said they did before they went there. The returned soldiers are taking their former jobs and that leaves many with no job and no money.

A fire in that city last Wednesday burned thousands of homes and it is claimed that 100,000 people are without shelter. Let them come back if they want to, but they must leave their social equality ideas back there, for it will not do to bring such ideas to their old homes. If they do, they will find the south hotter than Chicago."

"Those negroes who went to Chicago and the west had no social equality ideas they had been raised to know better. They were lured by promises of higher wages and plenty of money."

It is very true as is pointed out in the concluding paragraph of the above article that those Negroes who went to Chicago and the west, as well as to other sections of the country, did not leave the south for those parts in search of the so-called social equality or anything like it. Because the average intelligent Negro is and has always rightly been as disinterested as he should be in the nonessential matter of assimilating socially with white people.

It can be said with truth that in spite of the great amount of effort

that has been and is still being expended by the better thinking people of the country to supply what would impress one as needed information as to the merits of and actual demands of the Negro as bona fide citizens. The absurd idea that he wants what he really does not care a fig for, continues to be advanced by a certain element in a manner extremely trying to human patience.

There are many known sections of the country where it is quite contrary to custom for Negroes to exercise the simple privilege of wearing clothes other than the kind and quality set aside for them such as the overalls and the like. There are proven cases where Negroes are given to understand in the parts of the country referred to, that they must not dress up. This makes them look like white men and therefore can not or will not be tolerated.

It is in such as these things that the Negro is infinitely interested. He wants to see that they are put a stop to. He fails to understand why such injustices are tolerated or allowed to continue unhindered in the United States. He is well aware of the fact that he is not being accorded his full share of protection and recognition as a man. He knows he is very much within his rights in asking for what is his and that is—equal rights.

That the Negro is making a demand for what he is entitled to, every one with a sparkle of the sense of justice will admit.

It is well that it be pointed out again, and most emphatically, that social equality is not what is wanted by Colored people. They want em-

**SOUTHERN LABORERS
Pour Into Pontiac**
Aug. 30 - 19
Citizens Discuss Needs of

Newcomers; Better Housing Conditions Planned

(By Continental Press)

Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 29.—The influx to this city of people from the South, who state they are seeking shores of safety from mob rule and lynch law, has caused Mayor F. G. Ely and Manager Wm. Otto of the board of commerce, together with other prominent white business men, to call a conference of both races for the purpose of providing suitable houses for the laboring class of people. A mass meeting was recently held at Trinity Baptist church, at which time the question of segregation came up. The discussion consumed several minutes of heated debate, but was finally adjust-

ed satisfactorily to all parties present.

Segregation Doomed

The idea of segregation received a severe blow when a committee appointed to handle the situation declared that "the Colored people should be permitted to buy homes wherever they can finance the deal and should be given equal opportunity in business and industry with white men of Pontiac." A housing campaign which will provide modest homes that can be sold to our people on a small payment down is being considered.

All Laborers Happy

Within the past month several hundred people have come to this city, due to industrial labor demands. The housing accommodations were insufficient to such an extent that barns and small shacks were turned into living quarters. Small dwellings are taking care of as many as eighty people, but every laborer is happy and contented. Some from the South who have been denied an education have purchased books and are "getting down to real business," as some put it. Social centers are to be established among the laboring class and every effort will be made to further their interest.

MONEY OR REFINEMENT

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* wants the Woman's Club of the city to tackle the servant problem as it says the difficulty of getting competent help in the kitchens and dining rooms is becoming insurmountable. The cause of this scarcity of domestic help is laid to war conditions and the opening of other avenues of legitimate employment, where, as the *Observer* admits, "Conditions are better, restrictions are not so severe and exactions are not so rigid." But the argument advanced is somewhat peculiar:

The York Age
It is not only a hardship on the householders themselves, but it is very unfortunate for the colored women that they should become estranged from the homes of the white people. Even though they might have to work in them for a little less than they can command elsewhere, the conditions in the average run of these homes where they work make for a better degree of living among the colored people. They saturate a lot of the refinement that exists in the homes of the white people. The comradeship there is substantially beneficial to them, to their moral betterment. They can afford to work for less money in order to get the better influences if they are right-minded enough to appreciate a proper sense of values."

How far the alleged "Moral betterment" and "Better influences" can compensate for the admitted

drawbacks of domestic service is a matter for the interested parties to decide.

Farm Hands Migrating From

Factory Back To The Farm

The Daily Herald

(United Press.)

4-17-19

Washington, April 17.—Farm

hands who answered the war call of the factory, are migrating back to the farms by hundreds of thousands, according to reports today to the department of agriculture which showed

the nation's farm labor supply

April 2 was 83 per cent of the demand. This represents an increase over a corresponding period of 1918

when the supply was but 72 per cent of the total demand.

Agriculture Department officials say the farm labor outlook is brightening surprisingly—doubly welcome news in view of the forecast for the biggest wheat crop in the world's history.

Reports from the western wheat belt show that section is in a fairly good condition since its labor supply is quoted as 85 per cent of the demand. The western wheat belt as classified in the reports, includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The far West is reported as having a labor supply 88 per cent of the demand.

California's farm hands number 91 per cent of the total number needed. Ohio also is in good shape with the supply reported as 84 per cent of the demand. Reports from some other states are: Utah 91 per cent; New York 80 per cent; New Jersey 84 per cent; Pennsylvania 87 per cent; North Carolina 80 per cent; South

Carolina 78 per cent; Georgia 81 per cent; Indiana 88 per cent; Michigan 85 per cent; Wisconsin 84 per cent, and Illinois 86 per cent.

PACKERS' FORCE

CUT BY 15,000;

NO COLOR LINE

large extent in the cannery plants.

Force Decreased 15,000.

Since the armistice, however, there has been a big shrinkage in orders. In addition, the period of the year when the consumption of meat normally falls off has been reached. These situations have necessitated a reduction in working forces which amounts to around 15,000 employés. Not only are the packing plants making room for all old employés as they come back from the service but also as any vacancies develop, preference is being given to men who were in the armed forces of the country."

BOGALUSA READY

TO HIRE 100 MEN

NW ORLANS LA STATES

APRIL 15, 1919

Great Southern Lumber Company Offers Jobless Soldiers Aid

Company, 'ten-shun!'

Here are all sorts of jobs for soldiers. The Great Southern Lumber Company at Bogalusa needs 60-75 skilled laborers and 40-50 negro laborers. W. S. Gardiner, representing that company, which is said to have the largest sawmill in the world, came to New Orleans Monday to get them.

"Bogalusa, with a population of 15,000, sent 700 men to the war," said Mr. Gardiner at a meeting of jobless soldiers Monday night. "We guarantee that every one of the boys who comes back will get back his old job, or a better one. We are going to help other soldiers, too, who can't get placed. It is the duty to first protect the boys who joined."

The meeting was called by Levering Moore, manager of the Returning Soldiers and Sailors Bureau of the United States Employment Service. Its principal purpose was to reclassify the men and examine their qualifications. The purpose of this examination is to find out what a man's capabilities are. This will be the employers' guarantee that the men furnished by the bureau are able to hold down the jobs.

Other opportunities by the bureau include: Insurance solicitor, newspaper man, chauffeurs for Ford and Packard, rice farmer on shares, mechanical and electrical engineers, bench hands for sash and door factories, transit man, rodman, auditor, salesmen, clerks, manufacturing jewelers, platinum workers, architectural draughtsmen and four mechanics who don't smoke cigarettes.

Negro Domestic Help

Short In Louisiana

COLUMBUS CALLER

APRIL 14, 1919

A shortage of negro domestic help in Louisiana Washington, Feb. 12.—A shortage of negro domestic help in Louisiana has been noted in the current issue of the United States employment service bulletin today. A slight shortage of labor is reported from South Carolina and Virginia.

"During the war, in order to fill the tremendous war orders for meat which were placed at the packing plants, it was necessary greatly to enlarge forces. Every available man was put to work and women were utilized to a

Labor - 1919

Discrimination

A Negro Worker

no date
By ANISE, in Seattle Union-Record.

He had offered his LIFE

* * *

And he said to me:

* * *

To his country;

* * *

"I don't know whether

* * *

Those foremen were LYING,

* * *

Or whether the workers

* * *

Would really treat a fellow

* * *

Who was wounded in France

* * *

As badly * THAT

* * *

Just because he was colored!

* * *

But I DO KNOW

* * *

That I can't get into

* * *

The UNION I belong to,

* * *

And have to manage by joining

* * *

A different union.

* * *

Yet the unions tak in

* * *

All sorts of FOREIGNERS.

* * *

Who never INTEND to be

* * *

But the employment managers American citizens.

* * *

And the foremen

* * *

Were very UNWILLING

* * *

To take on a NEGRO.

* * *

They said to him:

* * *

"We are afraid

* * *

You will get a RIVET

* * *

Or a MONKEY WRENCH

* * *

Dropped on you

* * *

By some of the men.

* * *

For they are sort of

* * *

PREJUDICED

* * *

Against colored folks."

* * *

But after a while

* * *

He got a job

* * *

With one of the companies

* * *

Which are doing work

* * *

For the shipyards;

* * *

And they paid him

* * *

The \$4.16 rate

* * *

When all the rest

* * *

To be used AGAINST THEM?"

* * *

Labor - 1919

Discrimination.

ADMINISTRATION RAILROAD OFFICES REFUSE TO SELL TRANSPORTATION FROM THE SOUTH

6-7-19
Dr. H. C. Bailey Pastor of Antioch Baptist Church is Refused Ticket for His Daughter, a Local School Teacher Who is Visiting In the South

A most deplorable evidence on the part of certain white railroad ticket office employees to carry out a policy of the labor department of the government at Washington to prevent Colored people leaving the South developed in Cleveland last Monday. Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, this city, called at the railroad administration ticket office to secure a return ticket for his daughter from Madison, Ala. The clerk to whom he applied pre-emptorily refused to accept money for the ticket here and to wire the ticket office at Madison to supply Rev. Bailey's daughter, Mrs. Lottie R. Beadle, with transportation on appearing there for it. He bluntly gave as his reason that there was a scarcity of labor in the South, and it was not the policy of the administration to aid in transporting Colored people from the South to the North.

Mrs. Beadle is a resident of Cleveland, and a substitute teacher in the public schools here. Some time ago her husband, falling ill with tuberculosis, was sent to Asheville, N. C., for his health. Failing to improve, and growing steadily worse, his parents, who reside at Madison, Ala., were sent word to go to Asheville and get him, and take him to their home, which they did. His wife, Mrs. Beadle, on learning of the near approach of death, hurried to Madison, and was with him when he died. After the funeral, she advised her father, Rev. Bailey of this city, her desire to return back to Cleveland, her home, and the difficulty in purchasing a ticket unless she made a trip to Birmingham or Montgomery to get it, Madison being but a small station. To save her the expense and extra travel to Birmingham or Montgomery was what prompted Rev. Bailey to apply at the ticket office here in Cleveland to deposit money for his daughter's return ticket from Madison. He advised the ticket clerk, to whom he applied, that his daughter was not a laborer in the sense looked upon by the labor department at Washington; that this, Cleveland, was her home, and that he could furnish affidavit, if desired, that his daughter was a resident of Cleveland. To all this entreaty and explanation, however, the clerk was obdurate. When Rev. Bailey asked if he could see the official in charge of the administration railroad ticket office here, so that he might appeal to him, the clerk advised him it would be useless; that the policy was not to furnish transportation for Colored "labor" to come North.

Many have been suspicious that the labor department at Washington had

adopted a policy to hold all Colored people in the South, and under the adverse conditions they must labor and live, but no concrete evidence was securable that the policy was actually in force. The ineffectual effort of Rev. Bailey, one of Cleveland's best known and helpful Colored ministers, to secure transportation for his daughter to return here to her home supplies the evidence of action taken by the department of labor, and observed by the railroad administration to practically make prisoners of all Colored people in the South who desire to leave there to better their condition, as they have a right, and of all Colored people who return to the South for a visit, or on a sad mission like the one which took Mrs. Beadle to Madison, Ala., to be at the bedside of her dying husband.

Rev. Bailey, it is reported, has wired Congressman Emerson, of Cleveland district, United States Senator Harding, and Dr. George Haynes, in charge of Colored

Council by friends of the Negro, Council saw the injustice and unreasonableness of the petition and turned it down.

The one significant thing in it all appears to us to be this: That the class of white people presented by such men as drive auto-hacks have concluded that the Negro is only entitled to such benefits and privileges and opportunities as the white man does not wish for himself, "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," and that whenever a Negro is possessed of any position or privilege desired by a white man, it should be taken away and given to the white, even by law. Age-long oppression and injustice toward the Negro have brought Dr. George Haynes, in charge of Colored them to feel that "the Negro has no economics in the labor department at rights which a white man is bound to Washington, laying before them the practical enforced detention in Alabama of his daughter as a result of the department's policy to compel Colored "labor" to remain in the South whether they would or not.

It would seem that these persecutions would drive Negroes closer together in all movements, for mutual protection and mutual defense.

Protection Asked For Race Laborers

The East End News, New York
New York, March 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, has called the attention of Secretary of Labor Wilson and the Pennsylvania authorities to the wholesale deportation from Coatesville, Pa., of Negroes who during the war were employed in the various industries but who are now unemployed as a result of the shutting down of these industries. William B. Dickson, Vice-President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, has also been asked to insure humane treatment of these men. The Association offers to cooperate in any way possible with the Department of Labor in seeing that fair treatment is accorded these men who have served the nation in its war industries and protest against

arbitrary arrest and deportation of Commerce membership meeting. Upon motion it was resolved that resolution shall be drafted and submitted to the Chamber of Commerce directors for approval calling upon the city and county constabulary to "go the limit" in protecting any persons who intimidate or interfere with any chauffeurs of visitors or any other persons coming to Miami with lawful intent and obeying the laws of the city.

March 4, 1919.
Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

It is alleged that Negro workmen being discharged from Coatesville steel plants are being deported by State Constabulary. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People emphatically protests against arrest and deportation of unemployed workers who have served nation in war industries and earnestly urges your immediate attention to critical situation, Coatesville was scene few years ago of serious race riot. This Association will cooperate with your Department in any way possible and will meet your representative on the ground if requested.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

R. R. Switchmen Draw Color Line

Serious Traffic Tieup on Mississippi Road—500 Whites Refuse to Work With Negroes.

N Y C JANUARY 15, 1919

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The stout of white switchmen of the zoo and Mississippi railroad (the in refusing to work with Negro switchmen) spread to all other railroads entering Memphis today. Five hundred men are out. Freight traffic on all roads is partly tied up, and passenger trains are delayed. Trains are being handled in the yards principally by high railroad officials working with the Negro switchmen. Information received here today showed that white switchmen at Water Valley, Miss.; Jackson, Miss., and Louisville have also walked out.

The walkout threatens to spread to all cities in the South where Negro switchmen are employed. The men say that instead of the old rule of one Negro to a crew the Negro switchmen now outnumber the whites two to one. W. G. Lee, president of the Switchmen's Brotherhood, has not sanctioned the strike.

MIAMI TO STOP ITS INTERFERENCE WITH CHAUFFEURS

Chesapeake
MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 26.—Interference with Colored chauffeurs or any other law-abiding persons coming into Miami was unanimously condemned by the Chamber

Statements were made to the meeting that in a number of instances, recently, tourists have arrived in Miami in cars driven by Colored employes, and that intimidation has been used both toward the white tourists and the drivers. These tourists have stated that they came through with the best intentions, and found no objection to their servants driving their cars until they reached Miami.

*Department of Justice To
Investigate a Louisiana
Riot*

Press reports from Washington say that the Department of Justice is preparing to investigate a "riot" which occurred at Bogalusa, Louisiana Saturday last.

It was not, reports indicate, exactly a race riot but was a battle between lawless white men, American Legionaries, and law officials of the State of Louisiana over a race matter. The former soldiers, American Legionnaires, had taken the law into their own hands and arrested one Paul Dechus, a Negro labor leader, who they claim, was to be driven out of the Louisiana town, but whom, no doubt, they intended to lynch. Dechus was charged with "inciting race violence." Any old charge against a Negro is good after he is lynched in the South and that of inciting race violence would hold as well as any other if the Legionnaires had achieved their bloody purpose. They were evidently a little slow in execution however and the State had its officers upon them who killed some and routed the rest.

Now comes the United

States government through courts, and because of that the Department of Justice were accused of conspiracy to investigate the "riot" and were attacked and only which ensued in the attempt defended their lives as every of the mob to lynch or drive man has the right and ought out the Negro.

The interesting feature of the affair is that the government is to institute an investigation. We shall watch to do, the facts should be ascertained.

It is a black blot upon the name of America and makes its pretence of being a land of freedom and justice a mockery and a by word for men to be hunted and shot to death as Negroes were in Phillips county, Arkansas, and then afterwards the un-lynched Negroes thrown into jail and twelve more railroaded to death in a so-called trial.

Department stores
Discharge Girls
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.— Woodward and Lothrop, Palais Royal, Hamm, Gaffinck and Goldenberg, all large department stores here have discharged all colored girls taken on to meet the war rush. Reason was given that \$16.50 per week was too high a wage, and white people found themselves unable to employ domestics.

Meanwhile, if the government has the power, the authority, to investigate a riot between white men, between a white mob and officers of the law it has the authority to investigate rioting between white men and Negroes. And upon this assumption efforts should be immediately taken to secure an investigation into the riots, at Elaine, Phillips county, Arkansas, where scores of Negroes were killed by white mobs armed as posses and United States soldiers, and where twelve more have been railroaded by Arkansas courts to the electric chair.

Negroes ask nothing but a fair and impartial inquiry; if Negroes shot white men to death in Phillips county, deliberately and maliciously, without any element of self defense entering into their acts the facts ought to be ascertained by a body of unbiased and unprejudiced investigators. If Negroes were exploited and cheated out of their property through a system of peonage and because they demanded their rights and organized in order to carry on their fight through the

Washington Stores Discharge all Colored Female Employees

The New York Age

Wholesale Dismissal of Women and Girls from Prominent Business Concerns-- 58 From One Store.

12-13-19

The New York Age News Bureau,
Jeannette Carter, Manager,
609 F Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.—It is a matter of general moment and concern that the leading merchants here appear to have entered into an agreement to discontinue the practice adopted as a war measure, and to supply the shortage in labor, of employing colored women and girls as bundle wrappers, elevator operators, and the like.

Ten of the largest firms in the city appear to have reached such an understanding, as there have been wholesale discharges of such employees during the past ten days, one firm discharging as many as fifty-eight at the same time.

There is a general feeling among those discharged that the merchants consider the minimum wage of \$16.50, fixed by the Wage Board, as too much money to pay colored women and girls, and if they must pay it they prefer to pay it to white women and girls. This is the only explanation of the wholesale and concerted discharge of such employees, as there is not now and has not been any complaint that the service rendered was not satisfactory. On the contrary, it is generally understood that such service has been highly satisfactory.

The stores affected with the discharge frenzy are large concerns that depended upon colored trade when they were small ventures, and now receive the trade of most of the one hundred thousand colored people residing in the District of Columbia. Many successful concerns here, not engaged in department store business, have pursued the same policy.

Comment among the people is to the effect that it should teach the large colored population here to get busy in the business of buying and selling among themselves as far as this can be done, and to inconvenience themselves somewhat in so doing. They could easily support several department stores and their small feeders in the District of Columbia, and the restrictions to employment in white business concerns should be an incentive to the doing of it.

Seventeen Quit But Employer Stands by Colored Ex-Soldier

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

New Britain, Conn.—Seventeen men, said to be mostly of German and Austrian nationality, quit work on milling machines at the New Britain Machine Company last week because a returned colored soldier named Brown, who saw active service overseas and was cited for bravery on two different occasions, besides being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross, was hired to work on a machine with them.

The record of Brown ranks with the best in the city, he having shown himself a soldier in the fullest sense of the word. On his return to this city he sought employment at the machine company and was hired as a miller. He was put to work, and immediately the men in his department objected and left their machines. Superintendent Buoy was called to the room and could not prevail upon the men to return to their jobs.

Then Superintendent Hayer went to the room and found the men standing about, idle. He told them that Brown was going to continue at work regardless of their wishes, and if they desired to work they could, and if they did not they could get out. Seventeen of them put on their coats and walked out, and

a few minutes later their pay was figured up, they were paid and checked off and are not on the factory payroll any more.

Men employed in the factory sided with the factory officials in their attitude toward the quitters, and more than one expressed themselves as glad that the department is rid of them. Practically every one of the seventeen is said to have been strongly pro-German throughout the war and refused to purchase war savings stamps or subscribe to Liberty loans, while the Negro gave everything he had.

Labor - 1919

Domestic Service

House with No Servant Problem

Strange Story of a Tennessee Family with a Staff of Negroes, One with a Forty-Seven-Year-Duty Record

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 19, 1919

By HORTENSE McDONALD.

DOWN in Tennessee there is a farm where for fifty-four years the man of all work has always been on the job, where for forty-five years the mistress hasn't worried about a cook, where for thirty years the laundress has never gone on a strike, and where for twenty-five years the gardener has faithfully tended his garden.

In addition, two other members of that domestic staff have each worked for that particular family more than twenty years. While these individual records may be equaled, the record of the six as a whole is hard to surpass.

This is a true story. It concerns the loyalty and devotion of a group of ante-bellum negroes who in these days of servant problems, strikes for higher

wages, and clashes of temperament over "conditions" have stuck to their posts, who has mothered the five grown men giving years of faithful endeavor as of the family and presided in the kitchen their measure of service.

All of them are "befo' de wah" types. Like the veterans of that day, they are rapidly passing away. While they last, Rosa

that of the duty to the family that "raised" them and "de chillun" they "Altamede" ate after their marriage,

"Altamede Farm," which is manned forty-five years ago. She worked for the by this old-time crew, is a rolling fer-tile plantation of a thousand acres or so. The owner, Judge Lewis Shepherd, a pioneer citizen of East Tennessee, died only three years ago. Since that time the casions, and each time she left it was for a little journey to the altar.

Even today, nearly fifty years after the emancipation of their race, Mrs. Shepherd is referred to by the servants as "Ole Missus."

Thad Rankin, the oldest in point of service, belonged to his mistress's family, the Popes of Sequatchie Valley. When Mrs. Pope moved from "the valley" to Hamilton County, near Chattanooga, and bought the farm nestling at the foot of historic Missionary Ridge and now occupied by her granddaughter, it was Thad who drove the hack. That was

in the late fifties, and Thad was just a lad, and, although the oldest of those shavetail little negro.

He is still on the farm, and is noted as 40, and the youngest nearly 30, she calls a fine shot. Sporting residents of Chattanooga have spent many pleasant hours threatening to "spank" them when their hunting with him, and he is regarded as friendly gibes border on what Peggy calls an authority on where the best game in "sass."

His wife, Ellen, has been doing the laundry for more than twenty years. One interesting thing about Thad and his wife is that they have now been married fifty years, and should they desire to entertain with a golden wedding anniversary, the mothers of both the aged

man of all work, arrived at the farm forty-three years ago. He was a forlorn, homeless little negro in search of work. He was taken in, and there is no indication he will be marked A. W. O. L. soon.

Before the days of gasoline John was the family coachman. He was especially proud of his team and carriage. He is an ardent lover of horses, and, despite the fact that they have been superseded by motor equipment, John continues his allegiance to the stable and refuses to learn tricks about the garage.

Among the negroes on the place John is known as "de Judge." His pride in days gone by, when he drove Judge Shepherd to the courts in the surrounding counties, gained this nickname. "De

Judge" familiarized himself with all the cases his master tried, and while the latter was inside the Court House John sat outside and regaled the negroes with "inside" facts on the case.

Anthony Smith, or "Pap," now a bent old darky, followed his young master to war and was in the battle of Chickamauga. He fought in the Confederate Army through the civil war, and his reminiscences make him an interesting character. He is an excellent example of the ante-bellum negro, and is beloved by the entire family. For many years he has been on a pension. Residing on the farm in a comfortable cottage provided by his master, he finds enjoyment taking care of the chickens. Turner Davidson, another veteran of the service at "Altamede," has worked for twenty years for the family, and lingers on with no inclination to change his address.



Rosa Peake, Aunt Peggy with 47 Years Record in One Kitchen.



Ellen.



House with No Servant Problem



John Macon, with "Mac," Surviving Member of the Coach Team.
THE VANISHING SERVANT.

If there are some things more than others that tell of the intense desire of working people to get out of domestic service, they are the long hours and low wages.

In 1748, according to Peter Kalm, it was possible to get a servant for \$40 to \$50 per year. In 1895,

wages had risen to \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week for cooks,

laundresses, maids and nurses who worked 14 hours.

Today wages are somewhat higher, ranging from six to ten dollars per week, for ordinary help, but

every male, who can is entering the field of industry where the working hours are short and where the

pay is four, five and six times what he could earn as butler in Mr. Gotrich's marble palace.

As soon as the men begin to earn living wages, they see to it that their wives and daughters stay at home and keep house, or go to school. The result is that

the old time servant, who was satisfied to work day in and day out for small wages, board and a few

clothes has rapidly vanished.

There is now such a thing as the high cost of servants, but a good many families with moderate incomes are doing their own work. Washing, ironing,

sweeping machines and the latest cooking appliances keep housekeeping from being the drudge that it

used to be. Eventually the housework will be in-

trusted to specialists, who make a business of doing

it on a systematized basis.

COLORED COOKS ORGANIZE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13.—A plan of a union of colored cooks, which will ask affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, has been started in Asheville, it was learned to-day. A wage increase, which will probably reach 100 per cent., will be asked.

Labor - 1919

Foreign - Europe, Mexico, West Indies, etc.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEGRO

Several months ago a forecast was made that the tide of emigration of alien laborers from the United States would set in and keep up after the close of the war. Immediately after the signing of the armistice large numbers of aliens began to sail from New York and other ports for their native lands in Europe; but it could not be said definitely whether this was a sudden and temporary spurt or the beginning of a steady movement.

It now seems that all doubt in the matter is set aside by a thorough investigation which has just been completed by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, an expert connected with the Labor Department. He gives out as a conservative estimate that one million three hundred thousand aliens are planning to leave this country for their homelands and that they will take with them four billion dollars.

An official statement from the Department of Labor says that up to June 1, the investigations covered Chicago, the Indiana steel mill district (South Chicago, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, South Bend, Gary, etc.), Detroit, Pittsburgh, and the surrounding steel district, Johnstown, Pa., Youngstown, O., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the surrounding coal mining area. The statement further says that of the Poles covered by the investigation 15.04 per cent. will return home; of the Austro-Hungarians 28.02 per cent.; of the Russians 35.70 per cent.; Croatians 21.75 per cent.; Lithuanians 9.72 per cent.; Rumanians 64.29 per cent.; Italians and Greeks 11 per cent.; Serbs 36.90 per cent.; Slovaks 34.50 per cent.

All indications show that one of the bars that has so long kept the Negro out of his rightful place in American industries is going to be very largely removed. This removal began with the outbreak of the war, when so many aliens responded to the call to the colors in their native lands. And together with this first homeward movement of alien workers in this country came the first chance the American Negro had in the big industrial fields of his own country.

Now these aliens themselves are voluntarily going to keep up the homeward movement. On top of this, the American Federation of Labor is urging upon Congress the enactment of laws that would prohibit immigration for two years and restrict it thereafter; so there is a probability that the aliens who are leaving, even if they change their minds soon after and wish to return, will not be allowed to enter the country again during a limited period, and will find it more or less difficult to do so after that period.

It is difficult to estimate the influence and effect which these facts may have on the economic status of the colored people in the United States. Conditions following the outbreak of the war gave a half million or so of our people the chance to get away from the South. The whites of that section have been hoping and expecting that post-war conditions would force the majority of these

people to come back to the South; but present tendencies ought not only enable that half million or so to stay out of the South but ought to open opportunities for another half million or more to leave.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a million or a million and a half Negro workers in the big industries of the North and recognized as an integral part of northern labor would prove a most powerful lever for raising the status of the whole race. There would be not only the advancement economically, but the great educational and political advantages that would follow. And besides this, there would be the irresistible pressure brought to bear to force better conditions in the South.

The question arises: Is the Negro prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities that this revolution in the industrial world of the country offers him? If he is, a long step toward the solution of his problem is about to be taken.

TAMPA FLA. TIMES

APRIL 16, 1919

Bahama Negroes

With the influx of nearly 200 negro laborers from the Bahama islands per week the local farming situation is being well taken care of, and it now seems certain that fears held by growers earlier in the season of crops rotting in the fields for lack of harvest hands would not be realized.

Every day or two a Nassau schooner arrives with a large number of these colored workmen, who by special dispensation will be permitted to enter this country until June 30 without passing the literacy test. Saturday the R. M. Thompson arrived with 96 negroes, one of the largest lists of passengers carried by any schooner this season. Yesterday the Iris J. arrived with 71 negroes.

The labor shortage on the east coast farms, which threatened to become acute when the picking season began, was practically ended with the flood of March 14, which wiped out about 50 per cent. of the tomato acreage in this section. It now seems that all farmers have all the help they need, although the newly ripening fields are taking care of most of the influx of laborers.

Many calls for colored labor are being sent here from Lake Okeechobee section. Mrs. E. H. Carnes, of the United States employment bureau, reports. Two thousand more laborers will be needed to harvest the crops there, it is now believed, and a portion of the Nassau immigration is being shunted up the canals to this fertile region. Agents of the large growers in the lake region are making frequent trips to this section to pick up boatloads of negroes for farm work.—Miami Metropolis.

RICHMOND CALIFORNIA
JULY 15, 1919

AN UNUSUAL ALIEN EXODUS IS FORESEEN

Ethelbert Stewart of the Department of Labor estimates that 1,300,000 aliens in excess of the ordinary outgoing aliens are preparing

along the street, there are some on Chestnut street and a few on Huntley place. The majority of these negroes speak English, or broken English, as most of them have been in this country a few years.

They come from the Cape Verde Islands, a possession of Portugal, which is a few hours' sail from Africa but a sail of about two weeks from Portugal. Few of these negroes could speak English when they first came here and their language was a mixture of Portuguese and some African dialects. They are subjects of Portugal and call themselves Portuguese but they are really Africans with a mixture of Portuguese blood. It seems queer to hear them chattering in Portuguese or Spanish or French or a mixture of the three tongues.

Most of the Portuguese negroes here are employed as hod carriers and some work in the tobacco fields. In Bridgeport many were employed in building operations during the war and after and in New Haven many worked at Winchester's during the war. Few made any preparations to remain in this country and said they preferred to live in their own country, where eggs were 10 cents a dozen and a fat fowl could be bought for 40 cents.

The black Portuguese tell some queer stories about their life at home. They say that when a farmer there plants corn he has to watch the field with a gun or the monkeys will come from the forests and eat the corn as quick as he can drop it in the hills. A scarecrow has no effect upon these monkeys and they will not run from a man unless he has a gun.

There are a few Portuguese negro women in the colony here but none in New Haven or Bridgeport. The largest number of women of this race in this country is in Providence, although there are some in New Bedford, which is where all the boats that sail from the Cape Verde Islands land when they come here. New Bedford has a large population of real Portuguese. It was supposed that many of them came to this country so they would not have to go into the army when Portugal sent troops to France.

to leave for their homes in Europe. Stewart is director of the Investigation and Inspection Service of the department and he has been conducting a survey in the various steel centers. It is stated that of the 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation 24,509, or 15.4 per cent. will return to Poland. Of the Austro-Hungarians covered, 28.2 per cent. will return; Russians, 35.7 per cent.; Croatians, 21.75 per cent.; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent.; Rumanians, 64.29 per cent.; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent.; Serbs, 36.90 per cent.; Slovaks, 34.5 per cent.

In a recent speech on this exodus Stewart predicted that the first drive would be to fill the places of these aliens with negro labor from the South, and that despite ordinances against recruiting labor or any other effort that would be made to check it, this would be largely successful.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
DECEMBER 14, 1919

PORTUGUESE NOW ON TALCOTT STREET

Good-Sized Colony in Hartford—Most of Them Speak English.

Hartford has a considerable colony of Portuguese negroes now and most of them live at the lower end of Talcott street close to the Boulevard. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address before the Pan-American Federation

WHY LABOR FIGHTS 7-10-19 IMMIGRANT FLOOD

Gompers Says Corporations Have Been Bringing Immigrants Under Slave Contract—U. S. Labor Must Be Protected.

Constitution

New York, July 9.—Opposition of the American Federation of Labor to unrestricted immigration during the next four years is based largely on a desire to checkmate "a combination of corporations, trusts and shipping companies," to bring immigrants to the United States under contracts which made them virtually "slaves to these trusts." One large block down there is full of them. Others are scattered in houses before the Pan-American Federation

of Labor here tonight.

"I notice that you are troubled with the race problem. One way to solve that problem would be to stop all immigration for several years. This would keep out the foreigner, and there is a certain amount of unskilled labor that is done by that class of people, it would create a demand for laborers in this country. These calls could be filled by the Negroes, and thus they could be distributed over a wide area and would not settle in thickly populated Negro settlements. This would solve the problem for you."

The second reason, Mr. Gompers asserted, was the fact that four million American soldiers were being returned to industry and that the federation's duty was "to so adjust our affairs that the Americans shall have the right to a job before any one who may come here from another country."

Gompers on Alleged Combination.

Discussing the alleged "combination," Mr. Gompers said:

"The contracts which these industrial trusts and corporations had with those people were of such a character that the people were for years slaves to these trusts. Persons who observed vessels coming into this country could see the immigrants, each with nothing more than a little box, herded into trains and taken to factories, stockyards, steel plants and other industrial establishments."

"To such a pass did the situation come, that the trust magnates would advertise in American newspapers and papers of other countries that they wanted men, but did not want American workers."

Mr. Gompers asserted that the federation had been trying for years to organize workers in the packing and iron and steel industries but had met little success because "these men had been kept in bondage and have been allowed only their own language newspapers, which taught them to hate the American labor movement, and not join in it."

Mr. Gompers added that a period of non-immigration would materially aid America's campaign to Americanize all her inhabitant.

"This is a critical time, a crucial time, a time unprecedented on the globe," Mr. Gompers continued, "and it simply means we must protect ourselves or be overwhelmed. The standards we have raised for America's workers we are not going to give up to the greed and rapacity of employers, nor are we going to have them undermined by overwhelming members of immigrants. When this critical period is past, America can again become the home of those who voluntarily come to make homes and to live according to our standards. We will extend the hand of welcome to those who come in that spirit."

The Pan-American federation selected Mexico City as the place for the third annual convention which will be held next July. Only two votes were cast against Mexico City. These were cast by delegates from Ecuador in favor of the city of Quito, Ecuador.

STOP EMIGRATION

Southern American
Southern Offers Novel

Method of Settling the
Race Problem

1919

Professor Harry Clark, white, of the University of Tennessee, speaking before an audience in Birmingham, Alabama, recently urged a new method of solving the race problem in the South:

Oriental Labor Coming in Flood To United States

The Situation
Influx of 2,000,000 Chinese

and Japanese a Year for
Next 50 Years Predicted
by Y. M. C. A. Leader.
Intermarriage Is Also
Predicted.

Chicago, April 26.—Immigration of 2,000,000 foreigners, mostly Chinese and Japanese, every year for the next fifty years was predicted here today by Abraham Bowers, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in the course of an address before the Illinois state Americanization committee.

Mr. Bowers based his prediction on the assumption that the growth of the United States for the next half century will require hordes of common laborers.

"They must come from the Orient," said Mr. Bowers.

"The European labor now in this country is fast graduating into more skilled occupations, and further immigration from that source doubtless will be greatly curtailed owing to depletion of manpower in Europe by the war.

"Before the war we assimilated about 1,000,000 immigrants a year. They were mostly used in common labor. As our country grows the need for labor increases in ratio. There is only one place for it to come from now—China and Japan. Therefore they are bound to come, and I believe they will intermarry with our people as other immigrants are doing. Japanese and Chinese students now marry our university girls. They will override racial prejudice, literacy tests and every other obstacle."

Laboy - 1919

Migration Movement. TEACH NEGRO IN SOUTH

REST WAY TO STOP MOVEMENT NORTH.

CHICAGO NEWS

FEBRUARY 17, 1919.—
 My previous article told of the negro how to make a success of his farming he would stay on the land, to his own advantage and that of the whole nation. Agricultural journals are of no value to him, for he does not read easily enough home. The Kentucky negro has to-day to make real use of them. He must be less opportunity to educate his children reached through his children. than is possessed by his race in any other southern state. Kentucky, as a state, has dealt as well by its negroesvantage to a white boy, as it was to as the average southern state, but negro Abraham Lincoln, because all doors stand education in the south rests largely open to him. But that amount of educational beneficence, and the only education opens no doors to the negro, and institution in Kentucky to receive any considerable northern aid for negro education was Berea college, and when the Day law of 1904 closed that school to the negro there was not one well equipped colored school in the entire state.

Lincoln institute of Kentucky was established to take over the work for the negro which Berea college had formerly done, but to-day Tuskegee institute has more money invested, per capita, for the negroes of Alabama than has Lincoln for those of Kentucky, while, besides Tuskegee, Alabama has at least four other strong colored schools, and, besides Lincoln institute, Kentucky has not one.

The natural result followed. The census of 1910 showed that, judged by the percentage of rural population engaged in independent farming—that is, owning or renting land—the Kentucky negro ranks in thrift, enterprise and self-reliance below his race in every other southern state but Florida and Maryland. Negro educators who come to Kentucky from states farther south are quick to notice this. Though Florida is thus ranked below Kentucky, one town in that state having about 5,000 population has a negrowhite graduate, yet, in view of the fact that a colored college graduate is naturally unwilling to devote himself to the bank in Kentucky. This Florida town kind of labor to which he was limited has a knitting mill which took war or before, he often actually finds fewer workers, owned and operated by negroes doors opening before him. Therefore Kentucky has nothing like it. One negrowhile there is a real demand for a certain farmer outside that town is said to have number of negroes with a collegiate education, the prime need to-day is such

as \$15,000 in one year from his farm. Memphis, Tenn., has two negro banks. a thorough industrial training as will Nashville has as many. Durham and make him independent, self-respecting, a Winston-Salem, N. C., have large busi-real public asset instead of a liability. Such a training takes the negro out and run by negroes. Richmond, Va., has of the range of criminal possibilities. Some time ago I made a study of ten a large department store owned and op- Some had been graduating classes for erated by negroes and patronized by both prominent colored schools in the south races. Such negroes are not thinking of migrating, but they had to have mental training to make them capable of doing graduated 7,769 students. Asking how many of their graduates had ever been convicted of a criminal offense—that is, anything involving a penalty from a jail sentence upward—I found that seven of the ten schools had a clean record. The reports showed ten out of 7,769, or less than one-eighth of 1 per cent, convicted. When given those facts southern white men have said that white schools could not show such a record.

Until the establishment of Lincoln in stitute there was no place in Kentucky where a negro could study modern scientific farming. The negro in Kentucky is outclassed by the white man on the land more than perhaps anywhere else. He sees the white man making a success where he makes a failure, and, discouraged, he gives it up and goes to the

The conclusion is that the only solution to the negro problem is that the only

tion of the race problem is thoroughly underpaid Chink and Jap coming the Mason and Dixon line. Christian, and especially industrial education in certain sections—and if they can find any consolation down here observed that, although the negroes in their misleading statements regarding the welfare of those who migrated North some time ago, they are weighed down by the incessant accusation of the negro's political treatment in the South. The influenza's toll among the members of the Race in the North was small; in fact, in certain sections of the North it was absolutely nil, the disease seeming to have confined its ravages to the wonderfully healthy "whites."

Except on the presumption that political discrimination against the negroes is practiced in the North, how can it be explained that no black man has been sent to congress from a Northern State?

The most peculiar part of the whole thing is the fact that the folks who came North of their own free will are Northern State? To say that no negro is elected mayor of Boston because in that city the black race is a minority is implied confession that negroes are excluded from high office by reason of their race and color. To set up that no Northern negroes are worthy of political distinctions would be to combat torrential outpourings of testimony to the contrary from generations of the negroes' Northern champions.

Meanwhile, in the last half century dozens and scores of foreigners and sons of foreigners, Germans, Italians and Scandinavians, have been sent to the National House of Representatives and Senate from many Northern States. Good-by forever when most of them leave, and those who return, as a whole, are of the sort that is best liked by the crackers down here below the sticks. To the initiated, statements like the above are merely jokes that must be passed with a smile. The whites will be more willing to welcome the darker brother back than the latter will be to come. It looks like a general post by a president?

"curtains" for the South as far as a The State heartily welcomes any and return of the "prodigals" is concerned and it is as it should be.

COMING STATE

FEBRUARY 17, 1919.—
North Inviting the Negro.

We read with satisfaction this paragraph from The Evening Post, of New York, describing the efforts to improve the condition of negro immigrants to the great North and West where, it is vociferously asserted, they stand on the same footing with the white people.

In Detroit, the negro population is said to be 40,000, which is 10,000 more than in Charleston or than in any city of South Carolina. Among these Northern colored men must be many of education and business standing and if some of them could be elevated to positions of honor and trust, it would encourage their oppressed brethren in the South to go where they would be sure of justice.

So long as lynchers in Georgia or elsewhere can indulge a savage propensity without fear that their supply of labor will be diminished, it will be hard to impress them with the necessity of giving up the indulgence. The North can relieve the acuteness of the Southern problem in a few years simply by offering the negroes a haven and treating them as though they were white men when they come to it.

It is to be hoped that the National Urban League will have the sincere support of all the good men and women

of the Northern States. No "underground" railway is needed nowadays to make the negro free.

The suspicion is deep-seated in the persons down here relative to the flow of our Northern friends are bent on settling the so-called negro question on

Southern soil rather than their own and evidence has been painfully abundant that colored newcomers from the Mexican greasers to come back

South is not surprising; the South have not been accorded the

most cheerful of welcomes after cross-

By the Strutinizer

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—The following clipping appeared in the columns of one of the local papers here a few days ago. While the idea expressed has caused a great deal of comment, there is nothing surprising in the theme:

"Steps being taken to return Mexican laborers from the North to cli-organization upon which the movement of hundreds of thousands of negroes to Northern cities has thrown a heavy burden; and which has struggled energetically to carry it. More than a score of welfare workers have been placed among negro employees in munition plants, steel mills, packing houses, shipyards and other industries of the National Urban League for im-

proving the lot of negroes. It is an organization upon which the movement of hundreds of thousands of negroes to Northern cities has thrown a heavy burden; and which has struggled energetically to carry it. More than a score of welfare workers have been placed among negro employees in munition plants, steel mills, packing houses, shipyards and other industries of the National Urban League for im-

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The Way to Keep the Negro in the South

As Stinson Sees It

Editor Constitution: In the last nine weeks I have visited Dalton, Eatonton, Savanna, Sandersville, Moultrie, Bainbridge, Edison, Thomaston, and Washington, D. C. I saw all grades and classes of our people and studied them from various points of view, and saw many things that encouraged me. It was clearly to be seen that the better element of both races realize that their interest is common, and also that the negro will go as he desires to go. The younger generation seems to be very much dissatisfied, and especially is it true with those brought up on the farm, without education or systematic training, first, because too small an estimate has been put on his school training along here together, will be carried out in the south.

Both races have large and plenteous crops, and will have all they need in money and provisions, live now. A proof of that fact is that stock and other farming implements to carry them through the year 1919. I was made to realize what a great and happy condition stands out for the masses as well as the classes in this section, where man scarcely needs an overcoat, and where three crops may be made on a piece of land, if the farmer knows his business. And what should stand in the way of making the south the garden spot of the world for both health and plenty to live on?

Whatever may be said, Georgia is destined to be that which Henry W. Grady prophesied it would be, and we must not fail to see and appreciate what is for us and our children, and if we cannot see and understand it, others will come and take our heritage. The colored people want to live in the south. They like to live on the farm, they like to have around them cows, hogs, chickens, ducks and geese, and all those things that make common, honest people truly happy. They like the well and spring water; they like the breezes that come from the fresh woodlands, and why shouldn't they be permitted to enjoy them?

The wise and conservative editor of the daily and weekly paper has much to do with creating a wholesome and righteous sentiment that will make the people feel at home, and sleep sound at night. They can create and make the people aid in a righteous sentiment by the things for which they stand, editorially, and for the stories which appear in their columns. The honest and conservative leader of the negro race, whether in pulpit or otherwise, has said to the negro in the south in the last few years, "Make good use of the opportunity at your door," and he will continue to do so, if he can tell the truth in so doing and meet the best wishes of the church-going and home-loving members of his race.

Lynching and other irregularities have sent from this state more than three hundred and fifty thousand of some of the best laborers we have had since 1850. And there is not an intelligent man who feels for the best welfare of the state but who feels that an unfortunate mistake has come to us by it. There are persons not of the negro race, who are pleading with the preachers and their congregations to permit the negroes to organize labor unions, by which these men and women may protect themselves and their

children; the work has been going on for several months. And these communities where our people have misunderstandings and it seems to result in misunderstandings, they are quietly passing out from that state to some other. What will the controlling people do about this?

The negro must have good schools that will be inviting to his teachers and his children. The church-going facilities must be made attractive. The white people in authority in the rural districts must see to it, since every law and office and the ballot are in their hands. I say that they must see to it that the negro is fully protected; otherwise, it is clearly to be seen that the better element of both races realize that their interest is common, and also that the negro will go as he desires to go. The younger generation seems to be very much dissatisfied, and especially is it true with those

brought up on the farm, without education or systematic training, first, because too small an estimate has been put on his school training along here together, will be carried out in the south.

We have thought to keep an in-

dividual ignorant was to handle thousands of good men and women

him with greater ease, but it never has been true, and it is not true now. A proof of that fact is that

the people who migrated from our section in the last two or three years just past were the people who

had little or no chance, and who

lived on the farm.

Wherever colored people have just been taught to be intelligent, honest, and to own something and to family allowed the use of its dining room for their colored servant to be respectable in the community, they have always made good citizens. In the days of slavery the slaves were taught to imitate their masters and their master, and if their servants and other colored

they were first-class people and people were permitted to have seats

believed in righteousness, those in his church and hear the funeral

grieves would die before they would

disgrace themselves, as they had a colored woman in his employ

been taught by their owners. That

fact is no less true today. The white city of Madison, twenty years ago,

man should encourage the colored

The Rev. E. P. Johnson, of this city, people, and he has no need to band I preached the funeral. This

suspicious of the negro or to fee

very prominent family had the

that he would go against the people front seats of the church, and wept

with whom he has lived all of his life, nursed his children, worked to tears, and they had

this his fields, washed his clothes, had woman buried in the family cemetery, and people of that section ad-

cooked his food and guarded him

the family for it today. There

household, while he went to the

front to bind tighter his shackles

have done similar kindnesses for

He does not envy the white people

today. He likes to enjoy a little

the pleasures which he sees the

white people enjoy. He has built

the bridges, tunneled the mountain

dug out the railroads and has helped to build the towns.

The colored people like to please

the white people. My people like to

have the good wishes and smiles of

the white people, and it means the

All he asks for now is to be per-

mitted to build him a home, to edu-

cate his children, to live an upright

life, to put his money in the bank

to pay taxes, to worship God peace-

fully in his churches and to aid his

children in establishing a good char-

acter and living an upright life.

Shall he not enjoy that privilege

in the south and go on his way de-

cently enjoying himself? And when

he violates the law, punish him as

you do anybody else. The best peo-

ple of both races will agree that we

can do this, and we ought to do it.

Principal the Atlanta Normal and

Industrial Institute.

It means peace and happiness for

us both; it means a long life and

getting to heaven when we are done

with the world.

When he was told to get ready to

"All the negro asks for now," says

go to Germany, the negro went.

More than four hundred thousand Richard D. Stinson, principal of the

went, and many laid down their Atlanta Normal and Industrial in-

lives; and, notwithstanding he had

not received all that was due him

as an American citizen, he cried to

the social and industrial status of the ne-

gro in the south, in a communica-

tion appearing elsewhere upon this

many years.

President Woodrow Wilson has

page, "is that he be permitted to

build him a home, to educate his children, to live an upright life, to put his money in the bank, to pay taxes, to worship God peacefully in the building up of our homes and his churches, and to aid his children in establishing a good character and living an upright life."

This is certainly reasonable.

The hegira of colored people from the south to the north during the last few years has given rise to the labor situation both on the farms and in the industries.

The south is the natural habita-

tion of the negro. Inured to south-

ern customs and southern condi-

tions, all things being equal, it is

natural that he should prefer life in

the south; and when he leaves the

state and, in fact, throughout the

south, who would not do the negro

any injustice if

stranger and not understood, it

must be some deep-seated and com-

manding reason that impels him.

Our correspondent suggests the

cause when he says that "lynching

and other irregularities have sent

from this state more than 350,000

of some of the best laborers we

have had since 1850"—and his sug-

gestion itself, by implication, sug-

gests the remedy. Put an end to

lynching, mob violence and the

"other irregularities," and accord

to the colored man nothing more

nor less than his just deserts as a

citizen under the law and within

the jurisdiction of the courts of

justice.

The south needs the negro; the

negro needs the south. And when

an honest, worthy negro quits the

south the loss is mutual.

The negro has rights in which he

is entitled to protection as a human

being and a citizen under the flag.

That protection should be guaran-

teed him, and when he transgresses

the law he should be punished by

and under the law.

Give the negro a commensurate

incentive to good citizenship and

the negro exodus problem wil-

lly quickly solve itself.

CLEVELAND DEALER

STINSON'S CARD.

The Canadian

RICHARD D. STINSON,

Principal the Atlanta Normal and

Industrial Institute.

Atlanta, Ga.

CLEVELAND DEALER

NEGRO MIGRATION

IS TURNING SOUTH

MARCUS B. TONEY.

Nashville, Tenn.

Agent Says

The tide of migration, which brought to Cleveland during the war more than 10,000 southern colored people, is temporarily stopped if not setting the other way, according to figures obtained yesterday from J. M. White, union station ticket agent.

In January about 225 negroes bought one-way tickets to Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana and carried so much baggage the railroad men believed they were going to stay; in February 190 left the city. These figures were obtained by deducting the number of soldiers bound for cantonments and the tourists bound for gulf ports and Florida.

William R. Connors, director of the Negro Welfare Association, said last night possibly 200 colored soldiers who had not previously lived in Cleveland had come here recently.

"Nearly all the colored folks who came from the south during the war were Baptists," Mr. Connors said, "and so far the Baptist ministers haven't noticed any marked return to Dixie. At the same time hardly any new ones have come in."

The number of colored applicants for work at the United States employment service far exceeds in proportion the number of white applicants, according to Ralph M. Smith, in charge of the men's department, and this indicates the proportion of unemployment is higher, he said.

Many colored men who were doing the heavy work in steel mills and munitions factories lost their jobs after the cancellation of war contracts, G. E. Stayton, employment official, said.

Migration Still On

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—A reporter last week met a number of race men and women on the "Frisco" train from Memphis bound for St. Louis and other northern points. They occupied an entire coach and several of them said the incident was a daily occurrence in which the people are seeking more freedom of opportunity and better living conditions than are offered in the South, where lynchings and high handed un-American methods are in vogue. The men seemed to have plenty of money and appeared to be an honest class of hard working people.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS

AUGUST 4, 1919

WANTS NEGROES IN SOUTH.

When in your big, busy city a few months ago a friend said to me, "We are getting too many negroes in Chicago," I replied: "Try to induce them to go south on the farms." Each county in the south has negro churches and schools under the public school system and the whites pay for them. A farmer will give home and sustenance, furnish mule and plow and share the crops. In a few years a thrifty negro can own his home and a small farm, and owning his own property will make of him a good citizen. The southern country is the natural home of the negro, and has a healthy climate for him to rear his children in. I was orphaned at an early age and my negroes cared for me, and my old "mammy" nursed me. I have great sympathy for them.

MARCUS B. TONEY.

Nashville, Tenn.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement

South Eager to Regain The Journal Losses of Labor Exodus

7-22-19.

Farms In Need of Labor And Migrants Being Urged To Return. Fear That Selective Service Men Will Not Return on Account of Social Injustices

(Associated Negro Press)

Birmingham, Ala.—Regeneration, as well as reconstruction is going on in the South. Never has the South been put to such a test of endurance as well as diplomacy as it is now passing through.

In the first place, the South is very much in need of laborers, especially on the farms. It has not gotten over the effects of the large migration North for the past three years, and with it the thousands of Negroes who were taken by the Selective Service into the Army. A campaign of publicity has been started in the North, urging Negroes to return to their former Southern homes, and be received with "open arms," so to speak. A large number of the Northern communities are up in arms, and are protesting against the efforts to induce the colored people to return, just as the South protested against the Northerners coming down here and offering the men higher wages to come up in the "real land of the free."

The white daily papers of the South are constantly having extensive articles concerning conditions, and long editorial comments concerning the seriousness of the situation. There are many problems entering into the situation, any one of which is bothersome enough. The feeling is everywhere prevalent among the white people that Negro boys who have been in France and who have had a real taste of social justice, will not return to their native homes, where for decades they have been kept in ignorance and privation, and endure the former things; and it is very natural that in a very respectable, though determined way, the boys are letting the fact be known just as the white people are thinking.

The political situation is one of the most ticklish, for even the daily news-back practically none of the negro papers admit that it is rankest hypocrisy to allow men to die for a country, fighting for the cause of democracy, and yet in their native land are unable to vote.

The entire country is much alarmed over the spread of the astounding

being absorbed by peace time industries social agencies endorsement committee.

This is an unfortunate state of affairs. The South needs the negroes and certainly on the plantations can not replace them to any considerable extent with white men. The staying of large numbers of southern negroes in the North would be particularly bad in view of the fact that it is going to be no easy task to find employment every section, according to reports received by James.

Thousands of Colored people are leaving for the North and East. The labor situation is becoming a problem in nearly all the returning soldiers whose homes are in the North. In most industrial plants they would be given preference, but it is to be feared that a good many employers would retain the negroes if they could get them for less money. It is none too soon for the department of labor to endeavor to persuade the negroes who came North attracted by higher wages in war plants to return to the South, where they would certainly be better off in the long run.

It is said that the federal employment service is trying to get better working conditions for negroes in the South, and if prices keep at or near the present level the owners of plantations and all factories in which negroes are employed can afford to pay somewhat higher wages. It would be to the advantage of the southern people to give the negroes better living conditions, and to offer them more inducements.

J. C. Smith
HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER

JULY 29, 1919

COLORED FOLKS ARE COMING TO HOBOKEN

Hoboken city officials and others have noticed of late the influx of colored people to the city. Several colored families have recently arrived, while single colored men and women have also taken up their residences in the city.

While most of these have selected the western section of the city, they have not withheld from other sections. In every ward of the city there are now colored residents, and it is stated by some officials that it is understood more are coming.

Until comparatively recently there were few colored residents of the city. At one time, and for many years, there was only one colored family residing in Hoboken. This family was well known throughout the city. Then, in later years, one or two others came and settled here, but it has been only recently that anything like an influx has been noticed.

MEMPHIS ALARMED

OVER NEW EXODUS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Negro migration to the North is becoming an alarming problem, according to George R. James, chairman of the Chamber of Com-

died, for here they ride in street cars with white people, patronize theatres and restaurants and other places on an equality with whites, and when they return South, these privileges will no longer be theirs. Therefore our farmers must no build too high their hopes of getting needed farm workers from this section."

Mr. Denechaud and the other members of the committee visited the section where the race riots were staged. They found conditions easy, and no signs of the reported panic and fear. Negroes are considered desirable laborers in Chicago, writes Mr. Denechaud, "and all negroes can secure employment at good wages in Chicago and the surrounding section. The packing plants are today employing large numbers of negroes, and these negroes are so far meeting with no molestation from their white co-workers. We were shown requests for large numbers of men coming from many places. The railroads are now drawing on the Chicago idle negro for their labor wants."

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

The Negro Problem.

Wholesale Emigration Proposed as the Only Adequate Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Reading your editorial, "Negro Unrest," in the Sept. 6 issue, I beg to answer your final query. The answer to the problem lies in the policy of assisted emigration of the negro urged by Abraham Lincoln, and offering the obvious solution of the difficult situation which confronts the country. "Reform it altogether" by the removal of the cause of the dangerous ferment.

The task is great, but the resources of the country are equal to it. Lincoln propounded it; Jefferson, Webster, Fillmore, Seward, Grant and many others of vision advocated it; the wisest members of the African race favor it to-day. No other solution is adequate.

WILLIAM P. PICKETT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12.

WANT TO RETURN SOUTH

W. 17-19
Negroes Ready to Come Back to Farms

Montgomery
Alabama

Negroes who flocked to the north and middle west during the war are ready to return South and Southern farms according to a letter to W. R. Greene secretary of the Farmers Protective League from W. L. Upshaw of 133 Hopkins street, Cincinnati, O.

In his letter Mr. Upshaw asks of the need of farm labor and says that he is in position to direct large numbers of negroes to this section, if arrangements are made to pay their fare back to Alabama.

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~~THE TREK HOMeward~~

Southern negroes who were lured north during the last two or three years are now returning home as large numbers of others are longing for the south.

The rainbow pictures by which so many thousands of our negroes were hypnotized into quitting their southern homes, where they were well off and happy, are fading.

As was to have been expected, now that the labor shortage in the north has ceased to exist, the northern employers have no further use for the southern negroes, and are turning them off to make room for white laborers.

Many of the colored workers, evidently never considered the possibility of a change in conditions, and not only failed, while employed, to fortify themselves against the proverbial "rainy day," but have found themselves now both jobless and "broke" far away among strangers who care not what happens to them; and at the mercy of police authorities who sternly bid them go hence without thought or care as to the manner of their going.

At Coatesville, Pa., a short time ago, according to a report appearing in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, there was a police "round-up" of unemployed colored men, "hundreds of whom," said the news dispatch, "were brought here from the south during the war when labor was scarce," and "several hundreds of whom have been forced out of employment."

The report goes on to say that—

"Each night for several weeks past has seen cells at city hall filled with lodgers. Each morning these men are lined up before Mayor A. H. Swing, who, after informing them there is no work here at present, turns them over to officers to escort them to the city limits, who give the men instructions as to the roads to the south."

That shows the real depth of northern appreciation of the southern negro, when need for his services ceases: They "turn them over to the officers to escort them to the city limits," point southward and tell them to "beat it!"

After all, the experience the negro race has undergone may prove to be a good thing for all con-

cerned. Eventually these negroes who followed the will-o'-the-wisp off into the wilderness will find their way home again; and when they return they will know how to appreciate a good thing.

And when they come back to the south, where they belong and where they are needed, if they will follow the advice of such leaders that of the white citizens who have their best interests at heart, they will be happier and better contented than ever before.

The situation is truthfully expressed by The Mobile Register, in an editorial, "Moton Has Our Support," in which it says:

"Dr. Moton takes the position all along occupied by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, that the whites and negroes must expect to continue to live in the south together, and that it is best for the negroes to so equip themselves and so to act as to be useful, law-abiding helpers in the work of a progressive south; and that the difficulties of the situation—even the injustice and the lynching—will in time be removed as this usefulness becomes better understood."

If those disillusioned negroes who went north, as well as their fellows who did not go, will listen to and heed the advice of Moton and men of his type instead of that of his detractors, there is a happy day in store for them in the south.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES

JULY 16, 1919

SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

The Shreveport Journal, reproducing approvingly some recent remarks in these columns concerning the negro problem and the need for united action in the South to counteract the influences which encourage negro migration, aptly says:

If the South wants to keep its negro labor (about which there is no doubt) it cannot too quickly lay to heart the lesson which the States reads to a portion of its people. There is a great question of humanity and justice involved here; but more important in its immediate effects is the question of material self-interest. Obviously the South needs the negro; he is an important factor in the development of Southern prosperity. Let us show him that we understand his value to us.

The best thought of the South is coming more and more to recognize the force of the argument that, if the negro is to be kept where Booker Washington said he ought to remain to be happy and contented, consideration must be given to the improvement of his lot.

He doesn't want to leave the South and the South doesn't want to see him go. Therefore it is up to the South to make him feel that no temptation the North offers him is worth the comfort and protection he enjoys here.

JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

AUGUST 30, 1919

MISSISSIPPI TREATS

NEGRO FAIR, CHICAGO COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mississippi is not as horribly bad in its treatment of the negro as reports circulated in Chicago and other northern cities indicate, three members of a special investigating committee from under the auspices of the Mississippi Welfare League, with headquarters here.

They found, to the contrary, that in nearly every community negroes are given encouragement and that living conditions are being steadily improved. These findings, explained in detail, will be embodied in a report to be announced soon. It is expected the report will counteract false reports circulated in Chicago as to the unpleasantness of living in Mississippi. The names of the investigators were not given.

ing the effect, claim that the propagandists of in justices will have to look elsewhere for schemes to get the Colored people to return South.

On of the most interesting comments comes from the in the history of the country, sent a committee of white and Colored men to Mississippi to study conditions in that state.

The committee was commissioned by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the federal bureau of labor and organized labor. It has just made its report, relating that it found "exceptional happiness, contentment and prosperity among the Negroes of Mississippi." The reports says that "school facilities were found to be good, churches adequate, housing conditions being improved rapidly and race relations good." The industrious Negro "is afforded excellent opportunities to become a land owner. No police oppression, imposition or lawlessness was found." The committee related that its facts "were secured from the Negroes themselves, and we had the privilege of riding with them and surveying their farms in automobiles they own."

That is the surprising report brought back by northern investigators from a state commonly represented as hating and abusing Negroes. It is noteworthy that Mississippi business men recently issued an invitation to Negroes who had migrated to the North to return.

One suspicion, however, suggests itself. Did this Chicago committee make its report so entrancing to get rid of the Negroes who have moved to Chicago, where they seem to be unwelcome? Is it propaganda induce them to leave the city a state?

ANNISTON NEGROES

FIGHT MIGRATION

Anniston, Ala., Aug 2.—(Special)—Anniston negroes, officers and members of the Migration Educational league, are trying to discourage the migration of negroes from this part of Alabama to the north. At a mass meeting held in Hobson City Friday night prominent negroes made talks to discourage the negroes from seeking higher wages promised in the north.

It is charged that propaganda has been circulated among the negroes telling them of advantages to be obtained in northern cities in wages better living conditions and greater freedom of action in a social way. This, it is claimed, has caused 75 or 100 negro families to make plans to leave eastern Alabama for the north. The Migration Educational league is trying to keep the local negroes from being influenced by the northern propaganda.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement.

CHICAGO LEADS IN

NEGRO POPULATION

The Daily Herald.

WINDY CITY NOW HAS 150,000
2-27-19.
NEGROES

Negroes Of The South, Deprived Of Their Rights, Seek Justice And Freedom

In Western City

with southern discrimination and lynchings, are among the causes of the tremendous influx. While the labor conditions now are greatly af-

(Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 27.—(Special) Chicago, the second largest city in the nation, leads all others in Negro population, according to the latest and best information obtainable. Statistics gathered since the beginning of the migration more than two years ago, place the Negro population of the "Windy City" at 150,000. The section on the South Side formerly known as the "Black Belt" has spread in so many directions that the belt has increased in size until it is now

T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Chicago Urban League, said recently: "There have been few labor troubles, because the majority of the men employed are unionized. This probably has prevented troubles which otherwise might have risen."

"There have been some conflicts when Negro families established themselves, but no real racial trouble."

HUNGER WAGES ONE OF CAUSES OF MIGRATION

The Journal.
Bad Features Of Plantation Life

For Negro Workmen Revealed

By Investigation Of Department Of Labor

3-22-19

(Special to Journal and Guide)
Washington, D. C.—Hunger wages and lack of employment during a large

part of the year are assigned as among the causes of Negro migration from Mississippi, in a report on Negro Migration in 1916-17 by R. H. Leavell, of Mississippi, just issued through the office of the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor. Wages in southwest Mississippi rarely exceeded 75 cents a day, Mr. Leavell reports, though a range from 50 cents to \$1 appeared in his investigation.

The volume of migration from Mississippi to the North can not readily be determined, but an estimate by W. T. B. Williams places the figure for Mississippi at about 100,000 in approximately 18 months.

A number of causes contributed to the movement, among them the disastrous storm of 1916 and the boll weevil which necessitated means of cultivation that required less labor power. Improved living conditions in the North, described by those who had already left the State, proved a great factor in inducing others to go. The increased death rate from pellagra in 1915 and pellagra mortality figures in general apparently have a direct relation to wage rates. Pellagra is due to a monotonous low protein diet, which can be corrected by using meats, vegetables, and cereals in greater abundance.

Economic motives were present in practically every case of Negro migration, according to Mr. Leavell, but the feeling on the part of the Negro that he is discriminated against in business, in the schools, and in the courts has been also a great factor.

FLORIDA CITIZENS WILL ENCOURAGE RACE TO

The East ~~to remain~~ *South*

By Associated Negro Press

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the commissioners of Duval county a delegation of Negroes and exodus has not abated appeared to request that the members among the whites, that if anything, of their race be permitted to use the county armory for a meeting meetings of an educative character offset what they state is a government reached. When asked what the propaganda to draw from the South cause of the wholesale exodus of the all able-bodied Negroes to work in the steel mills and other industries was, he stated positively that it was plants as the vast number of foreign workers now employed in such factories are to be sent back to their improved living conditions. It further developed upon investigation by

The delegation stated they desired this person in charge, that in certain centers whole communities have Negroes and tell them the advantages of remaining at their homes. From the south, especially is this delegation added that only Negroes true, he said, in places like Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, Washington, New York and cities named in the outset, the southern section without workmen in the trades and laborers.

It would seem that the coming fall and, indeed, by next spring, so he states, the tide of migration, will increase rather than diminish among the whites from the south who are seeking the advantages offered by the north, east and west in every

SOUTHERN WHITES GOING NORTH TOO

St. Louis Independent
Clarion
Who Is Paying Their Transportation ?
No Immigration Agent Have Been Arrested for Persuading Them To Leave The South.

walk of life and especially in laboring fields. As proof of this, the individual pointed out the fact that most of the rapid strides made in almost every avocation of recent years in the North had been attended and made by southern white men who had migrated from the south. He pointed out several particular instances where some of the best writers on newspapers of the north and east, who had gained enviable reputation, were among those who had migrated from the south to the north, and that some of the best institutions in the north had secured as salesmen, managers, agents and employes the whites who had come up from the south, many of whom had taken the places of foreign laborers who had either gone back to their homes or had been displaced by the migrants.

INFLUX OF FARMING NEGROES PRESENTS PROBLEM TO STATE

President of the Alarm Clock Comments on Omission of Educators to Consider Plan

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—Within the last month three events have occurred of profound significance in the future of Pennsylvania—the address of the state superintendent of education, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, before the City and Civic Clubs; the state educational conference at Harrisburg, and the address of Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education of the United States, speaking Wednesday night at the City Club rooms. From these high sources the people of Pennsylvania have a right to expect a vision of the great future of our commonwealth, a broad-minded, statesmanlike view of the educational needs of the state, the educational forces at our disposal and the general plan of attack upon these conditions and difficulties.

But throughout them all—nay, even in the program for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association planned to occur here during the Christmas holidays—there is a vital omission, namely, the failure to consider or even to mention the educational problems and difficulties involved in the injection into this state of a quarter of a million negroes from neglected parts of the southern states.

Suddenly, as by a tremendous tidal wave thousands of unschooled, rural, farming ne-

groes swept into the maelstrom of congested industrial and commercial life, made doubly congested and complex by the war. If ever there were presented a test educational alertness, initiative, adaptability, adequacy, it would certainly seem have been here exemplified.

Well, since those on the mountain-to choose to remain silent, needs be that one speak from the valley, circumscribe though his view may be. So, speaking frictions, and it was a motley crowd that gathered at the station just before train affected the educational problems that Pennsylvania must face and solve in the im mediate future?

First. The public schools should and will work out the problems involved in the negro migrants under sixteen years of age who have been careful and saving since Even here, however, are many important adjustments, extensions, etc., which lie in the far west, and some will probably be the hands of the authorities awaiting return to their revolutionary torn coun

try and attempt to establish a home. Some of them learned to speak the English language fluently during their time here, but the majority are hard courses; some academic, including English, to understand. They evidently brought history and civics. It should also include along their Mexican habits of not attempting to make any progress, and different nature from those presented in the public evening high schools and the private trade and commercial schools. By reason o

the rich practical experience that can be drawn on in most of these migrant people, company, because of the lack of work, would be possible to plan courses in theory and instead of loafing about the city which would supplement and make available the store of concrete knowledge in the number of colored laborers have also possession.

Third. Since these people are mostly from rural life, courses in agriculture which would fit them for successful farming in Pennsylvania soil and with Pennsylvania products should be included.

Fourth. Volunteers, chosen from the finest young men and women of our state, white and colored, and inspired with altruistic fire, should be put through a short training in the best normal schools and universities of the state with the understood purpose of placing them among these migrants to devote their youth to the high task of elevating these handicapped souls to the destinies to which their God-given talents intended them.

Fifth. Supervised activities, calculated to preserve those gifts they brought with them from the South—their health, their friendly cameraderie, their poetic and musical temperament and ability—should be provided.

Sixth, but really first in point of time. A progressive and continuous survey of their distribution, their needs, their progress, should be in the hands of discreet, friendly, capable educators and sociologists.

In fact, a whole state-wide, comprehensive, statesmanlike plan should have been inaugurated as soon as the enormity of the migration was perceived. But now, after three years of this migration, the absence of such a plan seems almost a calamity.

DANIEL A. BROOKS.
President the Alarm Clock Club,
Philadelphia, December 8, 1919.

MEXICANS AND

NEGROES TAKE LEAVE OF CITY

ALTOONA PA TIMES

FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Southerners, For Most Part,
Were Not Frugal and Did
Not Take on Habits of

Thrift While Here.

A large number of Mexican laborers, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and in the yards during the period of

whom went out of their way trying to spread the infernal disease of negro phobia. But it was not contagious; it was better for the North, better for the South, France. The French people and the French officials frowned with disgust on all their offerings.

One of these men, intelligent and property owner, said that he is going to remain in Chicago and use his influence to get the right to vote for his people, or have southern representation in Congress cut down. The national Republican committee, realizing the gravity of the situation, is laying a foundation to take definite and decided action on disfranchisement and lynching.

The Negro and the South
MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Louisiana's commissioner of agriculture is in Chicago at the head of a delegation of planters and business men from that state who seek to persuade negroes who left the South during the war to return to their old habitats where their labor is so sorely needed.

We do not know how these employers dealt with their negro labor when they had it, but it is common knowledge that the heavy emigration of black men from the South to the North in the last few years has been due to the fact that the negroes had given up hope of obtaining in the South the living conditions they thought were due them by right. Their wages were low, their homes undesirable and in many instances their educational advantages exceedingly limited. They came North to better themselves in these respects, being attracted by abundant opportunities for employment at remunerative terms.

It will be a good thing for all concerned if the employers of the South have learned a lesson from the labor experiences of the last two or three years. All things considered, the negro seems to belong in the South rather than in the North. Planters and business men in that part of the country need the kind of service that he seems best able to give. The North is not in such need—at least not in the same degree—because it gets much the larger part of immigrant labor.

If Southern employers expect to be able to persuade emigrating negroes to return to the old stands of labor, however, it will be up to them to give adequate assurances of satisfactory pay and acceptable living standards. The levels that obtained before the war are obsolete in any scheme of providing the South with the labor it needs to carry on its industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Efforts and inducements are being made by southerners to keep the people in the South, but as long as lynchings, disfranchisement and "Jim Crows" continue to take precedence over justice and equality of opportunity these patriotic boys cannot go back to the old sections.

Over in France, where there is no color discrimination, these soldier boys have been treated as men by the natives. They say that the only unpower appropriately, a long step will have been taken in the solution of a difficult problem. It is to be hoped the Louisiana

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL

JULY 25, 1919

TO STOP LABOR EXODUS.

Chamber of Commerce Division Conference With Employment Bureau.

To take definite steps toward preventing as far as possible the exodus of negro laborers to Detroit, Mich., and other northern cities, a committee has been named from the Chamber of Commerce industrial and commercial division and will meet today at noon at the C. of C. Building to begin its work. Dr. Tait Butler is chairman.

The Chamber of Commerce division met with J. D. Barbee, superintendent of the U. S. employment bureau, Wednesday to discuss the phases of the lack of laborers and to attempt remedies. A communication from Detroit asking for laborers in the face of acute shortage there, was read to those present, with the resultant committee to forestall it.

The special labor committee which will meet today is composed of, besides Chairman Butler: J. T. Morgan, J. M. Walker, F. N. Fisher, E. J. Thomas, Hays Flowers, S. B. Richards, W. T. C. Berlin, H. J. M. Jorgenson, W. W. Fisher, Ben Herring and Capt. Rees Lee.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., APRIL 26, 1919

DOES BIRMINGHAM WANT NEGROES BACK

Chamber of Commerce Investigates Before Answering Chicago's Query

The Chamber of Commerce is making an investigation throughout the district to ascertain if the negroes who went abroad seeking fancy wages is wanted back in the Birmingham district.

A communication was received several days ago from the Chicago association of commerce stating that the southern negro in that city was suffering and the south could have him back if it wanted him.

The local chamber does not want to act hastily in this matter according to Secretary Fenimore, nor does it want to turn a bunch of unemployed men on Birmingham. Therefore it is investigating before making definite answer.

A letter has been written to the war department in Washington to find out as far as possible the number of men from his district who have not yet been discharged from service.

Mr. Fenimore thinks publicity in this regard unadvisable.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement.

Great White Daily Discusses Negro Exodus In Strong Editorial--Says It Can- not Be Checked Unless South Gives Negro Justice.

Praises Connectional Council--Says
It Compares Favorably With White
Bodies Of Its Kind.

(Editorial in The Press-Guardian, Paterson, N. J. September 3, 1919)

A HARD PROBLEM

That the Negro population in the South is rapidly advancing in intellectual culture and self reliance, the exodus of negroes from the South is obvious. No more convincing proof of this can be given than was furnished by the great Connectional Conference in the former section of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches held in Paterson a few days ago. The leading check it which has been several figures in that body were from the times attempted, has been renewed. Nobody who attended one with increased energy. Delegations of its sessions could fail to be impressed with the high order of intelligence shown in its discussions. A few days ago, composed of it may truthfully be said that it did planters and business men from the South suffer by comparison with any South headed by Henry D. Wilson, national convention of white people State Commissioner of Agriculture of the same or any other character of Louisiana. This committee came with authority to provide free trans-education of the colored race, importation for as many negroes as in the South, is increasing every year. The Conference above members are prepared, they said, to get jobstioned, which did not represent the for all the negroes. "We are after largest religious body of that race in the negro who left the plantation country, the latter being the during the war and who wants to Baptist, adopted a plan for raising come back," Commissioner Wilson a million dollars for educational purposes:

It is not likely that this movement will be very effective in stemming this migratory tide. The South canem on its hands in this Negro labor not "eat its cake and have it;" Sosituion. But that will have to long as it continues to deny theradically change its point of view, Negro the political rights granted especially on the suffrage side, is him by the Federal Constitution, herself-apparent, if it expects to pre-will as rapidly as possible placment the members of this race of both himself where these rights are resexes, that are best worth retention, spected, and where his race is nofrom deserting that section as fast looked upon as "dumb driven catas they can secure employment and tle," only fit for work on the planequality of political rights else-where.

It is pertinent to state in this

connection that, while it is not easy for colored people even in the Northern States to get work in any branch of skilled labor—especially as few of them have learned mechanical trades—there are large and increasing opportunities opening for them as domestic servants at wages unheard of in the South, and also in many kinds of labor. It is stated that thousands of Italians and other foreign born laborers of the class that in late years almost monopolized all sorts of constructive work where rudimentary labor and resistance to elemental conditions are required, and also have not shared the unwillingness to wield a pick, shovel or wheel barrow alongside of a negro, are preparing by thousands to go back to their old homes in the belief that one of the results of the late war will be a greatly increased demand for reconstructive labor, with largely increased wages in their native lands. The initiatory stages of this exodus are already in evidence in the vicinity of the great steamship wharves in New York and it looks as if, as soon as these lines are in position to transport them they will almost be swamped by this reflux wave.

This may make the shortage of common labor which is already a subject of anxiety, especially on the farms, in all parts of our country, more serious than it is now, and it may offer many new opportunities for the black men of the South whose desertion of the cotton and sugar plantations is bringing these delegations Northward with their offers of free transportation and plenty of work for the refugees

VOLUME 1, NO. 3, 1919

How the North Can Solve It.

The deportation of negro laborers from Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a town to which they were enticed while the steel works were running under extraordinary pressure during the war, described by The Evening Post, of New York, will be contemplated with glee by a part of the people of the South, but not by those who take other than a superficial view of it. That "the negro's best friends are in the South" may be true—but if true, more's the pity. Two weeks ago it was reported that the white people of a town of Northern Ohio were driving the negro population out of it and on the heels of it comes the story from Coatesville, with the significant addition that the state constables of Pennsylvania, the police of Coatesville and other officers of the law are cooperating with the haters of the negroes to make Coates-

ville uninhabitable by them.

In the South are white men whose wish is to hold the negro here as a laborer to be treated as inferior to white laborers. These people are terrified by the Northward migration of negroes, because they are enamored of cheap labor and would be discontented with workingmen accustomed to assert a degree of independence.

When Northern white men drive negroes back to the South, they deliver them into the hands of Southern "oppressors," depriving them of their only avenue of escape. So long as the North shall say to the negro: "You can have political liberty with us, you can have made should be their next step industrial equality with the white man, and they know that race discrimination is infinitely better chance for that is in the South," how may it hope that the negro more destructive of progress than mere South where white men regard themselves as menaced, both politically and industrially, by the fact of immense numbers of negroes? What does the North's gift of the ballot to the negro, lynch will cease. How is it to be his numbers being negligible in that suppressed if the Southern ruffians and part of the country, amount to, if it murderer shall be convinced by Coatesville denies him the right to earn a livelihood on equal terms with other men? If the North grimly insists that, industrially, the negro shall be imprisoned in the Southern cotton fields, how Do they not take it as permission to can benevolent friends of the negro do with the negro as they will?

Colonel Roosevelt would not "close the door of hope" to the negro. But he did not open it. The first door to liberty does not open into a political office. If men like Mr. Villard and Mr. Storey represent Northern opinion, they should open the factory and the shop to the negro, in every town and city of the Northern States; and, when they do, there will be no lynching, no "Southern" problem.

MEMPHIS TENN. APRIL 5, 1919

Negro Migration.

The United States Department of Labor has just issued a pamphlet dealing with the problem of negro migration from the south during the years 1916 and 1917. The work of investigation was conducted in most part by southern educators who are familiar with conditions in the south and who have made an intelligent study of the problem in its various aspects. They tried to determine, insofar as it was possible, the causes leading up to the negro hegira, its extent and remedies they thought might be effective in stopping the exodus.

The investigation was under the supervision of Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., a Virginian by birth, a graduate of Washington and Lee University and for years dean of the faculty of Tulane University. Thus his birth, education and sentiment would acquit him in advance of any animosity to the south when he speaks some plain truths.

Dr. Dillard says that two things must be recognized in any investigation or discussion of the problem. We must admit that the desire of any people to improve their conditions of living is

to the lowest degree of irritation and embarrassment is a duty resting affirmatively on the nation, the economic performance and responsibility to lead to route is the shortest and easiest to its statesmen, editors, publicists—enlightened class. It falls to them because their circumstances make them most capable of it. Though in morals it lie no less heavy upon the same corresponding class in the South, their refusal, selfish and wicked if it be, would furnish no excuse for the Northern people. Having abolished slavery in the South, the establishment of genuine freedom for the citizens they have made should be their next step

The reduction of the negro problem

reasonable and healthful, and is to be careful summing up of figures, how-friend. The riots in East St. Louis and commended rather than condemned, ever, would put the number of negroes in numerous other northern cities have. Whether or not they fall in their effort who went north from all parts of the shown only too clearly that the negro of improvement does not vitiate the south at 200,000. Of this number Ala-laborer as a competitor will not be right or the justice of their wish to do so. The second truth that must be admitted is that the real progress of any community, any section of a country or any country depends upon the spread of good, healthful conditions of living among all classes of people and the development along all lines of every class race, profession and occupation.

The investigators under Dr. Dillard and Dr. Dillard himself found there were a variety of causes that influenced the negroes to leave their homes in the south and turn their steps northward. Before the advent of the northern labor agent these elements were fermenting and they made the work of the labor solicitors more fruitful in results. As the investigators enumerated these influences they were: "General dissatisfaction with conditions, ravages of boll weevil, floods, changes of crop system, low wages, poor houses on plantations, poor school facilities, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in courts, lynching, desire for travel, labor agents, the negro press, letters from friends in the north and, finally, advice of white friends in the south where crops had failed."

All of these causes did not exist in all southern communities. As a matter of fact, some of them were never superseded by the negro migrant him- known in some sections, but a general investigation throughout the whole south convinced the investigators that partly in one place and partly in another the influences were at work.

It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage what- ever of discontent there was among southern negroes. Such is the fact however. The stoppage of immigration occasioned by the war and the great

growth of munition and other war necessity plants caused a serious shortage of labor in the northern and eastern states. These big employers of labor looked to the southern negro to supply He must be assured of a fair share in the deficiency. They had no purpose of the legitimate fruits of his labor. The improving the negro—in fact, they had opportunity of securing an education no interest whatever in him beyond a certain academic friendliness inspired by lack of knowledge and sectional bias. They wanted labor badly, and they wanted it as cheap as possible. This, and this alone, inspired them to invite the negro north and to pay his railroad fare.

How far the migration extended and the number of persons included, of that are not meant in sincerity and are course, cannot be figured accurately for not granted.

various reasons, chief among which is the fact that many of the negroes, during the period of restlessness, did not leave the south at all, but simply re-fluence his choice. Besides this he moved to other sectors, where they realize when all is said and done that considered living conditions better. A the southern white man is his best

North. Never before have the most part, to hold on to southern employers thought their jobs. of seeking Negro labor in the North. Whether they do or not the North.

there will be few who will Conditions have changed return to the South until in northern industrial cen-tres and labor is not in as among the southern white great demand as during the people impelling them to past two years. We do not give justice to the Negro. believe, however, that effi-cient and industrious Negro suffice. And if the movement workers are yet suffering in that direction is not start-from inability to secure em-ed soon instead of recover-ployment.

And unless the South has lost the South will lose other more to offer than jobs the thousands of those they now call for the return of sou-the northern Negroes who migrated North to secure living wages and enlarged privileges will not be answered to any substantial degree.

With the vast majority of the Negroes who sought work in the North it is no longer a belly proposition; with living wages they want education for their children, justice in the courts, protection from mobs, recognition of citizenship.

Having had a brief experience as freemen and as citizens they are unfit to return to a condition of half slavery. And thousands would endure hardships and the pangs of hunger before they would return to the con-

Negro Migrants From The

South Asked To Return

The Daily Herald

The labor shortage in the South is being so keenly felt that white missionaries from the North.

that section have been sent to urge Negroes who left the negro workers to seize the war South to return.

Press dispatches do not their account by the exercise state what allurements are of the greatest possible efficiency held out to them in addition to industry in their to the ready jobs which work in order to hold fast to await them.

their jobs when peace should It is interesting to note that in this regard the South majority of Negro workers is making the first move proved themselves capable, since the civil war to secure efficient and industrious and Negro laborers from therefore are enabled, for

PITTSBURGH TIMES

MARCH 11, 1919
SOUTH'S CALL FOR NEGROES.

One Who Came North Tells Why He and His Fellows Will Not Return to Dixie.

To the Editor of The Gazette Times.
Sir: There was a gentleman in Pittsburgh this week, I saw in a Pittsburgh paper on March 7. His purpose, as stated, is to persuade thousands of Negroes who came from the South to go back. We came here to Pennsylvania by the thousands two or more years ago, not simply to help make war munitions but to better our condition in every way possible. The gentleman, though from Georgia represents several southern states short of labor in every line of service.

We are glad to know we are wanted there again. But before we even consider returning we are reminded of the old tale of the "Fox and the Rabbit." The fox wanted the rabbit to go home with him. The rabbit decided to go but had his doubts about it meaning any good for him. However, he went with the fox to the mouth of his den. He stopped and locked very carefully to see the tracks and on finding all of them, went in and none came out, he stopped there. So, now, when you come for us to go back South and no say one word to us about lynching us for any cause and without any sort of trial we like the rabbit, stop right there.

I am not in favor of crime but I am in favor of crime committers having a fair and impartial trial by an unbiased judge and jury. We are up here and for the most part are making good. The people up here, like the people in the South, have found that we will work. If we don't like the work given us we simply ask for a transfer to some other part of the works. We don't plan strikes nor join in and take any part with strikers. We are here to do our bit with this people and to become a part of them and help to carry into success everything possible for all the people. Don't worry about us, for the most of us won't be back that way at all.

ROBERT T. SCHELL.

MARCH 11, 1919

Colored War Workers Go South

The migration South of colored workers brought here by war work has started. Two hundred entrained for Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., last night. Others will leave at intervals as labor parties are recruited by the Federal Employment Agency, 1519 Arch st. Florida is seeking negro labor, official sav.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement

CHARLOTTE N.C. OBSERVER

OCTOBER 8, 1919

"THE RACE CONFLICT."

THE ONE OUTSTANDING IDEA conveyed just as men have been stopped from selling liquor in the Haskin letter published in this paper or manufacturing whiskey in violation of the law, yesterday, as will appear from careful reading, is that the negro does not and has not bettered himself by migrating from the South to the North. Mr. Haskin, in his letter, is giving a paraphrase or synopsis of recent writings of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones on the subject of race conflicts and their causes. The ideas presented are not original with Mr. Haskin; he is presenting those advanced by Dr. Jones, a leading American student of the negro problem.

He undertakes to interpret the attitude of the Southern negro, which has resulted in the migration of numbers of them during the war and since from the South to the North. He points out the attractions in the North for the negro and then shows that by comparison these are no attractions at all; they are only allurements. The average negro who migrates to Northern cities to better himself soon finds that his last state is worse than his first; he finds that he has left his real friends behind in the South. While in some respects conditions there are more attractive, in the matter of wages, possibly, the negro finds there unattractive and disagreeable conditions that he knew nothing of in the South. As the Haskin letter says, "conflict results inevitably."

However, Mr. Haskin and Dr. Jones are mistaken in their assertion that the departure of the negro from the South is resented. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is not the departure of the negro that is resented in the South; it is the false allurements and inducements offered the negro to entice him away from the South that is resented. Those who entice him away from the South and the best friends he has on earth are the objects of whatever there is of bitterness in the hearts of the Southern people in connection with the migration of the negroes. They know that those who entice the negro to go to other sections are doing so from selfish motives; they need the negro in their business and want to use him; they entice him by arousing in him false hopes and holding up before him false allurements and by arousing in him a spirit of unrest and discontent. This is resented by Southern people who know that the departing negro is not going to better himself by leaving the South.

It is true that the negro is needed in the South, under present conditions. There is work here for all the negroes and all the white men who will work, and many more. As long as there is so much of work to be done in the South and labor generally on the farms and elsewhere is not equal to the demand, of course the South dislikes to see the negroes leave, but for the same reason it dislikes just as much to see working men of any class leave, regardless of their color.

It is not true that the South never realized its need of the negro until he began to leave. It has realized its need of him all along and appreciated him at his true value. It will be news in this part of the South and, so far as we are informed, in other sections of the South, to learn that the negroes have been stopped by men with cocked guns from boarding trains for the North. The simple

truth is that white men, in the act of violating the laws of certain States that prohibit the enticement of labor—of any kind, white or black—from those States, have been stopped by officers of the law, situation was by no means confined to foreigners.

The article by Mr. Haskin, based upon Dr. Jones' presentation of the negro problem, is of value only in that it affords a view of the situation from what seems to be the viewpoint of the discontented negro and of the Northern white man who is "solicitous" of the welfare of the negro in the South, and also shows the falsity of any argument that the negro is bettering his condition by migrating to the North where, as Mr. Haskin concludes, few of the cities "so far as can be learned, have done anything more intelligent than to call out troops and hire extra policemen."

Finally, we reiterate, the South does not resent the negro's departure, but it does resent the activities of white men from the North or elsewhere who come among the Southern negroes and induce them by false hopes and false allurements to leave their home and friends in the South, knowing full well that they are going to find conditions no better but even worse because they will be among people who are not their friends and who do not know them as they are known in the South.

WISCONSIN CHRONICLE

OCTOBER 10, 1919

DISAPPOINTED IN THE NORTH.

Some months ago there was a great exodus of colored workers from all parts of the South to the North and Middle West and every section of the South showed the effects in decreased farm labor.

High wages and the prospect that they would live in "better surroundings" were the arguments advanced by the labor agents to their dupes whom they lured from their homes in the South to the colder Northern and Western climates.

Reports very soon began to corroborate the effect that conditions were by no means all they had been painted as much to see working men of any class leave, and that the emigrants were uncomfortable and unhappy and that many of them were longing to return to the land they knew best.

Shortly afterward the animosity of the foreign-born whites against

colored people began to manifest itself. It was soon apparent that the element which resented the injection of the colored worker into the labor market was by no means confined to foreigners.

Shortly afterward the race troubles began to appear in the sections far removed from the South, where, according to the fanatical Northern and Western dailies, they were supposed to exist exclusively. They have grown with alarming rapidity and it is not surprising to read in the current dis-

patches that the mayors and sheriffs of many of the towns and cities to which colored workers removed from their homes in the South have advised them to return whence they came in order to be assured of safety.

The Southern people understand the colored man and if he does as the vast majority certainly do; departs himself as a law-abiding citizen and turns a deaf ear to the agitator who hopes to see him at odds with his white neighbors, he will be safer in the South and he will have a better chance of owning his own home and farm here than anywhere else in the world.

The leaders of the colored race should teach these facts to their people and they should work as never before to impress upon them that the man who breaks the law and excites the ill will of the community, North or South, is the enemy of his own race. Good feeling between whites and blacks is the rule in the South. It will be the rule without exception if agitators are put out of business by the common sense and enlightened self-interest of the colored people.

THE TREK HOMeward.

The Return
Southern Negroes who were forced north during the last two or three years are now returning home as their ability to do so permits, and large numbers of others are longing for the south.

The rainbow pictures by which so many thousands of our Negroes were hypnotized into quitting their southern homes, where they were well off and happy, are fading.

As was to have been expected now that the labor shortage in the north has ceased to exist, the northern employers have no further use for the southern Negroes, and are turning them off to make room for white laborers.

Many of the colored workers, evidently never considered the possibility of a change in conditions, and not only failed, while employed, to fortify themselves against the proverbial "rainy day," but have found themselves now both jobless and "broke" far away among strangers who care not what happens to them; and at the mercy of police authorities who sternly bid them go hence without thought or care as to the manner of their going.

At Coatesville, Pa., a short time ago according to a report appearing in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, there was a police "round-up" of unemployed colored men, "hundreds of whom," said the news dispatch, "were brought here from the south during the war when labor was scarce," and "several hundreds of whom have been forced out of employment."

The report goes on to say that—

"Each night for several weeks past has seen cells at city hall filled with lodgers. Each morning these men are lined up before Mayor A. H. Swing, who, after informing them there is no work here at present, turns them over to officers to escort them to the city limits, who give the men instructions as to the roads to the south."

That shows the real depth of northern appreciation of the southern Negro, when need for his services ceases: They "turn them over to the officers to escort them to the city limits," point southward and tell them to "beat it!"

After all, the experience the Negro race has undergone may prove to be a good thing for all concerned.

Eventually these Negroes who followed the will-o'-the-wisp off into the wilderness will find their way home again; and when they come back they will know how to appreciate a good thing.

And when they come back to the south, where they belong and where they are needed, if they will follow the advice of such leaders of their race

as Dr. R. R. Moton, and of the white who faced cold and privation in new surroundings where they were neither understood nor appreciated will for ever before.

The situation is truthfully expressed by The Mobile Register, in an editorial, "Moton Has Our Support," in which it says:

"Dr. Moton takes the position all along occupied by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, that the whites and Negroes must expect to continue to live in the south together, and that it is best for the Negroes to so equip themselves and so to act as to be useful, law-abiding helpers in the work of a progressive south; and that the difficulties of the situation—even the injustice and the lynching—will in time be removed as this usefulness becomes better understood."

If those disillusioned Negroes who went north, as well as their fellows who did not go, will listen to and heed the advice of Moton and men of his type instead of that of his detractors, there is a happy day in store for them in the south.—Atlanta Constitution March 15th.

The Birmingham Reporter wishes to agree with much of the sentiment if not all of it, expressed in The Conby a spirit of mutual helpfulness. In constitution editorial above quoted. It is the north the negro is pushed aside only the position in many respects taken by The Reporter constantly during the exodus and an announcement of the fulfillment of our prophecy.

Wanderers Preparing

To Return Home
SOUTHERN Negroes who migrated to the north, lured by promises of high wages, are coming back to the cotton fields of Dixie. Although in some parts of the south Chicago's appeal for help in solving the problem of idle negroes who went there in large numbers was not cordially received, a dispatch from Chicago states that employers and commercial organizations in many cities of Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia want the negroes to return and work in cotton, rice and sugar fields and sawmills. It is stated that 50 colored families will leave today for the south and many more are expected to follow. So anxious are employers to get colored help that they are offering to pay transportation.

A new species of devilry has been discovered to prevent our people from escaping from that species of purgatory which exists just below the Mason and Dixon line. Lying labor agents from Tennessee have lured a number of our people to sawmill work in that vicinity recently. On the way down to the swamps they were given sandwiches on the train. The men who allowed themselves to be deceived in taking this trip in the wrong direction, looked upon the whites who gave them these sandwiches as little less than gods on account of their generosity.

Men Imprisoned

For a generation at least the experiences of colored folk who went north by the thousands will serve to keep them at home. None of those

had been promised; instead they were told to hop off the train and rush over and pick up those logs and carry them like they saw the other "niggers" doing."

Courts Aid Agents

Conditions were so intolerable that even these men resented, but when they attempted to rebel against the horrible conditions which were little better than a German prison camp, they were hurried before the local judge and charged with beating board bills. These board bills were based on the one solitary sandwich that each man was given on the way down on the train.

Apparently this scheme was all worked out before hand by the labor agents. The plan was to have these workmen fined by the judge for beating their board bills and then sent back to the very same camp to work it out. The fine was to be large enough to hold these men as long as the camp needed them. This scheme is being worked on all men who answer the call of Southern labor agents, who delegates to "do away with the talk of a race problem and formulate a great brotherhood movement for the negro."

JUNE 25, 1919

CLEVELAND CLAIM DEALERS JUSTIFIES NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH

Speaker Calls South's Crop Loss Penalty for Race Discrimination.

"The hopeless loss of hundreds upon hundreds of acres of grain, cotton and fruit crops in the south, is the colored man's silent protest against oppression—he has quit cold," said Prof. George A. Towns of Atlanta, Ga., speaking last night in East Technical High school before more than 600 colored people.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, whose national convention is in session in Cleveland.

"Shall we stop this migration north, with the shameful waste it leaves in its wake?" Prof. Towns asked the audience.

"No!" was the chorus that rolled back to him.

"Coming north, the negro learns he is a man, that he has a soul like white men have, that he is entitled to freedom," he continued.

After detailing discriminations which he asserted were practiced upon the negro in the south, he declared:

"If you're as wise as Socrates and as good as Jesus, you can find tenured people, urging them to 'come back to the land where they are best loved and most understood.'

"The ballot alone will solve the race problem in the south," he concluded.

Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, chairman of the resolutions committee of the convention, said yesterday that an effort among delegates from the south to bring the league of na-

of the audience of 4,000 could be heard the expressions "None," "No one." In very truth, this is the universal sentiment. Reports from employment bureaus, the Urban League, and from members of commissions and delegations themselves, from the South, declare that little or no encouragement has been received in the matter of returning South. One man expressed the sentiment of thousands when he said: "I would rather live in Chicago if they had a riot here every week." Another typical individual made a very amusing comment. This happened in the assembly room of the Chicago Urban League, and is vouches for. The big white Southerner was present before an assembly of more than 100 Negro workmen. He described enthusiastically that on his plantation there are many logs that need sawing up. Railroad transportation would be furnished and \$4 per day paid to the laborers.

A resolution was adopted unanimously asking that the American Federation of Labor demand that the brotherhoods of railway engineers, trainmen and firemen before they are permitted to affiliate with the federation drop from their constitutions provisions excluding negroes. Bishop Wilbur Thirkield of New Orleans, here yesterday attending a conference of Methodists, urged the delegates to "do away with the talk of a race problem and formulate a great brotherhood movement for the negro."

As a constructive program, Bishop Thirkield urged: 1—Decent housing. 2—Fair wages decently paid and fair division of the fruits of honest toil. 3—Decent school provisions for colored children. 4—Justice in every court.

Delegates today will visit Oberlin where they will be guests of Oberlin college faculty. They will return to night for a mass meeting that will discuss "Education and Social Welfare" in Epworth Memorial church E. 55th street and Prospect avenue S. E. at 8.

MIGRANTS SAY CHICAGO IS O.K.

Not One In Crowd of 4000
Willing to Return to
South To Saw Logs

OFFERED GOOD WAGES

Agent Is Told to Bring His Logs To Chicago If He Wanted Help

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.—Encouraged by the recent troubles in Northern communities numerous

Southern delegations from various communities have recently visited Chicago and other cities with the

best loved and most understood."

In a great massmeeting held in the Eighth Regiment Armory on the night of Labor Day, a questioner of the resolutions committee was asked by one of the speakers: "How many of you wish to return South?" In every portion

of the South employers who have had six months or a year of education in the politics of Chicago, who have been trained in ideas and methods of Chicago's second ward—are they wanted as missionaries of labor among the negroes of South Carolina?

If Chicago would be rid of this "surplus negro labor," Chicago's motive is identical with that that actuated East St. Louis, Springfield and Coatesville, Pa.

Having used this labor, having changed the opinions and manners of these negroes, having inoculated them with enmity towards everything to which Southern negroes are accustomed, Chicago, no longer needing them and finding them inconvenient and disturbing competitors with white labor, would dump them on the South.

Why should the South take negroes out of Chicago to compete with the white labor of the South?

There may be in the South employers who would accept and use any kind of labor—who would welcome a renewal of immigration from the "Gold Coast"—but that brand of selfishness spells ruin to the Southern land.

Chicago and other Northern communities ought to give preference to their negro labor—or cease complaining about Southern treatment of the

Labor - 1919.

Moderation Movement.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Some Impressions of Negro Labor in the South

STELLA CROSSLEY DALJORD, in *The World Tomorrow*

When I started for Texas on a short speaking tour last spring, I had various fears and forebodings about what I might find in the relation of the white man to the Negro in the South. I had read numerous and authentic accounts in newspapers and periodicals of recent lynchings in the South, accounts of indescribable and cold-blooded cruelty that at first seemed unbelievable on the part of a twentieth-century savage, let alone twentieth-century, supposed-to-be-civilized white men. I had also discovered that most of the crimes for which these horrible deaths were inflicted, were not the much-talked-of crimes of assault and rape, but were more often ordinary crimes and sometimes unimportant misdemeanors.

On the train between New York and New Orleans was a "factory efficiency man" who was on his way to a New Orleans barrel factory where he planned to compress the ordinary labor of ten hours into eight—at the same wages per hour. He told me that most of the several thousand workers in the factory were Negroes, and that, of course, in the South, the hours and comforts of the Negro worker were not given much consideration. "You know," he said with a smile, as though it were a good joke, "the folks in the South know how to treat the Negro much better than you folks up North do. We have the corner grocery store court here, and if a Negro does not step lively, as he should, the grocery store jury just get a rope from behind the counter and go out and string him up."

During my first week in Texas I spoke at a number of noon-day factory meetings in the oil refinery section, in and about Port Arthur. There is immense natural wealth in that part of the country, but the average inhabitant or worker benefited very little from it, as far as I could see. The company houses of the workers were segregated and still flourishing Red Light district. For, of course—or so they tell you in Port Arthur—where there are so many thousand single men, there must be a Red Light district.

I was told, upon my arrival in Texas, that in my speeches I must ignore the Negro vote, for if the white men of the state got the idea that Negro women would vote, too, it would kill our suffrage vote. Also, that through politics, the Negro men were kept from the polls. But at the factory gates, whenever, was this forward looking statement: "Carrie Chapman Catt, the

may have to ride between both. Mr. Voter, which do you want, White Democracy, or Nigger Democracy?" Elsewhere in this publication was found: "Woman Suffrage is a Northern idea, fostered largely by those who believe a Negro is as good as a white man."

When the vote was counted it seemed as though most of the voters held sentiments similar to those expressed by Mr. Ferguson.

The Texas convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Beaumont in May, and since practically everything accomplished at the convention was reactionary in its nature, it was not to be wondered at that the resolution, giving colored men an equal voice in the convention, should have been voted down.

The daily papers in Texas gave much space to an account of a speech made in the Senate at Washington by a Southern senator in which he talked against the League of Nations on the ground of the "Negro Peril." He said, among other things, that one of the vicious things about the proposed league was that it gave other races, the black and the yellow, a chance to come in one quality with the white. And, of course, the South, that had had experience with the Negro, knew what a blasphemous doctrine that was!

In talking to a young cotton buyer, who had but recently resigned his army commission, on the train one day, I learned that he had been drilling Negro soldiers. "All niggers are bad enough," said he, "but deliver me from drilling the educated ones! They talk back to you. No niggers should be educated." I gathered, through further conversation, that the educated Negroes resented abusive language, the kind you have to use with niggers, more than the uneducated ones

In talking of various present day problems, my young cotton buyer expressed the following sentiments, which, alas, were not uncommon through the South: "I don't believe in all this fuss and stir and changing things; I don't believe in your woman suffrage or in all this new fangled talk about the rights of labor—oh, yes, I suppose there are some who don't live

in decent houses or have enough to get along on—lots of 'em; but then they're only niggers and cotton workers, so why should we care?" Such is the spirit which makes lynchings and riots possible both North and South.

KASHVILLE TENN BANNER

MAY 4, 1919

FEW NEGROES LEFT YEAR-ROUND WORK

During the period of war-time migration of Negroes to the Northern states, those Southern plantation owners, especially, were unspeakable. No wonder who had provided year-round employment for their tenants lost very little. In the summer of 1918 the present Governor of Texas, in a very hot fight, defeated Jim Ferguson, a candidate with a very decided political stench. This year Mr. Ferguson published a little paper entitled "Agin 'Em All," that was very widely circulated. The paper was well named, for Mr. Ferguson was against all decency and reform in politics, crying only for the old days when it was the "regular thing" to "get all you could" out of much less severely than other employers.

In large letters, running in the same localities.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEEKLY

AUGUST 4, 1919

NEGRO EXODUS TO THE NORTH SWEPT ALONG "JIM CROW"

Real Estate Values Depreciated With War Influx From South

— Enhanced Racial Appreciation of Colored People.

Joseph Wild, writing in the Daily News Record, says:

Chicago, Aug. 2, 1919.—Western race riots are regarded mainly as a reflection of the war invasion of the North. The black man was lured more emphatic. Brilliant. The situation of large wages and education requires smooth statesman-fancy homes. Their increase has affected vast real estate sections in many cities. A Chicago newspaper anyone that the whites of every class recently ran a favorable series offavor a collapse of the Southern col-

"Black Belt articles." These writings tended to show that the coloredred movement to the North. Sentiments of its own racial im-

portance had grown during the war.

The result of foreign service.

The colored man, also, was a partial hero abroad, where they utterly fail to sense the United States feeling. The northern decision, to date, is in line with Southern policies. An lamentation in Dixie mixed with appeals inferior position for the darker race "not to desert the old home and the is suggested. Segregation has been recommended by one cartoonist.

Education of the race is demanded by some, but students declare the war wages in the North were attractive. Transition will take too long. A centaur hence, the dark race, admittably, will be a different people. Today that could be had only in the sunny Southland. But time have changed. The Birmingham Age Herald prints in black-faced type that since "the North cannot give employment to the Negro who went abroad seeking fancy wages, the South sexes in curtailed "water attire."

In brief, absolutely, the flood of colored people pouring North during 1914-18, carried with them as an unsuspected passenger—Jim Crow.

Real Estate Values Depreciate.

Real estate sections in Chicago have been moving for some time to the South, declared that the Negro, in its ward protection of districts. The easiest way out is for our less favored contemporaries to recognize the preposterous idiosyncrasies of the whites. A species of unwritten laws that would provide invisible boundaries.

Half of the South Side of Chicago make identical reply. "At the time the is by some regarded as a melancholy ruin, owing to the encroachments, says the Age Herald, "but to little Part of Grand boulevard, planned to equal the Champs Elysees, now yields avail. The time has come when the to the "man from Alabama." It must South does not want the wanderer so be admitted also that part of them much as the wanderer wants the South." white migration from this section is It would be interesting to know how due to growth of other desirable dis-much this attitude of the South is in-tricts.

There are 150,000 colored people in Chicago, mainly spread over a strip, four miles by one and one-half miles. In business, the colored people spend easily and their credit is 100 per cent. The difficulty is one of racial association.

In a period of 100 years since the original slavery human importations the racial changes are necessarily slight. It takes 100 to 250 generations to change some races. Perhaps more.

Favor Collapse of Northward Migrations.

Beyond the current dilemma, there rests the problem as to whether the North will favor a vast, steady colored inundation. The matter will for many years, figure beyond the mere citizenship basis. The writers of 1917-1919 have discovered that the United States is far from a melting pot. A few of the white races may "intermingle by marriage," but nothing beyond, of consequence.

Greeks, Italians, Jews, Poles, etc., remain largely in their own stratas, for two or three generations, at least.

There is mention of colored strike-breaking interference at big Chicago plants where the question of union labor versus open shop is being fought out.

The most serious part of the dilemma, concerns the "Migration north." The South demands the colored man, and the cotton belt future was never North. The black man was lured more emphatic. Brilliant. The situation of large wages and education requires smooth statesman-fancy homes. Their increase has affected vast real estate sections in many cities. A Chicago newspaper anyone that the whites of every class recently ran a favorable series offavor a collapse of the Southern col-

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PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH

APRIL 27, 1919

/The Migrant's Dilemma

During the war when Southern Negroes came North to work there was general failure to sense the United States feeling. The northern decision, to date, is in line with Southern policies. An lamentation in Dixie mixed with appeals inferior position for the darker race "not to desert the old home and the is suggested. Segregation has been kindly Southern white man who under-recommended by one cartoonist.

Education of the race is demanded by some, but students declare the war wages in the North were attractive. Transition will take too long. A centaur hence, the dark race, admittably, will be a different people. Today that could be had only in the sunny Southland. But time have changed. The Birmingham Age Herald prints in black-faced type that since "the North cannot give employment to the Negro who went abroad seeking fancy wages, the South sexes in curtailed "water attire."

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In a period of 100 years since the original slavery human importations the racial changes are necessarily slight. It takes 100 to 250 generations to change some races. Perhaps more.

NEGRO WOULD COME BACK HOME. line vindicate the forebodings of informed from our people. If he is playing up and thoughtful Southern people who at the beginning of the exodus said that Southern negroes were being deceived into accepting conditions about which they knew nothing racial welfare at heart. Conditions and avoided by all those who have looked upon as a traitor to the Race but a detriment that amounts to a menace, and that should be scorned and avoided by all those who have throughout the entire South, and particularly in Alabama, are too well known to need comment. Like Georgia, it is a fine place to "come from."

Wylie S. Smith, Chicago correspondent of a well known press association, writes

his papers that the call of the South is being answered by scores of negro families in Chicago. He estimates that during the war 50,000 negroes must have gone to Chicago the day that he ever saw or heard of a labor agent.

Those who went to Chicago incursing the day that he ever thought of

that time, he says, want to return South leaving his native South.

The older negro residents of Chicago will remain. The negro in Chicago has been disillusioned, he says.

He asserts that Chicago packers and owners of the stockyards, the principal employers of negro labor, met one night recently and reached an understanding which amounts practically to a final decision, "to return negro laborers to the South." White men will be given preference in employment.

The negroes "came to Chicago with pictures of social equality, equal pay and political advantages; they left with scenes of bloodshed and death seared in their brain. They tasted the horrors of race rioting. * * * The North was not as it had been painted."

And how was the picture painted? It is a familiar story, but Mr. Smith restates it vividly. He writes:

Southern negroes were introduced in the stock yards and other industrial plants during the war. To get them here industrial agents invaded the South, telling the blacks of the wonderful opportunities that awaited them in Chicago.

Perhaps the strongest appeal was a series of cartoons, in pamphlet forms, distributed in negro schools and churches and other places where colored people gathered. One showed an apartment house, the side wall removed, disclosing the interior.

In one apartment lived a white family; across the hall was a negro family. An arrow pointed to it with the words "Social equality." Another cartoon showed the interior of a public school, attended by white and negro children. "Equal educational advantages" were the words above the door. Still another showed a window at the stock yards. Before it white and negro men were passing, receiving fat pay envelopes. "Equal pay," read a line in black type.

* * * * *

Then the war ended and men were out of work. Soldiers were returning to their jobs. Negroes were thrown out of employment. Some of them became criminals. In the neighborhoods where they made their homes the white people resented their presence. Landlords raised rents until they were almost prohibitive. Little negro children were pelted by white children going to and from school. There was constant friction between the two races.

This and other accounts from Chicago and other points above Mason and Dixon's

FIVE QUESTIONS The Chicago Man in Alabama Waxes Hypothetical in Discussion of Migration

A long article appeared in a Mobile, Ala., paper on Sunday, Aug. 18, over the signature of Rev. H. Mallory Black, general field secretary of the Educational Migration League. In it the writer dwells at length upon the changed conditions that the members of the Race who migrate North will find, both as to economic and industrial conditions, and makes reference to the recent riots in connection with a report that he has heard that "a great deal of this rioting in the North is led by Southern white laborers that have migrated to the North."

Pure Bunk

"If the above be true," Mr. Black continues, "it should teach the Negro that the influence of the Southern white man extends all over this country and if we would succeed here and anywhere we must make of the Southern white man our warm friend and enthusiastic advocate before the bar of public world opinion."

The enlightened writer then goes on with the usual crazy harangue regarding the "other great enemy of the Race, tuberculosis." He says: "Thousands of Negroes leaving small towns and farms, going to the large cities and living like cattle, crowded into shacks, little better than stables, and cheaply built tenement houses, are making of them the best breeding places for tubercular bacilli, thereby destroying themselves and becoming a source of danger to the entire community."

A Little Toadying

He goes on: "The determined stand taken by the governor of Alabama and other leaders, on the question of lynching, ought to prove a source of encouragement to the Race; it should be to every Negro a sure sign of better things to come. * * * The best class of white people recognize and acknowledge that we have not had a square deal and they are willing, too, and are preparing, to give us a better part in the South. Let every Negro remember that the white man has some problems to solve within their race ere he can do for the Negro the things he desires to do for him."

We feel sorry for men like the Rev. Mr. Black. If he is sincere in what he says in the article mentioned, he is certainly too ignorant of the facts in the subject to command any attention

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES

JULY 8, 1919

UP TO THE SOUTH.

Ten thousand idle negroes are reported to be walking the streets of Chicago and most of them particularly in Alabama, are too well longing to get back South. Yet, partly due to the activities of northern labor agents and the appeals of some of the colored organizations in the North, there is still a small but steady migration of negroes from the South.

Of course the negro who goes North makes a mistake. Thousands went before the war and shortly thereafter and while labor was scarce and the munitions factories were running at top speed they found ready employment. But whenever they crowded out white labor there was trouble and, in many instances, after the war was over and northern industries began to go back to their old tasks and their white labor returned, the negro was given notice that his absence was preferable to his company.

As a matter of fact the North does not want the negro. Whenever the colored population attains any considerable growth the Northern attitude becomes one of hostility and the negro gets a worse deal than he ever receives in the South. Here there is an occasional lynching of a negro growing out of a criminal offense. But there is never violence against the negro growing out of labor clashes.

In New Orleans, for instance, we have a very large colored industrial population, constantly employed in many branches of skilled and unskilled trades, and never a violent conflict between whites and blacks in consequence of labor competition.

It is the same all over the rural South, where the negro finds constant and unmolested employment.

But, as we have often said, the South, if it to completely check the exodus of negro labor, and no one disputes that the South wants its negro labor, it must do what it can to make the negro feel that all his interests lie here.

The negro laborer ought to be fully protected in his rights as a laborer, especially in the country. In both city and country more attention ought to be paid to the improvement of his housing conditions. Everything a community can do to safeguard his health ought to be done.

But above all else the South ought to take hold and solve its lynching problem, which, more than anything else, serves the purposes of those who would entice the negro away.

Probably no law, however rigid, nor public sentiment, however powerful, will ever suppress lynching when the crime is provocative of popular indignation. Some times such lynchings occur in the North. But what the South can do is reduce to a minimum the number of lynchings—make summary and lawless execution for any but the one crime which some times excuses it impossible. When it does this—and there never is a lynching bee that some of the participants cannot be identified—it will remove the chief cause for the migration of the negro.

The Questions

The following five questions formed a part of the minister's article. He heads them by saying that every Negro leaving or desiring to leave the South for other climes ought to consider several questions before pulling out:

1. What is my present situation?
2. What can I do to better myself and my dependents' conditions?
3. Do other parts of the country offer better opportunity to work for and obtain my desires?
4. Am I prepared by nature and training to demand these things and are other parts of the country prepared by past experience and acquaintance with the Race to grant these things without a violent struggle which would inflame the entire country?
5. Are not conditions more favorable to my plans here, among friends, and upon my native heath, rather than among strangers and strange conditions?

The Answers

No. 1—I am Jim-Crowed in the South, lynched, burned at the stake, my women and daughters are violated; I am disfranchised and robbed of my heritage as an American citizen and a thousand other things that space will not allow mentioning.

No. 2—Nothing, if I stay South. Everything, if I migrate North, where after I make residence according to the state laws I can register and go to the polls and cast my vote for or against candidates for office and by so doing protest by ballot against the wrongs done my kind in the community. I can get a salary commensurate with the class of my work and ability, without fear of molestation.

No. 3—Yes. In the North working conditions and opportunities are so far above those of the South that there is no comparison. Factories and all buildings at present being erected in the North are being built with an eye to perfect sanitation, etc., and there is a scarcity of workers in some lines that will require thousands of our people coming out of the South, and soon. No matter what my objective might be, the chances of fulfilling it is 100 per cent better North than South.

No. 4—if given an opportunity I am capable of holding my own with a white man in any line of endeavor. We have men who are skilled mechanics, as well as capable laborers and the idea that other parts of the country are so green as regards us that our efforts at work might cause "a violent struggle which would inflame the entire country" should elicit loud laughter from the initiated.

No. 5—See answer to No. 1.

There are many men of the Rev. Black's type in the South. They seem to take a great delight in butting into the white newspapers by toadying and doing an Uncle Tom at the expense of their own self-respect and against the interests of the Race. They should be closely watched, to say the least. Rev. Black's congregation should not overlook his late outburst.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement A Sensible Discussion

In The Birmingham Ledger of Tuesday's issue is a very encouraging discussion, or opinion of 'The Negro and his conditions in the South.' The Ledger uses some expressions from an editorial in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and there can be no more frank presentation of the facts the conditions than is here outlined. The whole expression of the Commercial Appeal and the view of The Birmingham Ledger is agreed to in toto by this publication, and we have expressed much of this view over and over again as it regards our people in the South, and a certain element of whites in the North. These are encouraging signs coming from publications and institutions who know and can do. The Birmingham Ledger's editorial makes the following expression, from the headline: "Do We Want the Negro? How to Keep Him?"

"In the course of a column and a half editorial on the Negro labor exodus, The Memphis Commercial Appeal draws the eminently correct conclusion that the Negro naturally prefers the South and would remain here for climatic conditions alone but for the special causes which have operated to carry him northward.

The migration began two years ago when two successive poor crop years incident to the boll weevil found the rural Negro on his uppers and eager to respond to the high wage lure of the North. The lure was also felt in mining sections and in the industrial field and cities. Now that the returned white soldier in the North wants his job again, Negroes are being turned out by the thousands and find themselves strapped and unwelcome in a strange land. Do we want the bulk of these Negroes back? The Commercial Appeal says:

"What the South must do if it intends to stop the labor hegira is to tackle the problem at its very source. The Negro on the farm must be given better homes and better surroundings. He must be assured of a fair share in the legitimate fruits of his labor. The opportunity of securing an education must also be afforded him. He must also be made to realize that he can secure justice in the courts and that as long as he observes the law he will be secure in his person and property. Granted these elemental rights there would be no occasion for the Negro following the will-o'-the-wisp of other inducements offered by the North that are not meant in sincerity and are not granted."

This is the opinion of an old, conservative Southern newspaper. We cannot escape the doctrine and force of "elemental rights." They are fair return for service rendered and justice in the courts. It requires a simple intellect indeed which is willing to forego those rights. It is probable that supply and demand will, to an extent, at least, care for wages. We can do much to bring about justice in the courts by abolishing the fees of constables and whatever else remains of the dregs of the fee system, which fall most heavily on the Negro."

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

The fact that the Negro has migrated northward is not an anomalous phenomena in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and action of white men produce practically the same effects upon the Negro. It should not be surprising therefore, to find him obeying so promptly the economic law of demand and supply.

The South cannot compete on a financial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the Negro but the South can easily keep her Negroes against all allurements if she will give them a larger measure of those things that human beings hold dearer than material goods. Here is the News

and Observer's view of the matter:

"More towns in the North appear to be catching the infection of race hysteria, but this is a thing that is going to subside. The Negro is going to become more numerous in the North because he wants to and because he has a perfect right to. When he wants to move to any section of this country that is his right, and if anybody doubts it he has proved his right by his defense of the common country in the recent war. He is going to live in the North as in the South. In time he will be tolerated in the North by that certain population that now is ready to arise against him, and affairs like this one will not become infectious. But the North has to learn just what both races in the South have learned, that there are two races, that while there are certain differences that cannot be changed, there are certain mutual relations that should be observed in friendly way."

NEGRO NOT FARING SO

WELL AT THE NORTH NOW. 871 Union Street, Mt. Vernon
APRIL 16, 1919

The negroes who went north two or three years ago have probably fared very well on the whole during the time the United States has been at war with Germany, with its consequent drain upon the labor supply of the manufacturing plants and other industries, but the time has now come when the southern negro's lot in the north will not be so pleasant.

The very same concerns that have been taking negroes north to fill the vacancies in the ranks of their employees, are now letting them go by the wholesale and are giving the work to the returned soldiers. These soldiers are being turned loose in big numbers and they are rapidly displacing the negroes who were used to fill in while they were in the service of their country.

The following clipping which tells something of the conditions that now exist at Chicago, probably describes what is going on in many other of the manufacturing cities of the North:

"The big Chicago packing companies have discharged 5,000 negroes to make room for returned soldiers and large numbers of other men. Chicago's big concerns have let large numbers go. The negroes are without means to return South, and the prevalence of burglaries and hold-ups in Chicago is charged to them."

NORTHERN MIGRA-

ITION OF THE NEGRO

EUREKA SPGS ARK FLASHLIGH
AUGUST 21, 1819.

AUGUST 21, 1919

Great migrations of history have The economic motive of modern times is the prosperity of all its people. The ad mainly an economic basis. The is no longer a matter of plunder but negro migration was an effort on the migrations of the Northmen and of a desire to engage in some peaceful part of a class of people, in general Germanic tribes which overran Europe had as their dominant note the occupation under circumstances that less prosperous than the rest, to better native of economic betterment, they sought it by plunder. In recent will mean community and pecuniary ter its own status. If they have success centuries, the great migration from changes of centuries, whereby society, been benefited.

once organized on a basis of war, has Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi now come to be organized on a basis probably lost more Negroes than any

of industry and trade.

During the past three years the United States has just witnessed a phenomenon that justly deserves rank with the great migrations of history—the movement of probably about 350,000 to 500,000 colored men and women from the Southern states, particularly the Black Belt, to the Northern industrial centers. This movement is a sudden acceleration of a thing which has been taking place by slow degrees for forty years. The changes of war times brought the hégira. The Negro has not been of nomadic habits. In fact, he has exhibited a marked attachment for his native locality. What, then, has been the occasion for the tremendous movement which, during the war, at least, threatened the Southern industrial labor supply and the stability of Southern agricultural organization?

The department of labor has just completed a painstaking inquiry into the manifestations and causes of this great migration, and considerable information may be drawn from the report recently published. Investigators were sent into Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, especially, with some attention to North and South Carolina, thus giving attention to the states that had been most affected. As might have been expected, the economic motive was very important in the general influences underlying the movement; the demand for labor and the high wages paid in Northern manufacturing centers called for great numbers of Negro workmen for war industries, while the low price of cotton in 1914-16, the coming of the boll weevil, floods and drouths, acted as a lever to pry the Negro worker from his rural moorings.

The migration of the Negroes was in short, an expression of the desire for self-improvement. Certainly, no man or group of men can be blamed for seeking betterment. The experience of history shows that nations gain prestige and power largely in proportion as the desire for improvement of all its citizens is gratified. That is, a nation does not become great merely through the prosperity of a certain class or classes, but thru the prosperity of all its people. The

negro migration was an effort on the part of a class of people, in general less prosperous than the rest, to better its own status. If they have succeeded, the nation as a whole has been benefited.

of the other states. Naturally, the North—casual and unskilled workers the affairs of Negroes in the South. One of the constructive measures during the months since the signing of the armistice the need for this collection of figures showing the voluntary semi-skilled and skilled laborers, and the business and professions better. There has been at all times one county in the South was work has increased. Local situations The investigators point out that these men. a considerable number of Southern "Community Congress" of Bolivar are more complicated. That such Negroes went by twos and threes very largely, and a great many had gone in the North would not have been sufficient to do the right thing by their Negro employees. The loss of labor resulting from war time migration has had the effect of bringing public discussion and reconstruction and peace times, before any serious attempt was made, probably, to draw anything. The investigator estimates that 75,000 left Alabama within eighteen months; the contributing causes. Large numbers of the usefulness of Negro labor and its problems. There was a committee of agriculture of that of Negroes, for example, were engaged in revaluation for Southern prosperity on labor problems. The "Colored citizens and public officials who state sets the number considerably employed on cotton plantations. As it stands, those who from larger motives have known of the efforts during the Georgia range from 35,000 to 50,000. The boll weevil often affected the crops for liberal treatment of the Negro the races in community development. The Dearborn Independent and for Mississippi from 75,000 to 90,000. Estimates for pointed out, storms and ravages of justice and humanity have stood emphasizing the common interest war.—George E. Haynes, Ph. D., in higher—at 90,000. Moreover, through the insurance company officials and the see out the South there had developed in recent years a tendency toward greater diversification in agriculture: in

The beginning of migration on a large scale dates from the time when one of the large railroad systems operating in the South started running special trains to the North, notifying the Negroes at each stop that any one who wanted to come might do so, without charge. The Negroes were wanted in part for work as section hands on the railroad itself, but more largely as unskilled labor in Northern instead of growing cotton, for example farmers would raise live stock or vote their time to trucking. The result was that fewer Negroes were offered the opportunity for employment on the land. Wages were abnormally low in many places, and work did not continue the year round. The consequence was that Negroes were sometimes almost on the verge of starvation.

centers where the war had called. Among the contributing causes away a great many workmen or ~~had~~ migration, and very important increased the need for labor. Natu were the factors of poor housing & really the result of the railroad's ac poor schools. tion was that a considerable number In contrast to all these situation of unattached Negroes, who were eag affecting their lot in the South we'er to see the world, jumped aboard from the point of view of the I the trains and were transported to groes, certain definite advantages new country, where jobs were await the North; first among these being them at perhaps better wages than the distinctly higher wages for they had ever earned. skilled labor in munitions plants.

More conservative Negro workmen, particularly those who were married, were less disposed to go to the North. But when the word came back from those who had gone—a number of whom, it must be recognized, were "floaters"—that they were making "big money" and found living conditions in the North an improvement over what they had been accustomed railroad construction, in the stock yards and in other industries; even Northern farms called them. Second, they were often told housing and other conveniences were better in the North. Third, there is the belief on the part of the Negroes that they can obtain fairer treatment in the Northern courts; and fourth, many sought better schools for their children.

io, the conservative and industrious Negro began seriously to consider migration. "If John Smith, who knows no trade, and is slow, can go North and make good money," he reasoned, "why can't I do even better?" Thus, little by little, the attractions of the North began drawing away some of the most substantial and worthy of Southern Negroes. As the workmen went, Southern Negro professional and business men, doctors, lawyers, preachers and shop keepers, joined in the migration to keep up their practice. These classes, then, made up the three classes that went

Now, of course, the demand for labor in the North has diminished, and the South in turn is beginning to need men. The vast majority of Negroes is still in the South; there are more than ten millions in the country this time. The Negroes who have gone North presumably are pretty well able to look out for themselves, for they have made good money during the war, and probably the majority still hold jobs. A few are turning South where inducements are offered, but the vast majority is not accepting such offers.

It can be said with confidence

a considerable number of Southern "Community Congress" of Bolivar county in the South was geswhite employers sincerely anxious to do the right thing by their Negro employees. The loss of labor resulting from war time migration has had the effect of bringing public discussion of the usefulness of Negro labor and its problems. There was a committee of the community Congress is interesting have known of the efforts during the war.—George E. Haynes, Ph. D., in Asity. Those who from larger motives of justice and humanity have stood for liberal treatment of the Negroes in community development know find their position strengthened by those whose interest is economic. It is a time for promoting better relations of white employers, white workers and Negro workers. As with other groups with more or less conflict, so with whites and Negroes. The special work of the department of labor is to promote mutual co-operation based on labor. A thorough understanding will settle most labor questions. It is upon such a basis of understanding and cooperation between white employers, white workers and Negro workers, that the theory of "Negro Economics," is worked out. The work of the community meetings for the discussion of local problems, particularly those affecting labor, has increased. Local situations are more complicated. That such plans of adjustment, growing out of our war experiments, bring practical results in better racial understanding, good will and co-operation, during reconstruction and peace times, is the belief of many white and colored citizens and public officials who have known of the efforts during the war.—George E. Haynes, Ph. D., in The Dearborn Independent

Richmond Trying To Induce Negroes to Remain.

*The Dallas Express
June 14, 1919*

(By The Negro Associated Press). Richmond, Va., June 12.—Action to make Jackson ward more attractive and pleasant for its residents and thereby, prevent many from moving to other cities, when they prefer Richmond except for its present housing conditions, have been taken by the Chamber of Commerce. The decision was reached by the advisory committee.

The Negro has usually shown responsive appreciation of fair conditions. This was strikingly illustrated during the migration. For example, in Adams county, Mississippi, the investigator reported that there is a splendid school for Negro children, that many Negroes own land, and that race relations are amicable. These Negroes did not migrate North when thousands were moving from other parts of Mississippi. They stayed because they had prosperous homes and because their children would receive an education. Similar examples were reported from Alabama. The writer has made inquiries in Georgia, Louisiana and other states and found similar situations. In fact, many Negroes moved from parts of Mississippi

those affecting labor. The full and free discussion during council in this way generally leads to an understanding, as a result of which difficulties can generally be ironed out.

The plan leaves the most responsible white and colored people of each state and locality free to work together their own local problems and brings to their assistance, through the department of labor, the wide experience, methods and connections of other states and localities. To assist the United States Employment Service in utilizing these volunteer committees for recruiting and placing Negro workers during the war, and to keep the department fully advised of local Negro affairs, Negro assistants to the state federal directors were appointed in nine states.

R. H. Leavell, who investigated migration from Mississippi, reported that in general relations are most cordial where white illiteracy falls below the state average, where communities have existed for a long time and whites and Negroes have known each other for generations, and where the Negro is encouraged to own property. The investigators were almost unanimous in recommending better housing as a means of holding Negroes in the South.

The work carried out by such field organization to help in handling Negro workers, to improve their efficiency and their relations to white employers and white workers, has been far-reaching. Surveys of the supply and demand for Negro labor in several states have been made periodically. Help has been given in replacing discharged Negro soldiers in civilian occupations. Local conferences for the co-operation of local welfare agencies, educational campaigns in shops, churches and lodges, and other meetings have stimulated workers to regularity, promptness and the like.

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The Dallas Express
(Dallas, Tex., Independent Press)

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Richmond, Va., June 12.—Action to make Jackson ward more attractive and pleasant for its residents and, thereby, prevent many from moving to other cities. when they prefer Richmond except for its present housing conditions, have been taken by the Chamber of Commerce. The decision was reached by the advisory council, and definite plans are under way to carry out the intentions of the council. Hundreds of additional houses will be provided. The Chamber of Commerce regards it of utmost importance to do all in its power to provide for the contentment of the Colored group.

The Exodus Begins

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Neg
from the South continues. Last Thurs
day afternoon cars filled with Col
ored men from the South passed
through Ohio enroute to Michigan.
Those talked to said they were tired
of the South's Jim-crow cars, low
wages, inferior school facilities and
the lynch laws. (One southerner when
told that Dr. Moton claimed the South
was the best place for the Colored
man, and that conditions down there
were getting better replied, "Condi
tions may be better for Moton, but
for the masses of us they are just as
bad as ever. How can any place
where they Jim-crow us, deny us the
elective franchise, and lynch us be
the BEST place for us?" All were
healthy, vigorous and industrious
men.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement.

THE EXODUS AGAIN

The Birmingham Reporter 7-12-19

This question of the exodus is now one of national study. Every day it is the most inflammatory, it causes more comment, and still there lingers and every hour the situation grows more serious, and it is not confined to the deadly poison that is not generally discussed.

any one section. There are fundamental and reasonable complaints by respectable and law-abiding Negroes in the South against certain infractions of the law, and poor school arrangements. These are some of the con-breed lynchers. This evil affects all society. It stimulates the animal of good citizens complained of and they go in the development of individuals and racesmen; they make good men bad and bad men worse. Men can hardly be to such a degree that they cannot be overlooked.

From reports in newspapers there is also an exodus from the Northeastern and Northwest. This is brought on because of race feelings, bad treatmentsociety; they do not know their rights; they easily encroach on the rights in labor fields, discriminations and prejudices practiced by labor organiza-tions that seem to be out of control of the conservative element.

This publication two years ago, as it does now, opposes a wholesale exodus of Negroes from this section, and we now oppose a wholesale exodus unless there be co-operation on the fundamental principles of human happiness of Negroes from this section, and it does not invite a similar exodus from the North, East or Northwest.

The Birmingham Ledger, of July 5th, has struck the keynote in this and reaches the vitals with but few words. The entire editorial, which among other Negroes, while another was whipped because he told as clipped from the Ledger, is printed elsewhere in this publication. The other Negroes, while another was whipped because he talked back to a white editorial expresses some opinion that was advanced a year and a half ago, and still another was whipped because he told the Negroes on the farm by this paper, and it is generally agreed to be correct at this time. What he was getting better wages than they were receiving and was about quote a few paragraphs from the Ledger, in which it states:

"The line of segregation is iron-clad and will ever remain so. It exists in the North as well as in the South, just so soon as a Northern community attains a noticeable Negro influx.

"We can do one thing, and we ought to do it. We should put the line not stay at sawmills; they will not stay on the farms; they will not be the on the oppression of the Negro by the law's fee-grabbing under-strappers great crop growers they used to be, if these conditions continue. While our Not an employer of Negro labor that does not painfully realize the industrial district is wonderfully prosperous and every indication is that we are going confusion caused by the practices of the lower rungs of our constabulary. to have great success in Birmingham and Jefferson County, and for that

"If we would halt the emigration northward, we must halt lynching an matter the adjacent counties, if the acts in Mississippi, Georgia and certain petty oppression. The latter is omnipresent and causes more discontent in a section of Alabama continue it will be hard for our district to escape un-harmed. We need labor; we need the best of labor; we need a satisfied and bined, because it affects the innocent and law-abiding as well as the criminal undisturbed labor. We must concern ourselves with the evils which surround us before they invade our peaceful community.

A NEW VIEWPOINT.

No plainer doctrine can be preached to the powers and those who would have a progressive and successful southland than is preached in these utterances by the Birmingham Ledger, and be it said to the credit of this publication, this is not the first time it has expressed itself in such a plain, religious manner regarding the life of this community, the South and humanity. This matter is more serious than the busy business man can imagine. The busy business man, if he would save his business and the community and State, must share his interest, not only in providing a place for laborers that they might earn a livelihood, but there must come to this new act of seeing to it that laborers are protected and the necessary human comforts are provided for them while they labor. It is not the opinion of this publication that for the making of money they will do better, but now that the war restraints are over, men of thought are fleeing for freedom and the ordinary human protection at the hands of the law. No citizen can check this exodus, no remedy is going to be adhered to, except the one coming from authority, those in power to speak and whose influence and standing in the community and State can make that spoken word a practical reality. In other words, as the Ledger has wisely stated, the duty of the South in this matter is plain. The old custom of being afraid to speak for the colored man must be forgotten. Justice and fair play must take the ascendancy in our conduct; it must be the rule of action on the part of the powers that direct society; it must come in that convincing way that leaders within the circles of the Negro race will feel themselves safe in counselling sensible patience, devotion, loyalty and pride in the section in which a large majority of the Negro people are.

We complain much of lynching, and it is a very foul and savage act, especially when it is practiced in a country like America, that is now shaping

the destiny of the world, and is making it possible for a practical democracy the world over, and yet this criminal practice has become a greater pastime in the last six months than in any other previous six months during the last decade. But is lynching the most serious evil in our country? This is at least a subject of debate. It appears it is not. It is the most outrageous,

ignorance, prejudice and a savage strife for mastery are the most dan-gerous forces to our human society. These things feed the lynchers, they

morally great when they are intellectually weak, having no conception of the things about them; they are entirely out of harmony with decent

manners, and poor school arrangements. These are some of the con-breed lynchers. This evil affects all society. It stimulates the animal of good

citizens complained of and they go in the development of individuals and racesmen; they make good men bad and bad men worse. Men can hardly be

to such a degree that they cannot be overlooked.

The Negro is powerless to change these practices! he is powerless and

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A NEW VIEWPOINT.

Time and experience bring many changes. A student of current events to read dispatches now and compare them with the files of two and a half years ago, as they relate to the colored man in every section of this country can but see how rapidly things must change by the evolution of time, location and contact.

Two years ago our Southland was threatened with destruction because of the great exodus of Negro people to other sections of the country. They went in hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands, and this reason was set up and that reason was set up for this pilgrimage to fields hither to unknown. Bad treatment, lynching, poor schools, inadequate accommodations here and there, much of which was true, while many thousands with beautifull homes, plantations, whose children attended Northern institutions, they too, left. Many men from a lucrative district like Birmingham left. They went into sections where they were slaughtered, in parts of Virginia where open slavery reigned and certain sections of the North where labor organizations barred them, and in one Northwestern city, over one hundred and twenty were massacred in a single day, because they sought a place to live, they wanted to work, they were in competition with white men, Northern white men and Southern white men, they were refused the opportunity and trouble started.

This publication warned the colored people not to sell their property, and in a measure they merely gave away land, stock and such comforts as they have never enjoyed since they left their homes. Many of them are coming back now, penniless, homeless, and some physical wrecks. This was to be expected; it was predicted, but was it not an expensive experience? While some have done well, others have made conditions worse than they were before, and as we read the dispatches, we find race riots here and race riots

THE SOUTHLAND REFUSES SURPLUS NEGRO LABOR OF NORTH

9-24-19

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Columbia, S. C., May 22.—The following editorial is clearly indicative of the condition of feeling in many sections of the South with reference to the return of our people who in the last two years migrated North:

MISSIONARIES FROM CHICAGO.
(Columbia, S. C. State, White Daily.)

A thousand Negro laborers who have had six months or a year of education in the politics of Chicago, who have been trained in the ideas and methods of Chicago's Second Ward—are they wanted as missionaries of labor among the Negroes of South Carolina?

If Chicago would be rid of this "surplus Negro labor," Chicago's motive is identical with that that actuated East St. Louis, Springfield and Coatesville, Pa.

Having used this labor, having changed the opinions and manner of the Negroes, having inoculated them with enmity towards everything to which Southern Negroes are accustomed, no longer needing them and finding them inconvenient and disturbing competitors with white labor, would dump them on the South.

Why should the South take Negroes out of Chicago to compete with white labor of the South?

There may be in the South employers who would accept and use any kind of labor—who would welcome a re-newal of immigration from the "Gold Coast"—but that brand of selfishness spells ruin to the Southern land.

CHICAGO AND OTHER NORTHERN COMMUNITIES OUGHT TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO THEIR NEGRO LABOR—OR CEASE COMPLAINING ABOUT SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

WORCESTER MASS. TELEGRAM
MAY 11, 1919
Quite a number of negroes have settled in Worcester this year, and on doesn't have to go South for confirmation of the reports of the negro exodus from that section. In Camp Devens 400 or 5000 negro soldiers expressed their intention of remaining in Massachusetts. Ever since the Butman "riot" in 1854 Worcester has been well thought of by intelligent negroes. Some of them will take the place of the laborers who are returning to Europe.

there, because white men refused to recognize black men in the North on ties in which they can equality with them with a more telling effect than they do in the South. A race riot occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., a few days ago and several members of both races were injured. Serious trouble happened in Detroit, Mich., and white men and black men were quick to arms and but for quick intervention on the part of sober members of both races there would have beenest serious trouble. In Boston, Mass., the home of the brave and free, the highest cultured section of America, where more abolitionists live than any other one city in our country, dispatches show that a few days ago they came nearly having a race riot, and why? These sections have never had as many colored people in them before and they are undergoing experience that is unusual and unexpected, and as they go on both races find difficulties that they don't quite understand and friction occurs and the colored people are coming back home where there are fewer cities and more land, fewer flats and more back yards.

The question arises in all this: Where is the colored man safe, and where can he do his best work? It is where he is best understood and where the majority of his people are, and where he can get such protection as is in keeping with his conduct as a citizen and a man, and where his manual vocation is not limited. The race will not come to its best efficiency as citizens within sixty years of freedom, but the appeal on the part of every colored man should not be other than equality and justice in the sight of the law, regardless to section. This, according to proven condition, is as adjustable in one section as in another when the approach is made by citizens whose records and standing in that community are clear and clean. And this publication believes that for the colored man to establish himself fundamentally he must reside, as a majority, in sections where he can exercise his developed talent, and in that majority must be conscientious, sensible, race members, with brain and soul as a guide and counsellor, and in that way with equal protection in the sight of the law, with proper school advantages no section in the world will be able to advance the Negro more rapidly than the Southern sections of America.

We always opposed a wholesale exodus of any kind of people to any kind of a section. If the Northern white people would decide to come this way with all their wealth and business experience, they wouldn't find it so pleasant, they would be a long time getting in the kind of society that they want to be in, and ninety-nine percent of the Negroes who went North are not acquainted with one percent of the Northern home Negroes, and he is not acquainted with one eighth percent of one percent of white people of the North that he must know if he be guided right. It is a matter of living life over again, and the question arises whether we have enough years before us to make a new life and live to enjoy it.

Negroes Still Migrating in the more favored sections of the country, North or South. Reliable reports from South to render every service many states of the South which can be rendered to bring the information that aid those who desire to leave Negroes are still migrating the plague spots of the from that section. **11-6-19** South.

It is a re-assuring sign and There are counties in gives promise that the so-Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, called "Negro Problem" will South Carolina, Florida, reach a solution sooner than Mississippi and Louisiana the most sanguine friends and spots in Alabama and of the race dared to hope. Tennessee which Negroes

Migration is the most should leave en masse and powerful weapon to which leave as speedily as the oppressed Negroes impossible and now while they certain parts of the South are harvesting their crops can resort and it is the duty and squaring accounts they of the so-called race leaders should cut loose forever and all members of the race from blood soaked commun-

White organized labor is giving the Negro the greatest opportunity that has ever come to him. Arrogant, arbitrary and unreasonable demands from unionized labor have brought about a revulsion in sentiment of the people of the country; they are no longer in sympathy with men who apply the strike bludgeon, backed up with violence, not for the purpose of securing a living wage, but for the sinister and wholly selfish purpose of exercising their power in order to compel submission to their demands to be given part ownership and control in the industries in which they labor, and further to control and dominate the government.

The Negro does not demand control or ownership of any industry into which his labor enters, nor is he striving to control or dominate the federal government nor the government of any state. All he asks for is justice and fair play, the right to labor where he pleases upon such terms as he and his employer agree, and the humblest rights of American citizenship, a voice in his own government.

So long as these rights are denied him migration will be continued and the South will lose the most constant, reliable, and safe labor of which this country can boast. And if the South can afford the loss the Negro can well afford to leave.

SOUTHERN LABOR UNREST, AND WHY

~~Journal and Guide~~

The old saying appears to hold good, that, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." That being true, and there are signs not a few that it is, we are safe in saying that the gods have got the white races mad all over the world, and that if the railroad stations at Washington they do not come to their senses shortly they will finish the job of destroy- as he has traveled between theseing themselves begun more than four points, and as often as he has asked years ago when the German and Aus- the poor people where they were trian warlords drew the sword whiching the substance of their replies has the Entente Allies broke on the wheel. been: "We are going away from the Individuals are made mad and broken South." And a few of them have by the same token, but they appear been soldiers from "over there."

Those who leave the South and make a place for themselves in the planters and the Southern storekeepers, depend very largely, not entirely upon Negro labor and patronage for immigrants used to do, and they are their existence and well-being. Instead of accepting this fact and shaping their course accordingly, the white farmers and storekeepers of the Southern States have been doing all that it was possible for them to do ever since the close of the World War, to create race strife and riots, and consequent unrest and desperation among the Afro-American people, culminating in the Phillips County race rioting and the conviction of murder and long terms of imprisonment of a large number of people.

Why? Because they organized among themselves the Farmers' and Household Union of America, and employed a reputable white law firm to protect them and their interests from the thievery of white tenant landlords and storekeepers. The upheaval has made a continuation of Southern Migration necessary, and it is in full swing, but in a quiet and unostentatious way, and will be until the planters and storekeepers of the Southern States come to their senses and reform their ways.

A recent dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says:

"The weekly reports in the labor market in this city show that hundreds of our people are leaving this town for points North on account of the existing conditions concerning the maintenance of law and order. Following the lynching of three men here within a week's time, a general unrest was created and every attempt to halt the exodus arising therefrom has been without success. Additional to the well-formed idea to desert this city came the information that a committee known as the "Vigilante" has warned three of the most wealthy residents of

Montgomery to leave town overnight. The three men left without a second invitation.

"It is reported last week over fifty men left for Rockford, Ill., where they have been employed by large manufacturing interests."

Of late the writer has seen stray groups of Negro men and women in Philadelphia and New York, as often as he has traveled between theseing themselves begun more than four points, and as often as he has asked years ago when the German and Aus- the poor people where they were trian warlords drew the sword whiching the substance of their replies has the Entente Allies broke on the wheel. been: "We are going away from the Individuals are made mad and broken South." And a few of them have by the same token, but they appear been soldiers from "over there."

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Wages, Alien Exodus and Labor Situation

Maurice D. Kirby of Lansing, chief assistant labor commissioner, who visited Grand Rapids in his tour of the state, reports that colored labor is being imported into Detroit and Lansing from the south to meet the labor shortage. Detroit, Flint, Lansing Jackson and Muskegon are experiencing building booms, and are working under the handicap of short help.

Exodus of foreigners of Slavic extraction, who are returning to their home countries is augmenting the seriousness of the labor situation. Most of the foreigners have been making good wages during the war period, and are going back well supplied with money, he said.

Wages for labor in Grand Rapids are well up to the level of the scale in other Michigan cities, according to Kirby. The present scale will continue for at least three years, he predicted.

"The return of soldiers from the service apparently has had little tendency to ease the situation, the discharged men being absorbed rapidly and quietly," he said. "Soldiers still in the service will be taken back into industry with little effect of relieving the stringency.

"Detroit, Lansing, Flint, Jackson and Muskegon automobile industries are all expanding at the present time.

COLORED LABORERS ARE BEING IMPORTED

GRAND RAPIDS NEWS JULY 12, 1919

State Labor Commissioner Discusses Wages, Alien Exodus and Labor Situation

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement

COLORED AMERICANS ARE

THE AMERICANS ARE *LEAVING THE SOUTH*

group movements Negroes kept going North in small numbers, attracted by the letters from their friends who had already gone. Bet-

The Land of Slavery and Oppression colored person who made good in
Will Not Stand Brutal Treatment the North started a new group on
Any Longer—No Longer the the way," one of the investigators
Southern White Man's Burden reported.

Southern White Man's Burden.

The Washington Bee

Investigations of colored migration to the North during the war, just issued by the Department of Labor indicate that the total migration may have been as great as 350,000, extending over a period of about eighteen months during 1916 and 1917. That figure is fixed as the maximum limit, and 150,000 as the minimum limit, and the estimate of James H. Dillard, who had charge of the inquiry, is 200,000. *3-8-19*

About half the migrants, according to one investigator, went from the towns. Another investigator found that the counties in the Black Belt of Alabama which had suffered most were those in which there was most poverty among the Negroes, and that the shortage of labor was most acute among the landowners who made no attempt to keep their colored tenants by providing for their subsistence.

One of the promising movements

One of the promising movements

The movement had been under way for a long time before any effort was made to determine the number of colored people moving North. Moreover, so many left separately and unobserved that complete statistics would have been impractical. The investigator in Georgia estimates that between 35,000 and 45,000 colored people left that state in 1916-17, and the number to leave Alabama during the same period is estimated at 75,000. State officials, however, made higher estimates, placing the number to leave Georgia at 50,000, Alabama 90,000, and Mississippi, 100,000.

to improve relations between white and colored persons in the South and thus remove causes of the migration appears to be the "Community Congress" plan, put under way in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The feature of this plan is a committee organization, including prominent white business men and agriculturists, and prominent colored men, in each county. Committees are chosen from the main body to consider special subjects—for example, there is a committee on labor supply. This type of organization is interesting in emphasizing the common interests of the races in community development.

Lack of labor in the North, due to the cessation of immigration, was the principal cause, the investigators agree. Among the causes operative

agree. Among the causes operative in the South to induce immigration were general dissatisfaction with conditions, the ravages of the boll weevil, floods, change of crop system, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in court procedure, lynchings, desire to travel, labor agents, aid from Negroes in

Bureaus on Negro affairs as adjuncts to Chambers of Commerce are also highly recommended, as means of bringing together desirable Negro tenants and white landlords and players. Frequent and confidential conferences upon community problems, and active cooperation between the local leaders of the races are urged as important measures toward betterment.

Better housing is recommended both for North and South. The ne-

The movement of large numbers at the same time was due largely to labor agents, but after these initial

"Fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance and sympathy," are urged by the Southern University Commission on Race Relations as a means of keeping colored labor in the South.

One of the most surprising acts should not be welcomed back. That is of the Negro people is that they have, the view of the employers of labor as far as practical, refused to trade throughout the South, as voiced in a recent publication by United States Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, and Congressman McDuffie, of Alabama. They invite the migrants back to their Southern homes, but say plainly enough that they don't want any such as have been infected with new-fangled notions of manhood and citizenship, got in the North and West, because the white man is the boss of the Southern job of bossing all things, and will stand for no division of the boss-ship. That is frank enough, but the number of migrants it will induce to return can be counted on nothing where enumeration can be made. The state of Louisiana has gone so far as to send its Secretary of Agriculture to Northern and Western points with inducements to the migrants to return home; and the Welfare League of Mississippi sent a mixed commission for the same purpose.

WHEN INSURANCE COMPANIES LOST COLORED PATRONS

~~10-15-19~~
COUPLE LEAVING THE CITY AN
COUNTY. CAN'T GET PROTEC-
TION OF THE LAW AND ARE
LEAVING FOR THEIR OWN
GOOD.

**LEAVING CITY FOR
BETTER PROTECTION**

News Boys Are Obliged to Get Other Jobs Because of the Large Number of Negroes Dropping Their Paper. They Are Displeased and Are Seeking Other Quarters.

The Birmingham
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 5.—Speech
to The Reporter.—Because of the
lynching and brutal murder of three
Negroes in this city four weeks ago,
~~now~~
hundreds of Negroes have left the
city and county, and they are leaving
adjacent counties as well. It is believed
that approximately five thousand
Negroes have left the city and county
within the past three weeks. The claim
is freely made that the Negro people were not protected by
the laws of the state and county
that lynching and they are never

that lynching, and they are never protected in these farming and remote districts. This wholesale movement on the part of the Negro people is not as the exodus of two years ago, only a few of them are going North, East and West, but a greater number

are going to larger cities of South, or cities and towns where industries are in operation and labor is well paid. Some of the more substantial Negro families, it is believed, are arranging their affairs as

neved, are arranging their affairs so as to will be leaving Montgomery within the next month. They make no explanation; they simply get on the train and leave.

All things being equal, the South is the best place for the Afro-American called to the Northern and Western states to fill the vacancies in the labor supply left by the departing movement to grow rather than diminish in momentum, until they do aliens.

Now, he can tell us why the alien ~~grow~~ equal. AFTER-WAR MIGRATION
laborers were called to their nationals ~~in Europe, leaving a big gap in the~~ *Frances 10-25-31*
~~the migration of Negroes to northern~~
~~labor supply of the Northern and~~
~~Western states.~~ labor centers continues although the
close of the war put a stop to many
of the so-called "war industries".

Not an able-bodied laboring man or the so-called "war industries," has left the Southern states in the past four years that could reasonably be spared from his place, and who

OCTOBER 23, 1919

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES CONTENTED.

Exceptional happiness, contentment and prosperity among the negroes of Mississippi is reported by a committee of Chicago white and colored men after an investigation of conditions in that state. A report from a committee especially named to investigate conditions is much more impressive than a report from individuals upon the same subject. This committee was delegated to visit Mississippi by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Federal Bureau of Labor, and by organized labor, to which had been referred a question of aiding the return of Southern-born negroes to the South.

Whether the negroes shall reside in the South or the North is a question for them to decide. There can be no hint of coercion in the matter. The negroes individually may choose the state or section in which they prefer to live. This report, however, would indicate that the South should have more attractions for the negro, not only because of climatic conditions, but because particular attention is given to the welfare of colored people. Although there are many lynchings and other shocking occurrences in the South, the Southern whites undoubtedly understand the negroes better than Northerners do.

School facilities are found to be good, churches adequate, housing conditions are being improved rapidly and race relations are as a rule satisfactory, while the industrious negro is afforded an excellent opportunity to become a land owner. There is no police oppression, imposition of "lawlessness." These facts were secured from the negroes themselves. Mississippi is the only state except South Carolina where the negroes outnumber the whites and the preponderance is much greater in Mississippi.

The Atlanta Journal

THE TRUTH ON THE NEGRO LABOR QUESTION

Dear White Friends and Citizens,

I have waited and listened for some one, white or colored, to come out with the truth and real issue stating the conditions in the South just as they are. I have waited as many other white and colored men have who have the working Negro's welfare at heart. After these many years waiting for the truth, the time has come when the truth must be told.

Now I am speaking the sentiment of every Negro man and woman who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. As I have furnished Negro servants, male and female, in some of the best homes, business houses, hospitals and hotels in this city, I am in a position to know. After many years of experience I have found that the working Negro is not asking for big things, but little things—the things

tell of the discomforts under which they have lived in congested quarters; but they cling to the city, and things, but little things—the things while they may have been sufficient—that his white citizens can give with-

most northward has continued unwieldy, Negro labor, little unionized by frightened during the first few days after they were hunted in Chicago to want to come South again, with the disappearance of the immediate danger, they hungered for life on the "levee" district or black belt of Chicago.

Now there ~~are~~ some serious reason why Negroes are leaving in such large numbers, in view of the advanced wage scales in the south.

A government survey of migration, its causes and consequences, was recently made under the Department of Labor, and it is well that one Negro man. It is remarkable that the laws always work to keep that, although these men worked Negroes out of the benefits of organization independently of each other and in different territory, they all came to the same conclusions as regards the cause—serve a square deal for Negro labor, and motives of unrest in the south such labor is going to be the means of and the resulting migration.

"Mistreatment," "lack of protection guaranteeing the independence of the employee to life and property," "unfairness and employer injustice in the courts," "oppression of tenants by landlords in rural communities," "poor educational facilities," all these were assigned as main and principal causes for leaving.

At a conference of welfare workers, efficiency experts, sociologists, union and non-union advocates, recently held at Detroit, representatives of the great industrial plants scattered all over the north testified that Negro labor had proven eminently satisfactory; that Negro workers had passed the highest physical tests; that they had responded to the welfare and recreational facilities provided by employing companies, in greater output and higher efficiency; that improved living conditions had stabilized the labor and made it punctual and reliable.

Negro labor has so thoroughly met the efficiency tests that the promoters of big industries are seeking to introduce it in ever-increasing degrees and amounts, and are willing to open all lines of skilled labor to Negro workers. In fact, in many plants, notably the Illinois Steel Works, the Carnegie Steel Works, the Packard, Ford, Dodge and other motor companies, are employing thousands and opening up to them all lines of the work.

The big employers have in some instances determined to rely upon Negro labor as against foreign labor, the view of the unwieldy, arbitrary and disloyal character and quality of foreign labor as a whole; and around many of the big labor centers, where formerly only a little Hungary, little Italy, little Roumania existed, there is now to be found little Africa as well. Most of the large plants are now employing one or two trained Negro welfare workers to look after the welfare of their Negro workers and this systematic and scientific handling of the labor supply is yielding splendid results in reducing the labor turn-over and increasing efficiency and production.

The south needs to give grave concern to this problem of the labor supply. Heretofore, under normal conditions, there was an over-supply of labor such as it was. But as manufacturing develops, as organized labor becomes more and more arbitrary and

almost the same high rate as during the period when northern labor agents union, is becoming more and more the corralled them and paid their fares, dependable source of the labor supply.

You have made the laws, the working Negro has them to fulfill. Your architects draw plans for your great buildings, hospitals, hotels, homes and railroads, but it is the laboring Negro who is the most important after all,

It is probably just as well that this matter is settled thus early, so shovel and goes down into the earth, that the planters and farmers will through water and mud, and digs a not be misled by the idea that the departing negroes are likely to return. When once they get to Chicago they are most likely to stay All that we are asking in return there, and it is as well for Louisiana as well as Chicago to recognize this:

1. That you give us a seat on fact. The best way to prevent your cars for a nickel. Tell the negro hands from emigrating is to ask the white passengers correct whatever just cause of complaint may exist. It has been suggested by many conventions of Southern men that the quarters and the white, and are entitled to a cottages occupied by negroes, no seat, but they are afraid to ask for only in the rural districts of the South but in the cities as well, could for an insult. It is the conductor's and should be improved, rendered duty to see that every passenger gets more sanitary and habitable. It is true that the negroes are pretty badly housed in Chicago, but that does not excuse conditions in the South. There is much that can be done in the way of better housing and better caring for colored labor, guaranteeing fair wages, etc., that will anteeing fair wages, etc., that will keep them satisfied at home; and it is better to do this than to let them stray away and count on persuading them to return home like Bo-Peep's sheep. The experience of the recent

nission in Chicago does not hold out much encouragement in bringing the white employees serving the public, departed negroes back. They thought differently during the race riots; boss who dislikes the Negro, as he may think differently later in the winter, but just now they seem unpleasent for both races.

4. Better treatment from your 5. Don't employ a white man to till infatuated with "city life" in Chicago. It is not big wages altogether that the Negro is leaving the South for, but it is for better treatment. He would rather stay here in the South, and would stay, if his white friends would only come out in the open and see to it that the Negro gets what he or she works and pays for.

Moses, John and other prophets wrote laws, but Christ had to come to fulfill them. You make laws and draw plans, but it is the working Negro that fulfills them.

6. If you white friends in the South will hereafter come out, and make yourselves known, then we can get together, give the honest law-abiding working Negroes what belongs to them, and they will look after the law-breakers and other trouble-makers of the race, and will see that the guilty are punished.

Yours truly,

C. H. TAYLOR.

Labor-1919

Migration Movement.

THE PARADOXICAL SOUTH.

It is curious to study the various paradoxes which arise in the South out of the Negro question. Many of the contradictory positions taken by the white South on the race question would be very puzzling to any one not familiar with the fact that whatever position the white South may take on the race question, its eyes are fixed upon just one point. *New York Age* 6/14/19

For example; the white South lays down the declaration that the Negro is incapable of rising, then it adopts every possible precaution to keep him from rising. It would seem needless to take precautions to keep down a people incapable of rising. The explanation is that the declaration that he cannot rise is put out merely to strengthen the precautions taken to keep the Negro from rising. Then we have the old and oft repeated Southern doctrine about "the great gulf between the races fixed by the Creator at the foundation of the world." And we have the statements as to how abhorrent the mere thought of any mixing of the two races is to Southern white people. Yet, on the statute books of every Southern state there is an anti-intermarriage law. It would seem that with innate abhorrence and physical aversion on the part of the whites against the blacks there would be no need of anti-intermarriage laws, because colored men and women could not marry white women and men unless there was mutual consent. The explanation is that the talk about "the great gulf, etc." and the difference and inferiority of the Negro as a human creature, is only for the purpose of strengthening these laws.

A similarly paradoxical position was taken by the white South on the very presence of the Negro in that section. All along we have heard that the only thing that kept the South from being another Garden of Eden, another paradise, was the presence of the Negro; that he was the bane, the blight, the curse of the land. Various plans have been seriously discussed to rid the South of its great "incubus", colonization, exportation, annihilation and several other "ations."

Then came the war, and thousands upon thousands of Negroes decided to leave the South and in a way that would cause no trouble or expense to the white people there; that is, they decided to leave peaceably and quietly and to pay their own way. But the white people of the South did not welcome this chance to get rid of the Negro easily and cheaply; on the contrary, they made strenuous objections to his going, even to the extent of calling out the police force and the sheriff's posse.

Of course, anyone who knows anything at all about the South knows that it does not want to get rid of the Negro; it wants to keep him, but it wants to keep him on its own terms.

Only recently the Memphis Commercial Appeal, devoted a column and a half of its editorial space to an article on Negro migration. It reviewed the movement which took place in 1916 and 1917 and minimized the extent and the importance of the exodus. The Commercial Appeal placed the number of Negroes who went north from all parts of the South at 200,000. We do not think there is any

way of getting at the exact number of Negroes that left the South during the exodus, but there is every reason to believe that the Commercial Appeal's figures are too low; some estimates have placed the figures as high as 750,000. The Commercial Appeal also lays great emphasis on the number of Negroes who have returned to the South. It rather gloats over some figures which it gives regarding the number of Negroes who have been turned out of northern plants and replaced by white men, and it does so in a spirit which indicates the belief that all of these replaced Negroes will return to the South.

This article in the Commercial Appeal is a good example of the quagmire of paradox into which the race question throws the brain and the heart of the white South. Here is a leading newspaper trying to express fresh intelligence and logically, trying to place itself favorably in the light of modern, enlightened thought; and yet feeling itself compelled to cling to the ideas and speak the language of that South which means to keep the Negro down. The result is something worse than pathetic.

After quoting the following causes among those which influenced Negroes to leave the South: "low wages, poor houses on plantations, poor school facilities, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in courts and lynching," the Commercial Appeal goes on to say:

It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage whatever of discontent there was among southern Negroes.

Can you beat it? It was wrong for northern manufacturers and employers of labor to offer the Negro the inducements of good wages and a place to work where he would have equal school facilities for his children and would not be subjected to unfairness in the courts and to lynching.

After mentioning some steps which it feels the South should take in order to stop the Negro hegira, the Commercial Appeal adds:

There is no doubt but that the Negro would prefer to remain in the South. Climatic conditions alone would influence his choice. Besides this he realizes when all is said and done that the southern white man is his best friend.

We often wonder if this quagmire of paradox gets so deep and boggy that sane Southern white men believe such statements when they make or hear them. Do sane Southern white men really believe that the Negro prefers to remain in the South, and that he considers the Southern white man his best friend?

Well if they do, we are sorry for them; they need to wake up. The Negro remains in the South because he is economically chained to the South, the North has never, up to the outbreak of the war, given him a chance to earn his bread. As soon as the North did give him the opportunity he left the South and kept on leaving as long as the opportunity called him. Any reasons that the white South can give for believing that the Negro considers the Southern white man his best friend would make interesting reading; we should like to see a list of them.

The Commercial Appeal ended its effort to steer between enlightened thought and dominant Southern opinion with the following paragraph:

July 19, 1919
The Freeman
is very interesting to note the many attempts that are being made by interested parties to influence the thousands of Negroes who were glad to leave what they regarded as a land of persistent oppression for more promising parts during the last few years to return to the south.

On another page of this issue is published a news item concerning a new Texas town to which, for the purpose of establishing themselves as residents, Colored people are being cordially invited.

Whether or not it will prove advisable for such an invitation to be headed by any very great number of our people, in the manner desired by those who are responsible for its issuance, remains to be seen. And it is very remarkable that the call is being sent out from the State of Texas.

The substance of the article referred to indicates clearly that it is the intention of those having the interest of the young town at heart to see to it that it is inhabited by none but a class of people that is at least industrious and acceptable to society, which is indeed a very creditable idea. If it means then that it is also the intention of these same people to use their influence to see to it that should decent and lawabiding Colored citizens see fit to allow themselves to be attracted to the Texas town as residents, they be treated as real citizens and allowed every privilege and recognition that is the natural property of such a status, then it goes without saying that such an invitation ought to be taken advantage of by every Negro desirous of doing so.

We are very much acquainted with the nature of things in small towns, as this applies to our people in all southern states, and it is absolutely true that Colored people (especially the type which the boosters of the new town are wont to attract to it) are just at this time particularly interested in the "government with representation" idea. To aid and abet to their own detriment a further denial of this very modern requisite by "moving in" without it would be an indiscretion too glaring to be thought of.

The persistent effort that is being put forth throughout the country to influence the Negro southward is surely doomed to absolute failure unless the south makes up its mind to give him the treatment to which he is entitled. The Negro wants representation, and as much of it as is possible for him to get. When this is forthcoming from the South then, and not before, can it be expected of the Negro to want to go South. And he is quite right in his determination to stay away under such circumstances.

will not be tolerated here. Those of the race, however, as are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here. It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it.

"Those of the race, however, who are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here." We are supposed to know what the laws are, but what about these "regulations"? There is where the trouble lies, in these regulations. These regulations are solely for the Negro, and mean that a Negro must stay in a "Negro's place."

Furthermore, "It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it." At first reading signs constantly flaunted before their eyes, "White—Negroes," that might sound like a fair and just proposition, but it is not. Law 'White—Colored,' conspicuously displayed as if a dead-line? Tell in a civilized country protects not only those who obey it, but also those who violate it.

What civilized country in the world goes on the theory that because a man violates the law, he forfeits its protection? The South goes on that theory, so far as the Negro is concerned, and just for that reason the South cannot be considered a civilized country.

In the South a black man who kills a white man forfeits the protection of the law, and he may be taken by a mob and shot or hanged or even tortured with red-hot irons and burned alive.

In a civilized country a man who kills another is still protected by the law; he is protected from private or mob vengeance, and he is guaranteed a fair trial before a jury of his peers, and provided with counsel for his defense, in case he himself is not able to provide it.

In the South the law must be made to protect Negroes who violate it as well as Negroes who obey it; only in that way can all Negroes be secure in their legal rights; for after all, who is to tell that a man has violated the law but the law itself?

The South must get out of this quagmire of paradox before it can know the truth and be able to express it.

SOUTH WANTS "HER" NEGROES BACK.

Just who is responsible for the statement as it appeared in the daily papers that the South wants her Negroes back, we are not able to say definitely. The responsibility for the statement does not interest us much, but the expression is characteristic of what seems to be a general mistaken idea among a certain class of people, both North and South, that the Negroes belong to the South.

We desire to correct this false idea, and charge it as another form of organized propaganda to rob the Negro of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. To go from state to state is a constitutional right that belongs to every citizen, to enjoy in common with all others alike.

The recent war and other conditions in this country stirred up the Negro and has set him to thinking, and thinking brought on acting, and, as a result, millions of our race have left the South to better their condition in life and they came North as if guided by an "unseen" hand. Most of them came empty-handed and were glad to get above the Mason and Dixon line with their souls and body together.

Lurid tales of a change in conditions surely fall on deaf ears of those who have come hither.

The Mississippi Welfare League is said to be sponsor for any organized movement of the South to get "her Negroes" back. It is thought that other Southern states will follow the steps taken by the Mississippi League, whose chief platform is to give the Negro a chance to work. That is good so far as it goes, but it does not

go far enough. Civil and political rights are the bone and sinew upon which a free government is founded. And these rights are what the Negro wants, along with all other groups that make up this great nation.

It is reported that a mixed committee of white and colored from Chicago have been appointed to make a trip into Mississippi to obtain first-hand information. Report Committee, report; tell the truth and let us know your findings. If this committee left Chicago in a Pullman car together, we want to know what happened to our colored brethren when they reached the Mason and Dixon line.

We should like to know if these men of color show themselves as "gentlemen" when they reached the borders of Mississippi, or did they defy Governor Bibbs? Were they humiliated by obnoxious signs constantly flaunted before their eyes, "White—Negroes," "White—Colored," conspicuously displayed as if a dead-line? Tell the truth is what we want.

We are sure the committee as a whole was quite nervous during their sojourn in the South, especially if they "mixed" like men before those Southern crackers, lest the fate that Hon. R. Shillady met in Austin, Texas, a few weeks ago should be theirs. We want to hear the report.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA. POST

JULY 29, 1919

EXODUS THREATENS LABOR SUPPLY.

Washington expects 1,300,000 immigrants to return to Europe within six months after the peace treaty is signed and estimates that they will carry with them an average of \$3,000 each.

The loss of nearly \$4,000,000,000 is however, a small drain compared to the drainage of the country's labor supply. An official of the Department of Labor, in presenting the above statistics, predicts a further heavy draft on the South's labor resources. The needs of the North and the West will be so urgent, he believes, that no laws seeking to prevent labor agencies from operating in the South for the benefit of other sections will be adequate for the protection of the Southern farmer.

In this connection the report of Mr. R. H. Leavell of an investigation made in Mississippi for the Department of Labor is of interest. Mr. Leavell is a Mississippian, a graduate of the state university and a member of Congress from his state.

He finds Negro workers remaining satisfied at home in those parts of the state where friendly contact between white and colored leaders is maintained; where good homes, a living wage; and full legal protection are assured; and where efforts are made to educate the tenants to more remunerative methods of farming. These conditions he finds best developed in those counties where the percentage of white illiteracy is smallest. In other words, intelligent whites believe in a liberal and educative policy for Negroes and find that it pays.

In Bolivar county, where labor is most satisfactory and most satisfactory and most securely held, a "Community Congress" is in operation. It consists of five white representatives of each of the five districts of the county, and of five Negro leaders. It deals with all problems of community interest and development. "Automatically" says Congressman Leavell, "it provides contacts between the local leaders of the two races in ways best calculated to promote

Waterbury, Conn., Amer. JULY 8, 1919
SOUTH WANTS Negroes Back.
(New York Age, Negro Weekly.)

After quoting the following causes among those which influenced negroes to leave the South: "low wages, poor houses on plantations, poor school facilities, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in courts and lynching," the Memphis Commercial Appeal goes on to say:

It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage whatever of discontent there was among southern negroes.

Can you beat it? It was wrong for northern manufacturers and employers of labor to offer the negro the inducements of good wages and a place to work where he would have equal school facilities for his children and would not be subjected to unfairness in the courts and to lynching.

After mentioning some steps which it feels the South should take in order to stop negro hegira, the Commercial Appeal adds:

There is no doubt that the negro would prefer to remain in the South. Climatic conditions alone could influence his choice. Besides this he realizes when all is said and done that the southern white man is his best friend.

We often wonder if this quagmire of paradox gets so deep and boggy that sane southern white men believe such statements when they make or hear them. Do sane southern white men really believe that the negro prefers to remain in the South, and that he considers the southern white man his best friend?

Well if they do, we are sorry for them; they need to wake up. The negro remains in the South because he is economically chained to the South, the North has never, up to the outbreak of the war, given him a chance to earn his bread. As soon as the North did give him the opportunity he left the South and kept on leaving as long as the opportunity called him. Any reasons that the white South can give for believing that the negro considers the southern white man his best friend would make interesting reading; we should like to see a list of them.

The Commercial Appeal ended its effort to steer between enlightened thought and dominant southern opinion with the following paragraph:

The criminal negro is not wanted back in the Southland, and he will not be tolerated here. Those of the race, however, as are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here. It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it.

"Those of the race, however, who are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here." We are supposed to know what the laws are, but what about these "regulations"? There is where the trouble lies, in these regulations. These regulations are solely for the negro, and mean that a negro must stay in a "negro's place."

Labor - 1919

Occupation and Wages

NEGRO ELEVATOR GIRLS

After admitting that the Negro elevator girls, who are employed at the Railway Exchange Building had won the highest wage of the manager of the building, a reporter for the Post Dispatch in an article last week tried to make it appear that the tenants were dissatisfied.

The St. Louis Argus
Service is what the public is looking for: service is what the management must have, and **service** is what those Negro girls are giving in the largest commercial house of its kind in all the world. This fact is attested to by the statement from Mr. Claude B. Ricketts, the present manager who says of his twenty-five years as manager of different business buildings, the Negro elevator girls have rendered the **best** service along this particular line.

Of course, there is no service perfect. A kick must come from some, even though it comes from a crank. Somebody would find fault with Jesus Christ if he were on earth again. But, the outstanding facts in this case are, the Negro girls as elevator operators have made good; not on sentiment, but on merit. While we are pleased with the success won by these girls, yet the Big thing of which we are proud is, that the manager, Mr. Ricketts, and the **Best** tenants (the fair minded) have had the courage and backbone to stand up like real true Americans, in the true American spirit and say "They have made good." We are sure that the hearts of the Negroes in St. Louis rejoice to know that there are such men in this city who are high enough above the common level to hear the voice of right and justice.

As a result of the war many opportunities to work and earn an honest living have been opened to the Negro, both men and women. We speak especially of the elevator service, because it is an introduction of the girls and women of our race into a new commercial life. It is a stepping stone to greater and higher things. To work, we must, like thousands of men and women of other races. Efficiency is all we have to offer to commend us to the employers. Our color and previous condition of servitude is a matter over which we have no control. All we ask is a man's chance.

Over thirty-seven thousand passengers are dispatched over elevators in the Railway Exchange Building daily, and we are reliably informed that not an accident has occurred sufficient to give the management any concern, which is quite in contrast to his former experience. This is due to the kind, wholesome and instructive advice given each operator by the chief starter, Mrs. Mary Crawford, who is largely responsible for the success of the **elevator girls**.

WANTS GIRLS TO RETURN to domestic life, the war, colored girls have been given positions in other places than households, and the matter will be taken up with the Retail Merchants Association, urging that the colored girls be released from their present jobs, have them filled with whites, and make it necessary for the colored girls to again take up domestic service.

A. N. F. Service
 Richmond, Va., April 10.

The colored girls are protesting, not because, they claim, there is anything disgraceful connected with house work, but because they feel that they should be permitted to retain their present advantages and have the right to choose for themselves, as others, where they shall work.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Employing Negroes As Fast As They Can Be

The Daily Herald
Secured

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are employing every Negro that can be secured and advancing them as fast as they are fitted. They have recently started two gangs of carpenters under colored foremen. The Warren-Ehret Company, slag roofers, are replacing white men with colored. The Midvale and Pencoy Steel Company are employing large numbers of colored men at good wages and other companies are employing them in increasing numbers.

COLORED WORKERS TO MAKE HOSE

The Argus
 Raleigh Has New Mill That Will

Employ Colored Knitters.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 11.—General Julian C. Carr of Durham, and his sons and other members of the corporation which owns the Durham Hosiery Mills, the largest manufacturers of hosiery in the United States, have purchased the plant of the Bowling-Emery Company at Durham, and will add it to the great collection of "knitters." It is capitalized at \$200,000 and is named by General Carr the John O. Daniel Mill, in memory of a much valued Negro servant for many years employed in his family. All the labor in this mill is to be Negro, and it will be ready for operation January 1st, being equipped with additional machinery.

There are two silk mills in Fayetteville, which have always been operated by Negro labor. There is also in the State a cotton mill owned and operated by Negroes. The largest Negro insurance company in the world is at Durham. One of the best Negro high schools in North Carolina is the Berry O. Kelly Training School, in a village exclusively Negro, three miles west of Raleigh named in honor of a man who is worth perhaps \$200,000, and who has been a large contributor to the school.

PORTERS IN PLEA TO HINES ASK FOR RAISE IN WAGES

her new york news
Officials of Brotherhood and Other Railroad Men Confer With Railway Administration Concerning Conditions

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The second conference which colored railroad men have had with the Railway Administration was held here yesterday afternoon. President E. W. Stokens, Vice-President S. J. Freeman of the Brotherhood, and George W. Young, from New York, were among the number summoned here from all sections.

George W. Young said:

255 West 144th St.,
 New York, Nov. 22, 1919.

Hon. Walter D. Hines,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I call to your attention the notice of the press regarding increase pay of Pullman Conductors. We have also the copy of "order"—Amendment No. 1 to Supplement-17, of General Order, No. 27, with the special compliment to this class of employees. Owing to some mistake of your first order, you found it necessary to reverse that order as it did not give justice to the Pullman Conductors. At the same time we made our plea with Mr. Warfield for the Pullman Porters. We trust you may find the same recommendation that was unjust to the conductors was not fair to the porters, and that you will be as generous in your corrections to this class of loyal citizens and faithful employees.

When it became necessary for the government to take over all public carriers so that we might better apply ourselves to the successful ending of the cruel World War, we laid at length our grievance before the Hon. Mr. McAdoo, which was greatly mitigated, thanks to his fairness. When men were deserting every post of regular employment, we, together with our superintendent, Mr. F. E. Cook, New York City, resolved to remain loyal to our post, bending every effort to the successful conclusion of the war. Everybody knows what would have been the results had not the United States gone into the war. Nobody knows what would have been the results without the Negro. Truth will yet unfold the story of his loyalty and devotion. He (the Negro) is no slacker. When called for in the trenches he was there for 191 days without the loss of a single foot of ground or a single

prisoner; he did not falter in going over the top in No Man's Land. The Negro soldier was never refused a place.

Mr. McAdoo said that for equal service he should receive equal pay in "this Man's Land." I trust that Hon. Director-General, who has red himself to carry out the pol's honorable predecessor, will justice of this decision.

your attention to Supplement 17 (article 7), paragraph C. effect is to the porter what

ndfather Clause was to the

We hope that the Director-

is too noble of soul to lend

his influence and the support of his

high office to anything so debasing.

The high cost of living prompts this group of employees to ask for a raise in pay, equalizing that of any other group. As above stated, we have answered every call from the Red Cross, Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds, Life and Limb, but we are the only group asked to give service, and is left to beg, borrow, or—do the best he can.

We pray the Director-General will order for the Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Porter—

First year	\$60.00
Over 1 to 2 years.....	70.00
Over 2 to 5 years.....	75.00
Over 5 to 10 years.....	85.00
Over 10 to 15 years.....	100.00

Porters assigned to double service of Porter and Conductor should receive Conductor's rate, allowing the progressive rule as applied to that service.

Stewards or Porters in charge of private cars with full crew should receive rate of Conductors. We offer as reference, patrons of the Pullman Co., whom we have served:

Mr. J. H. Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, 14 Washington Sq., N. Y.

Mr. George W. Perkins, 71 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Hon. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California.

Mr. C. H. Wills, Detroit, Mich.

The Pullman has many letters endorsing such service.

Taking to have your honorable consideration, I remain with highest hopes.

Yours obediently,

CARLETON C. LEVY POST

JANUARY 1, 1919

WANTED—On January 1, a teacher of history, English, French and Mathematics for a high school in North Carolina. Salary, \$65.00 a month."

The other was worded:

WANTED—A colored barber. Good hours. \$30 a week guaranteed.

The same advertisement might have appeared in a South Carolina paper, with the exception that in such a case the salary offered as a temptation to the school teacher might have been even less than \$65 a month. No better commentary on the relative value placed by Southern communities on the men and women who instruct their

children could be desired. If one is desired, however, it is easily found in Charleston, where some school teachers make about \$1.50 a day, which the Bahama Island negroes who worked at North Charleston were paid \$3.33.

It is almost inconceivable that anybody will oppose the granting of increased salaries to the teachers of this city as proposed by the educational authorities. The only criticism that can be raised is that the proposed increases are much too small. It is, to be sure, too much to expect that teachers should be granted a wage commensurate with the value of their work to a community. There seems to be in all cities a fixed prejudice against doing justice in this form. Nevertheless it is hard to see why Charleston teachers could not be paid at least as much as a middle-class colored laborer.

The Student Experiment

At Badin, North Carolina

The Daily News

11-19-19
R. McCants Andrews Describes

Interestingly The Tallahassee Power Company's Use Of Negro Students In Their Plant During Vacation Time.

Readers of the October Bulletin will recall the announcement that the experiment undertaken by the Tallahassee Power Company in the use of disappointments in this first effort of students during their vacation period was being studied, and would be reported in full. The object of this report it to point out the success of the experiment rather than the failure of individual students. Therefore

the men who have reflected credit upon themselves and their schools are hereunder noted.

No student with whom I talked this spring, or who read the circular letters sent to twenty North Carolina schools and colleges, was misinformed about what was expected of him, or about what he could expect in Badin village."

Quotations were made from the BADIN BULLETIN, which described

the nature of the work, including and considerably more inexperienced and younger men were found last spring when students were sought.

The work is handled in three eight hour shifts, and while the work is man's job, still the conditions under which the work is done are sanitary and healthful, and the Company is prepared to take good care of its men.

Many students came to Badin and left on the next train. One young man wrote of the plant: "Some students told us it was uncomfortably warm there. We went to the entrance, and looked in, but for the lack

of time we did not go any further. We decided we would not stay. Others who expected to earn money without going into the plant stayed longer. Those who came prepared to work, got jobs immediately, and mostly to their liking, and held them.

Thirty-one students, representing eight schools and colleges, left records which have been considered in this study. Three, whose records happen to be poor, did not register their schools, and have been disregarded.

It is not pretended that there were disappointments in this first effort of many of the men to become successful workers in a technical industrial concern. It was also expected that some of the men would not catch the extraordinary spirit of the general superintendent, Mr. J. E. S.

Thorp, who said:

"The main object in bringing these students to Badin is to improve the personal relations of the town. These boys have been trained in the colleges in such a way that their contact with other men who have been less fortunate in being able to obtain

what these boys have, will itself improve conditions in the Negro village."

But it must be borne in mind that last year many of our best students were in the Army, or out of school,

and furnishes clear evidence that schoolboys can be used to advantage in summer by Southern industrial plants as well as by Northern hotel-keepers. At any rate, the Tallahassee Power Company is going to use more of them next year.

R. McCants Andrews.

WILL THE NEGRO HAVE BETTER TREATMENT?

Reliable information through the Department of Labor, Director of Negro Economics concerning the treatment of Negroes at a North Carolina plant employing from 900 to 1700 Negroes states the average workers receives \$100 per month, 8-hour day with extra pay for overtime. These Negro workers have well-built houses equipped with running water and electric light. Every effort is being made to treat the workers fairly. At the plant they have steel lockers, individual wash bowls and shower baths. They have an opportunity to buy their homes on a ten year installment plan. The company pays for keeping open a school for nine months in the year. That is a fact going on in North Carolina! The company is not only providing these favorable conditions for efficient task work but it is building and equipping a hospital and two churches. The Department of Labor has organized an advisory committee to sustain the fine effects of this new and admirable policy.

THE RAILROAD BILL FROM ANOTHER ANGLE

Colored people employed on the railroads are greatly disturbed over the Anderson amendment to the Esch Railroad Bill now before Senate and fighting with all their strength against it. This amendment recently adopted in the House, names an Adjustment Board to mediate between employees and owners, to be composed of four railway boards and brotherhoods leaving out entirely 100,000 firemen, brakemen, engineers and other workers, who are colored, and not connected with any of the four unions mentioned.

Soon after the war caused foreigners to desert employment here by the wholesale and return to Europe, the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads made a bid for colored track workers, and a quarter of a million men are said to have left the South for railroad work in the North.

If the Federation of Labor were open to these

workers, there would be no complaint against the Anderson Amendment, but with the colored workers forced into their own organization, it would be ran- injustice for any Congressional legislation to dis- criminate against so large a body of railway em- ployees.

Colored Miners Attend Local Meeting

Race Has Fair Representation Among Elective Offices at United Mine Workers Sessions.—G. H. Edmunds on Credential Committee.

More than a score of colored miners from the coal fields of Tennessee and eastern Kentucky were in attendance at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 19, which was held at Market Hall during last week. The men in attendance were chosen as delegates by their local unions, many of which were composed mostly of white miners.

In the elective and appointive offices, no discrimination was shown by the leaders of the organizations and the following members were chosen to serve; Committee on credentials, George H. Edmunds, of Des Moines, Ia., and international representative. Mr. Edmunds was chosen chairman of this committee that had the duty of passing upon the eligibility of each of the two hundred and thirty-four delegates in attendance. J. S. Cousin, of Jellico, was elected teller, and Winfred Bell, of Wooldridge, Tenn., was elected auditor. The convention decided to appoint another colored organizer on March 1st, at a salary of \$.00 per day besides allowing all expenses.

Those in attendance at the convention were as follows:

J. S. Cousins, Jellico, Tenn.; Win- fred Bell, Wooldridge, Tenn.; Sim Briton, Gatlinburg, Ky.; R. S. Taylor, Coxton, Ky.; Peter Goss, Barren Fork, Ky.; Henry Cobb, Packard, Ky.; John L. Adams, Jenkins, Ky.; H. Jackson, McRoberts, Ky.; J. K. Wright, Kildare, Ky.; H. P. Cole, Kitts, Ky.; John Gillespie, Cary, Ky.; C. E. Glass, Briceville, Tenn.; J. J. Williams, Manring, Tenn.; Chas. Gillespie, Caryville, Tenn.; A. Chappell, Mt. Ash, Ky.; Wm. Marhis, Culp, Tenn.; R. B. Starns, Coal Creek, Tenn.; Hugh Claborn, LaFollette, Tenn.; J. F. Hickson, Harrison, Ky.; W. H. Foster, Williamsburg, Ky.

The next meeting of the convention will be held in Knoxville during the month of October.

*Souvenir Presented News
In appreciation of the service of the East Tennessee News in rendering the race and an evidence of the interest of the delegates toward their*

race paper, a beautiful souvenir of the editor in the form of a convertible badge and watch fob.

Labor - 1919

Occupation and Wages

WORLD'S CHAMPION MOLDERS

The Chicago Leader



This picture taken for the "Lynite News," the monthly publication of the Aluminim Castings Co., 6205 Carnegie avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, one of the largest concerns in the country doing war work for the government. "C" plant on Carnegie avenue is praised most highly by the management for making the greatest record in history. This plant made the record output of 102 Liberty motor crank cases in a single day on Dec. 20, last. The above four molders helped to make this record. The speed of the Liberty motor machine is 150 miles per hour. Its life is 50 hours in continuous service.

The management at the "C" plant shows no distinction as to color. He says education, knowledge and quality of production must count with his company. He insists that "a square deal for every employe" must be the motto of his company. The four above men employed at the "C" plant, W. B. Harris, 2326 East 39th street; Glenn Settles, Earl Boggess and Miller Mischal, all residents of Cleveland, have formed a quartet which furnishes the music for all special occasions of the company. The "Lynite News" speaks in highest praise of their music and stunts.

The New York News GIVE HARLEM'S GIRLS A CHANCE

The New York Telephone Company blandly and falsely makes a plea of confession and avoidance to the demands of the Public Service Commission for a better telephone service. It confesses its miserably poor service, but pleads that it is unable to provide better service because it is unable to get adequate help in the way of operators. Further, it states that the operators it is able to secure are of a general inferior quality. We say to the Public Service Commission firstly and to the New York Telephone Company secondly that these arguments are neither true nor sincere. There are hundreds of good, intelligent, energetic women in Harlem who would be glad to become operators if given the opportunity. They have finished the public and high schools of this and other cities. They can easily pass the tests of morals and intellect that other girls are required to pass, and will furnish as adequate a corps of operators as ever operated a central office. At once they could be put, if necessary, into the Harlem, Morningside and Audubon exchanges, and thus relieve the operators now there for service elsewhere. There is no possible objection that could or would be raised to their employment, Mr. Commissioner, except the color line objection of the New York Telephone Company. Colored girls go to the public schools of the city side by side with white girls. They leave school and throughout the factory district they are now being employed by the side of white girls. Yet the Telephone Company, which is a public service agency, directly amenable to the Public Service Commission of New York, and thus directly amenable to the laws of New York State, which forbid discrimination, refuses to employ colored girls simply and avowedly on the score of their color. This is as wrong in principle as it is a needless hardship upon the public, as it is unfair to the thousands of colored telephone users and subscribers, as it is outrageous against the spirit of New York's laws.

NEGROES IN THE FOUNDRIES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The Dallas
Officer
That Negroes are employed in large numbers in the foundries in Indianapolis as molders and core-makers of from two to fifteen years experience is shown by reports just made by the Investigator and Inspection Service to the Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Over two hundred and fifty of these men were employed in six foundries where investigations were made. In some of these foundries, as the foreigners withdrew, many of them to go home for war, the Negro molders were taken on. One curious experience has come, in that the accident rate among Negro molders and helpers has been found to be less than it was among foreigners engaged in the same work. Another very interesting fact is that both Union and non-Union white molders have worked with these Negroes in most friendly co-operation and without friction. In Indianapolis this is considered unique in the case of one foundry which is employing Negro core-makers, as some employers have feared to employ Colored men on this work lest the white core-makers would refuse to work with them. The general testimony of the foundry owners and managers in a number of foundries is that the Negro molders have given entire satisfaction under the strenuous war pace, and that the Negro is making good. Some managers say that the conditions that exist between workers depend upon the individual and not upon the race.

A Blessing for the Chattanooga Negro

Dec 9

Manufacturing plant. It's no more than fitting that we sing, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

I am quite sure the colored laborers are going to prove themselves in the future with this opportunity to learn a trade at an increase of wages, as they have in the past, and it is expected of them to make good.

If you are strong and healthy and wish to develop your strength and ability, then you had better take advantage of becoming a boss boiler maker.

The declaring of the Lucey Manufacturing Company, one of the largest shops in the city, as an open shop, is very highly appreciated by the colored laborers and is no more than human justice to the colored laborer who has been faithful to the core in doing his bit for the advancement of the company's interest.

Casey and Hedges, Walsh and Weidner and other shops heretofore have given the colored laborer an opportunity to learn the boiler makers trade, and now comes the big Lucey

"No Better Man, White or Colored, Ever Lived Than John O'Daniel"

The news you care about,
Prof. Hunter Receives Letter from Gen. Carr, Mill Owner, Who Pays Great Tribute to Negro Employee

12-20-19

BY CHAS. N. HUNTER
Portsmouth, Va.

It is pleasant to know that all is not bad in the South. As in the days of slavery there is a better nature, a nobler soul, a finer sentiment, a beautiful spirit here. In the sweep of the dominant influences of racial antagonism, Jim Crowism, and mob lawlessness, the better South with its lofty ideals and cherished traditions is too often obscured. The great heart of its great men and women is submerged and we see only the onrush of the turbulent tide of madness. But there is in this Southland a purer, better, and sweeter life as respects the races and, ever and anon, we witness its manifestations.

There is in the South a genuine and a tender attachment between a large element of both races that has resisted all the assaults of partisan rancor, misguided judgment, and the baser passions. I know this. I was born a slave and was reared in the South. My life of many long years has been spent in close contact with its people, white and colored. I know them well. Left to themselves, with the voice of the selfish political demagogue silenced, they would live together in peace and work out a glorious destiny. They would make this sunny Southland the Eden of the Great Republic. My life has been largely devoted to teaching and educational work among my race. In whatever community I have lived and labored I have found the white people my chief support. That I have accomplished some things in North Carolina is a matter of record and general knowledge in that State. Whatever of good I have been instrumental in achieving for my people is due to the generous sympathy and splendid help which I have received from the white people. They have given freely not only of their personal and official influence, but have been large financial contributors to my work.

I cannot, I do not, and never have believed these people my enemies or the enemies of my race. They do not hate me. Outside of my own family they are the best friends I have on earth. They do not hate the Negro race. They are facing conditions which they find it hard to remedy and think unwise to combat.

I may now recall the fact that when I was teaching in the Negro Graded School of Durham from 1887 to 1891, General Julian S. Carr employed me to conduct a night school for the Negro employees of his factory and paid me from his own private purse. When I sought to have the State erect a Teacher's Training School at Durham, Mr. Carr and the other white people of Durham placed at my disposal twenty-five acres of land immediately adjacent to the city and \$8,000 in cash conditioned upon the passage of the bill by the General Assembly establishing the school.

commanding relief a type of Negro character, of which there are many, but they are seldom brought to light, and outside the sphere of their personal activities do not figure in the general appraisement of the race. This thoughtful and generous appreciation on your part, and on the part of your family, is of great worth. It calls attention to a Negro whose nobility of heart and soul; whose faithfulness in service; whose loyalty to every trust imposed; whose industry, good sense, and unselfish devotion marked him an example worthy of our best efforts to emulate. I knew John W. O'Daniel well. During the years since I was a teacher in the Negro Graded School of Durham, his home has been my home when in the city of Durham.

He was one of the few men with whom I have held relations during my long life, to whom I gave my full and unreserved confidence, and felt happy in the consciousness that my trust was fully reciprocated. This splendid memorial to this faithful Negro comes at a time when it carries most important collateral values. In this time of unrest, upheaval, demoralization and nervous strain, the Negro has not escaped the prevailing infection. He, too, is more or less disturbed and restless. With unerring finger you have pointed out to him the path of safety and the road to success. The same qualities that have gained for John W. O'Daniel an enduring and a proud monument will gain for others success and honor no less complete.

If you have in mind the enlargement of the "John O'Daniel Mill" to an extent commensurate with the popularity of its product you may prepare to make it one of the largest—if not THE LARGEST—of its kind in the world. There are twelve millions of us who wear hose and if the grade to be turned out by this enterprise reaches the excellence of your other mills there is no reason why twelve millions of us should not wear its output.

Always assured of your deep interest in the solid progress of my race, and feeling deeply grateful for the many personal favors which I have enjoyed at your hands, and with the hope and prayer that in North Carolina at least, we may have peace between the races and that the spirit of the Master may enter into our hearts and govern our lives,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES N. HUNTER.

GEN. CARR TO PROF. HUNTER.

(COPY)

Durham, North Carolina,
Dec. 4, 1919.

Mr. Charles N. Hunter
Portsmouth, Va.

My dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your good letter of December 1. I appreciate it very much and

thank you most graciously for the kind expressions relating to our having named one of our hosiery mills for John O'Daniel. No better man, white or colored, ever lived than John O'Daniel; reliable, responsible, loyal and faithful. It is a great pleasure to us to pay this fine character this tribute, and I am greatly pleased to note the very handsome way which our colored friends have received the suggestion and how they appreciate it. It makes us more glad that we have done what we have. I am a great friend to the colored man, and I love to do those things that tend to uplift the race. It is my candid opinion that North Carolina has the finest colored population of any State in the South and that Durham heads the parade.

Thanking you again for your very kind letter, I beg to remain, with assurance of my good wishes,

Very truly yours,
JULIAN S. CARR.

Negro Women

Make Good In New Fields Of Labor

The Daily Herald
New York Tribune Has Interesting Write-Up Of Employments Of Negro Girls And Women In Various Industries

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

The Southern sun of Dixie still stretches its benignant light over the broad back and turbaned head of the colored woman working in the cotton-fields and plantation furrows. But that same sun, as the old globe rotates its regular way, shines on the colored woman north of the Mason and Dixon line, plying trades to which she has been newly admitted since the war.

From the fields the dusky mammie of legend won her way into the kitchen, the laundry and the backstairs of large establishments by way of mop and pail. Once emancipated she donned the black dress and white apron of the maid and proved her adaptability in hotels and clubs, restaurants and homes. But she got little further. Prejudice kept her in inferior positions and though she felt that, given a chance, she could handle tasks requiring skill and intelligence, she

could not get the chance.

Then war came. Industry found itself depleted of men; found even white women and girls at a premium and the inevitable happened. Industry must go on. Industry must have sufficient workers to make continuation possible, and anybody who could do the work, irrespective of race or color (barring, of course, aliens), was accepted. The colored woman had her chance and proved her ability. There is today scarcely a branch of work done by women in which the colored woman has not tried her hand. Furthermore, she is there to stay.

Two Years Made the Change.

Rachael S. Gallagher, director of the City Free Labor Exchange, Cleveland, writing to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of the industrial department of the National Y. W. C. A., New York, says:

"If you had asked me two years ago about colored girls as wage earners in Cleveland I would have told you that they could be found in house work, as laundresses and cleaning women; as maids, in a few cases in banks and offices, and a few employed by a cigar box manufacturing concern.

"To-day, however, when I started to list the firms where they were employed I found that they had entered nearly every field of women's work and some work where women had not previously been employed—perhaps in small numbers but they have made an entrance.

"We find them on power sewing machines making caps, waists, bags and mops; we find them doing pressing and various hand operations in these same shops. They are employed in knitting factories as winders and in a number of laundries on mangles of every type, and in sorting and marking. They are in paper box factories doing both hand and machine work, in button factories on button machines, in packing houses packing meat, in railroad yards wiping and

Incomplete

PROF. HUNTER TO GEN. CARR.
(COPY)

Post Office Box 621,
Portsmouth, Va.,
December 1, 1919.

General J. S. Carr,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I note with very great pleasure that you have designated your new hosiery mill "The John O'Daniel Mill." This in honor of my late friend and your valued and esteemed employee of many years. The compliment is a high distinction and well merited. It brings into

Labor - 1919

Occupation and Wages.

MAKES APPEAL FOR COLORED MAN.

NORFOLK & VIRGINIA PRESS

JANUARY 5, 1919

W. H. Jennings Prepares Open Letter On Economic Work

TRYING TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS GENERALLY

W. H. Jennings, of this city, who has interested himself in negro economic work here, has prepared a paper on the subject of the negro's opportunities and of the assistance the colored man needs in order that he may be encouraged to elevate himself and seek a higher standard of living. The paper prepared by Jennings, which is in the nature of an open letter to colored workers and their employers, is as follows:

"The great industrial expansion of the U. S. navy yard, Norfolk, Va., the steady increase of other large industrial plants in this vicinity, the increased opportunities for colored workers to secure employments heretofore closed to them and the desire of modern conditions warrants the writing of this letter.

"Three considerations are made by every steady thrifty worker; the duration of the employment, the wage and the conditions under which he must work and his family live.

"There can be no doubt of the permanency of the many industrial plants located in and around Portsmouth City. Since the closing of the war there has been among workers some misgiving as to the duration of employment in the navy yard. The extensive additions in the way of industrial shops, the building of battleships and destroyers, the up-keep of military ships and the U. S. Merchant Marine and the other activities common to a naval station, indicate that the peace time force of the navy yard will be larger than at any time during the war.

"This assurance of the constant need of workers in large numbers and the continued employment mean a great deal to thrifty working men. To him it means an opportunity to purchase a home, to make investments, to enter into contracts and to undertake the education of his children, all with an excellent prospect of successful conclusions.

"Now as to the third condition of accepting employment—the working and living conditions. The negro worker has learned to include in his consideration of a job more than the drawing of the weekly wage, for he now includes his treatment. He will not submit to the supervision of men

having a low estimate of his feelings and worth, nor is he contented if discriminations are made which humiliate and deny to him the rewards which go with faithful and intelligent service.

"In a recent mass meeting of negro workers, the men lustily applauded references and appeals to the living of clean, social lives, and to the giving of an honest day's work six days in the week. This applause indicated a hopeful future for efficient service and co-operation with employers. The spirit of these men will impregnate the whole mass of workers if encouraged by the giving of fair treatment, fair wages, the permission to assume an intelligent responsibility in the plant's activity, and the giving of deserved promotions. Encouragement of this kind will increase the outputs and profits, and cause the intelligent and thrifty workers to weed out the irregular, indolent and careless ones effecting adversely the efficiency of the force.

"The next consideration—living conditions, commonly known as housing conditions. I prefer the term "living conditions," because it embraces housing, sanitation, streets, transportation, police protection, education, recreation, morals, and whatever else goes to make a man a contented being and citizen. It is right at this point the interests of good citizenship, of the local government, of the community, of the employers and of the employees become identical.

THE WAY TO REALIZE AN INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

By William M. Ashby

Does the nation hold an industrial future for Negroes? And what are some of the ways in which they can make it realizable?

First, numerical strength. Radical as it may seem to assert it, it is daylight clear that if the Negro is to be a successful competitor with the other racial groups in the northern industrial centers and in industrial communities which employees will build up, not only 500,000 but perhaps from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 must scatter themselves in every industrial state in the north.

The reason why employers never bothered with Negroes in the north is that they never knew where they could get enough of them for any industrial project. On the contrary, a million Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Italians, etc. were coming yearly and the employers knew how to touch Italian or Hungarian foreman, get his gangs and carry enough of these men into any industry, city or rural, and do his job. Employers want to deal with groups, not individuals.

In October, the employment superintendent of a very large and very necessary war industry in this state, needed thousands of additional workers. I suggested the use of Negro women. He laughed at my proposal because he thought it impossible.

"What can I do with five or ten or twenty," he asked, "they'd be just enough to cause the whites to quit and then we'd have nobody?"

"But suppose I got you five hundred?"
"Can it be done?"

"Certainly," I replied.

"Go to it," he commanded me, and within four days after the order was given nearly 300 were in the industry making good.

A few years ago a Negro hadn't a chance in the Chicago stockyards or in the Homestead Steel Plants, but he is successful there today just as he is successful in Newport News and Atlantic City, because he is numerically strong enough to compete, numerically strong enough to do the job that somebody wanted done and that somebody must do. He has been and will continue to be the background industrially of the south as long as he stays there in such numbers, for no one would want to enter into competition with him.

On this very point a peculiar attitude of the group toward the individual is made clear. A few days ago I saw in Camden, N. J., a gang of eleven Negro linemen. I daresay that there are not five such gangs east of Pittsburgh or north of Baltimore. They knew their job and the Keystone Telephone Company had them doing it. What would have happened if the company had sent an Italian on the job and the Negroes wanted it to the degree of a threat "to quit." Would the management have been likely to "fire" the eleven experienced Negroes and kept the one Italian or would they have "passed up" the Italian and kept the Negroes? The answer is clear. On the contrary, suppose there had been available eleven equally com-

petent Italians, the management may have told the Negroes to "go to the devil," if they did not like its action and supplanted them with Italians. This makes clear two things: the natural resentment of an individual newcomer into a group and the consequent action which is likely and the power or the ability to compete numerically. One other illustration: a certain New Jersey industry employing from 10,000 to 15,000 workers, is about 60% organized labor. They would strike, it is believed, tomorrow, but they, as well as the management, know that there are enough Negroes in the plant to form, with other unorganized white workers a balance of power. The management therefore does not worry and the union does not know what to do.

Of course, if large numbers of Negroes came to the north and industry, there would be many deaths and other almost tragic occurrences. But that's but a natural step in forward evolution. Read the history of the happening of other great racial tides to this country. Exploitation, disease, death are perfectly natural, but those who lived got somewhere and are still getting somewhere. Welfare associations, schools, civic clubs would then see that we needed the same attention and that we got the benefit of Americanization schemes; industries would see to it that we got the advantage of technical schools, both in their plants and in the evening schools, for such knowledge would be necessary to carry on the operations of their plants. Further change of the race from one section of the country to another would also make that part of the country in which nine-tenths of them now are, realize their worth and place a higher estimation on it by giving them a larger proportion of justice and a larger opportunity to enjoy ordinary rights.

Second, unity. By this I do not of necessity mean trades or labor unions; but call it unions, organizations, leagues, association or what not, there must be something which impresses in a group form, the unified idea of Negro workers. It should be national in scope and should have a program which would incorporate the vital items connected with the working life of any group, namely: greater efficiency; equal pay for equal work despite of color, realizing that muscle and brawn, not color, are being sold and it is the only means by which an honest and decent living can be earned; opportunity for advancement according to ability; more education; equal working conditions; better opportunity to purchase or rent better houses; better health environment and larger recreational facilities.

Perhaps the National Negro Business League comes nearest to what I have in mind for Negro industry. This would allow them to adopt a program, make it known to white workers and employers alike and assure Negroes themselves that they were no longer an ambling, shuffling, tending nowhere, thinking nothing and fearful of the other groups, but rather were they a great body, interesting, influencing and having both their interest and influence felt.

Of course there is everywhere, I be-

lieve, a more liberal attitude on the part of unions toward Negroes. I mention one instance: A Negro in Newark today wears a brickmason's button and works at his trade. Two years ago he wouldn't even have been told where the brickmason's union held their meetings. There is also a growing interest on the part of shipworkers in this section to get Negroes organized, and this has taken active expression on the part of the white delegate. But, important as this is, it is irrelevant. The Negro industrial association, league, organization or what not, itself's the thing and a very necessary thing to mold Negro industrial opinion.

Third, the job of the Negro welfare or social worker, preacher or other persons interested in Negro industrial advancement.

It is dual; first, the encouragement of efficiency and other necessary industrial virtues by talks, classes, etc.; but the second and real job is to help discover and seize from the Negro working groups itself the one who shall be its Moses.

This man must have beyond all else the capacity to serve; he must be a supreme self-denier if needs be, and he cannot be a soap box demagogue; he must understand and sympathize with the people of whom he is one, know where they have come from, know contemporaneous conditions and understand where Negro workers are tending to. He must have the power of expression: that is, the ability to write a clear and convincing, not a turgid academic or sentimental article, on the Negro worker, for newspapers or magazines; he must have the ready wit and accurate knowledge to spring to his feet at any call and defend, before white capital and labor, his course, at the same time making Negroes themselves understand him. He will be an epitome of the Negroes' past in this country and at least a pocket edition dictionary to their future, but he will come.

With these three things then, the necessity for increasing our numbers in industrial centers, if successful competition is to be hoped for; a unified expression of Negro industrial life, which shall embody a forward looking program; and finding the Negro leader from the class himself, who with certain qualifications will be able to truly lead, we may, I think, turn our faces to the morning of the night through which we are now passing and which, despite its dangers, will bring us to a new, larger, and freer industrial sunrise.

NEGRO PORTERS SUE

RAIL DIRECTOR HINES

The Constitution

Knowville, Tenn., November 13.—Fourteen suits were filed today in circuit court by negro porters working for the Southern Railway company against Walker D. Hines, federal director general of railroads, operating the Southern Railway company. In all the cases plaintiffs seek to compel the railway company to pay back salary claimed as due, the total amounting to \$21,500.

FACTORY GIRLS TOLD OF

THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

The Journal & Guide

Last Tuesday at noon, Mr. J. S. Jones, secretary-treasurer of Tidewater Bank and Trust Co., addressed the young women employees of the Wear-Well Pants factory on Church street, upon the invitation of the management, extended through Mrs. Booker, the superintendent in charge of the girls. Among other things, Mr. Jones said to the young women:

"You have a wonderful opportunity to prove your capacity and ability to measure up to the highest standards of punctuality, honesty, thoroughness and reliability, thereby opening further the doors of industrial opportunity to other girls of our race. Stop lessening your efficiency and embittering your soul by constantly emphasizing your disadvantages and the advantages, real or imaginary, of others with whom you work. Use the opportunities you have and thereby clinch your claim to a better chance."

"You may be employed, first, because it is believed you can do your work as well as the other girls. You will be retained and promoted only because you do it better. When you can't get to work, phone to the office and state why. Don't hinder or curtail production while your employers are depending upon you. You and they can succeed only in proportion as you make and help yourself 100 per cent cheerful, willing, efficient and dependable."

His talk to the young women included also some hints on thrift and was well received and appreciated.

Louisville Girl Employed By

Automobile Blue Book

Publishing Co.

It has come to the notice of the Louisville News that Miss Marie L. Payne of this city is the only colored stenographer ever employed by the Automobile Blue Book Pub. Co. This firm which is one of the richest of the U. S. and has offices throughout the country, speaks in the highest terms of Miss Payne's work.

High Service Record Of Two Negroes In Columbus (O.)

Rolling Mill

A "stand-by-the-job" record deserving of recognition was made by Frank Harris, a Negro employed by

the American Rolling Mill Co. of Columbus, Ohio, who worked every day last year except two days in January,

one in February, and one in June—a total of 239 days out of 243. He has been continuously employed by the company since October 1, 1904, and wears a 10-year gold service button.

The four days he took off in 1918 have been more than made up by 7 1/4

days of overtime work.

Albert Jones, another Negro, worked 141 consecutive days—7 days a week—without losing any time, from March 30 to August 19. These men work on the pig-casting machine, and stuck to their jobs during the hottest weather.

FACTORY NAMED

IN HONOR OF

JOHN O'DANIEL

11 - 29 - 19

Colored Man's Memory Honored

For Thirty Years Of Faith-
ful Service

— 10 —
(By James A. Robinson)

Durham, Nov. 26.—The Durham Hosiery Mill Company is ever moving forward and doing things in the commercial world that is adding stimulating enthusiasm to brilliant achievement. The management of these mills, which include Gen. J. S. Carr and his sons, J. S. Carr, Jr., president of the company; Claiborne McD. Carr and A. H. Carr, and his nephew, W. F. Carr, have just made one of the most important deals in the industrial line that has taken place here in many months. They have purchased the entire stock holdings of the Bowline-Emery Knitting mills, an important plant in this city, situated near the gas works. The deal was made through H. E. Perry, who represented the stockholders. J. S. Carr, Jr., president, has not made public the purchase price, but he announces that a new company will have charge of this concern, with a capitalization of \$200,000—\$100,000 preferred and \$100,000 common stock.

Eleven acres of land, near the plant, has also been purchased from Capt. J. E. Parrish, upon which will be built some fifteen modern houses for the accommodation of the colored employees who will work in this mill.

The new company will be named the John O'Daniel Hosiery Mills, a tribute of respect shown by the Carr family to the memory of the late John O'Daniel, who for thirty years or more was the faithful gardener and attendant upon the late Mrs. J. S. Carr, Sr. Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr., the president of the new company, stated that naming the mill after John O'Daniel, a Negro, the family desired to give recognition to the honesty, faithfulness and willingness of a servant who believed in devoting himself to a full day's work each day.

Labor - 1919

Occupation and Wages.

NEGROES IN INDUSTRY

~~The Barrier~~ ~~July 19~~
WITH the signing of the armistice the barriers of race were again set up in industry. During the war colored men and women were needed to help build battleships, to assist with the feeding and clothing of troops and civilians, to manufacture powder and machine guns and to take the places generally of white workers who went elsewhere. This situation has now changed. The war emergency is over and employers are less willing to hire Negroes than they have been. Race riots, too, have been a factor in making it difficult for Negroes to get jobs; firms that have never employed colored workers are loath to begin the experiment now. Whether due to prejudice or reason, the effect of this is to increase the difficulties of the Negro in finding employment. Therefore, the Bureau of Employment of the New York State Industrial Commission has established a Negro Division to offset these difficulties. Through interviews with employers, newspaper publicity, letters, and mass meetings before both white and colored groups, the division is attempting to remove any prejudice that may exist and to create a sound demand for colored labor. Its superintendent, Prince L. Edwoods, believes that the demand for labor during the reconstruction period will come to the Negro's aid. When building operations start up again, labor disturbances quiet down, war plants become established on a peace-time basis and manufacture resumes its normal output, the demand for labor will increase. The growing alliance of Negroes with organized labor, made possible by the American Federation of Labor opening its doors to Negroes, will also, he thinks, afford aid in placing skilled colored workers.

At present the division is dealing with about a thousand unemployed persons each month. A report for a single week in August showed 212 registrants, 204 persons referred to positions and 140 placed. Some difficulty is being experienced in placing people in domestic service. Since the war, those occupying such positions do not want to "sleep in"; they prefer to room away from their places of work. In spite of the difficulty in placing stenographers, chauffeurs and office clerks, the division has placed sixty temporary clerks and several chauffeurs with the United States Post Office. "The Negro did so splendidly in industry during the war," declares Mr. Edwoods, "that he should be of untold value in times of peace. He should step forth, fresh and free, strong and reliable. Instead of peddling his services from door to door, he needs someone to sell his labor and to set forth his ability to the general public."

Leading Negroes who are aware of the tenseness of the present situation in regard to the industrial relations of the two races, have been surprised to find that no colored person was included in the list of twenty-two men from all parts of the country invited by President Wilson to meet in Washington on October 6 to confer on means of establishing peace in industry. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent a letter to the President, pointing out that about one-sixth of the population of this country "employed in gainful occupations" are Negroes and that, with the impending large scale emigration of wage earners to Europe, this proportion is likely further to increase, so that the colored workers are clearly entitled to direct representation.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND THE SERVANT PROBLEM

BRISTOL VA COURIER
AUGUST 23, 1919

A Just Principle.

The Southern Labor Congress, in convention at Asheville, N. C., has gone on record as giving its hearty endorsement to industrial equality without regard to color.

There may be differences of opinion as to the methods the Labor Congress would adopt to bring about this equality. But there can be no question of the justness of the principle. A man's wage should not depend upon the color of his skin but upon the work he does.

7-12-78

Before the war Norfolk had a population of 90,000. Now it is conservatively estimated at 225,000, an increase of 300 per cent, for the whole and approximately 200 per cent, for the white population. The result: there are many more people here than can be served and families that would locate here to contribute to the number of female workers cannot find homes. More homes must be found for colored families if the servant problem is to be relieved.

More important still, more homes are to be found for colored families if Norfolk's industrial growth is to continue. Manufacturing plants that require thousands of workers are being projected here, but no home sites are at present in sight for the best class of labor that Norfolk can obtain. Old traditions, legal restrictions of the past and "unwritten laws" have combined to bring about this condition. Colored men who came to Norfolk during the war-time and who would be disposed to settle here if they could obtain suitable quarters for their families, are returning to their former homes, or migrating to northern communities. The Chamber of Commerce, the Housewives League and the City Government could do worse than study this situation with the view of finding a remedy.

MONDAY AT A REGISTER

JULY 6, 1919

FANCY WAGES PAID NEGRO FIELD HANDS

Special To The Register

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—Negro labor for cotton chopping is at a premium in this vicinity.

For the past week farmers have been raking Jackson with a fine-tooth comb to get workers to save their cotton crop from extermination by the grass and with rather indifferent results.

Negro women are being paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for cotton chopping, and any negro boy more than 12 years of age who is willing to work can easily get \$1 per day.

So anxious are farmers to get labor that they send automobiles for hoe hands, carrying them to and from the farms.

The fancy wages offered is tempting colored women, so if the cook fails to show up some morning it is probable that she has decided to desert the kitchen for the cotton field.

HARTFORD CONN POST
AUGUST 20, 1919

SAY COLORED WOMEN WORK FOR \$2.10 A WEEK

That colored women working in tobacco fields are getting as low as \$2.10 and \$4.90 a week is the remarkable statement made by Mrs. Mary Seymour at the meeting of the American Labor Party in C. L. U. Hall last night. The meeting passed a unanimous vote of condemnation of the exploitation of colored women in tobacco fields and appointed a committee of three to confer with the Central Labor Union on the subject tonight.

The party adopted resolutions favoring the Plumb plan for railroad operation. Questionnaires recently sent out by a national committee of

forty-eight working to unite independent voters showed that 40 per cent. favored the Plumb plan, 42 per cent. government ownership, and 8 per cent. private control.

Pullman Porters Convention

The District Agents of the Southwestern zone of Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of Pullman Car Lines convened at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Tuesday morning, October 28th, T. A. Crenshaw, chairman, presiding; J. Scott, secretary. Delegates present: W. F. Taylor, Memphis; J. L. Steel, Kansas City; C. H. Jones, San Antonio; P. E. Brown, Houston; J. W. Cass, R. Eaton, J. E. Jacks, J. H. Thomason, all of St. Louis. The session, under the leadership of that peerless leader, T. A. Crenshaw, was an inspiration for co-operation. The prevailing spirit seemed to be in one accord promoting the interest of the Pullman Porters Association. After finishing general routine of business, the first day, the delegates repaired to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wormley, 4054 Cook avenue, where a sumptuous repast was served. The second day business. The completion of the unfinished business from the preceding day. Mr. P. Smith, our instructor in this district, was present and made some prompted remarks, after which the convention indulged in a general feast meeting. Mr. W. F. Taylor of Memphis struck the keynote in speaking of co-operation. J. L. Steel captured his hearers warning us of the bridge that has carried us safely thus far. Mr. P. E. Brown, of Houston, the fearless leader of the Houston district, dwelt upon what has been accomplished in his district in efficiency and loyalty. Mr. C. H. Jones of San Antonio spoke feelingly of the San Antonio district, and the wonderful accomplishments. Election of delegates to the general convention in Chicago, November 18-19 and 20. T. A. Crenshaw, chairman, June Scott, St. Louis; W. F. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.; C. H. Jones, San Antonio, were selected from a spirited field of contestants.

HIGH WAGES AID NEGROES TO BUY THEIR OWN HOMES

Negro laborers, especially those who have been employed on railroads lately, are buying homes with the high wages they received. "It's the best things I can do with what in past years would have been considered extra money," one of them said.

Local real estate men, when asked, said that it was true. The negro men are buying small homes, usually with a fifty dollar first payment, but working hard to get away from the rent collector's visit in possible hard times.

THE PAY OF MINERS.

There has been little or no reliable information as to the earnings of American miners, but most of the information printed indicates that they are rather handsomely compensated for their labor. John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of the World, asserts that during the last twelve months miners of the United States had earned an average wage of but \$75 a month, but this assertion seems ridiculous when authorized, detailed statistics are put by the side of the Lewis statement. It is not denied by the miners that since 1917 their wages have increased 29 per cent.

But Representative Woods, of Virginia, challenges the Lewis statement and offers figures of his own, taken from the record, to support his challenge. Taking his figures from a non-union field, in West Virginia, where he supposes, working conditions and wage scales are not "materially" different from conditions and scales in other fields,

Mr. Woods presented the following table on

Gross Net
Name— 1918. Amount Amount
John Postuluk April \$254.35 \$240.75
A. Zimmerman.... April 342.42 287.17
Bill Candill, April 303.03 164.53
B. H. McKee May 259.50 172.10
John Zebela May 276.23 246.25
Bill Candill May 354.25 236.75
A. Zimmerman May 382.08 237.73
Bill Candill June 376.74 276.98
A. Zimmerman June 410.02 282.77
George Bays June 313.05 183.54
Martin Justice..... June 268.20 224.95
John Zebola July 262.95 238.95
Thomas Alley July 279.91 262.16
Bill Candill July 456.95 313.94
A. Zimmerman July 508.56 344.31
George Bays July 297.52 203.40
Henry Ratliff July 293.76 241.51
Martin Justice July 264.80 180.80
John Zebela Aug. 258.20 232.00
George Tice Aug. 258.30 212.05
Bill Candill Aug. 400.53 284.70
A. Zimmerman Aug. 547.82 411.57
George Bays Aug. 377.08 308.82
Henry Ratliff Aug. 311.47 250.22
Bill Candill Sept. 423.67 252.77
A. Zimmerman Sept. 458.21 254.21
Bill Candill Oct. 365.30 246.57
A. Zimmerman Oct. 343.46 179.21
Floyd Muncey Nov. 275.41 158.86
Bill Candill Dec. 257.92 167.04
Mose Burgett Dec. 257.92 112.37

1919.
S. J. Childress Feb. 261.02 193.27
Richard Lemaster.. Feb. 260.55 205.55
Bill Candill Feb. 280.54 221.04
Mose Burgett.... Feb. 269.88 141.63
Mose Burgett Mar. 291.59 176.84
Bill Candill Mar. 300.82 239.82
H. E. Booth April 266.55 139.95
Bill Candill May 285.61 221.11
Mose Burgett May 301.60 157.20

Jake Kosen Aug. 253.60 218.85
R. E. McKee Aug. 283.17 234.42
Jacob Gran Sept. 292.36 202.85

Mr. Wood further said: "These men are supplied with coal in their houses. They are supplied with a house with oak and parquet floors." A. F. L. executive officials, in their statement published Monday morning, pictured the hard life miners are supposed to lead, laying some emphasis upon the fact that their homes are built close to the mines so that the miners enjoy little "society," or contact with other people. Yet that condition is not peculiar to the miner class. Thousands of farmers and woods-men in America can also give testimony as to the comparative loneliness experienced by them.

Yet admitting all that the strikers and their supporters say is true—which it is impossible to do—is it worth while to menace the comfort and safety of 110,000,000 people in a winter season, is it worth while to defy the Government of the United States, merely to adjust comparatively trivial differences between the miners and their employers? Nothing that the operators and the Government can do can make coal mining a clean business; nothing can put the mines in the open air and sunshine; nothing can remove them to a block up town, close to the cafes and movies.

Nothing can take the grime out of the work. Yet it must be profitable to a great many men to follow mining as a trade, else they would have abandoned it for another long ago.

COLORED MAID HAS FAMILY GUESSING

Efforts at Friendliness Fail to Increase Her Vocabulary.

BY BEATRICE BARRETT.

ARTICLE IV.

Once more we were spending our evenings cooking dinners and washing dishes. We decided we would try taking our dinners out for a while and do without a maid, but soon every one began to tire of it and long for some home cooking. So I started out to lasso another girl for general housework.

Just why every response this time came from colored girls I do not know, unless they would rather go home at night so as to be with those of their own kind. But without exception it was the unmistakable drawl which greeted my "hello" over the telephone.

And they were much more respectful. Evidently there are a great many people who will not employ

colored help, for invariably the first question was:

"Do you object to a colored girl?"

I did not object to a colored girl. I would be glad to get any kind of a girl, if she could cook and keep seven rooms clean.

I don't know why people object so strenuously to colored help. My experiences have been no worse with them than with white help. They are not so afraid of work and not so fearful that they might do something out of their regular line of work.

I had found out from experience that no girl could be depended upon to come and see you if she said she would, or to appear if you hired her. So I made a vow that I would tell every one to come and see me and hire every one to come the next morning and start to work.

I hired six girls that afternoon. Mother was aghast as she overheard me calmly telling the sixth one to come the next morning and start to work.

"What do you think I am going to have in the morning," demanded mother, "a reception?"

"Don't worry, mother dear," I soothed her. "None of them will come and tomorrow night I'll still be maidless."

But I was mistaken. One did come. And you can bet we treated her like a guest.

She was a young colored girl, very neat, with large eyes that looked at you with a baby stare. She had just come from St. Louis and brought a letter from her former employer stating that Lily had been in her service for a year, that she had trained her until she was a model servant.

Lily was tractable. She was in the house a whole day and in that time in spite of repeated efforts, all she would say was "Yes, ma'am," and "No, ma'am."

When you told Lily to carpet sweep the rugs, wipe up the floors and dust the rooms, Lily did it. She moved so quietly and systematically and with such a vacant look on her face that I felt as if she were an automaton. She was just as human as a vacuum cleaner, only she made less noise.

It was a slow process showing Lily where the more than one spoon went, that there was a difference between a meat fork and a salad fork, and that the water glass went on a certain doily. She would look at you and smile. She was willing to understand, but lacked the ability.

I thought I would try to make friends with her. But I only appeared to confuse her.

Then I happened to think of a hat I had grown tired of and decided to try what a small gift would do toward melting the ice.

That night Lily went out with the hat done up in a piece of newspaper, hugged tight to her breast. I began to congratulate myself.

But that was the last we ever saw of Lily.

Labor - 1919.

Occupation and Wages.

~~The~~ DO YOU WANT WORK

We are making a strenuous campaign among the employers of New York City to increase the number and widen the field of positions for colored employees. The colored citizen's loyalty and patriotism he has once more gloriously proven on the field of battle. His fidelity to American institutions, his trust and faith that things will work themselves out for a square deal for him in this his native land, have been often tried and just as often have been found not wanting. His stability in that he will not strike in a class war against capital, in that he does not and will not strike for fictitious and foolish reasons is his best recommendation in this crisis of class strife and industrial turmoil. All that the colored citizen seeks is a fair chance to earn a living and the equal right to enjoy that living which he has earned by the sweat of his brow. In every field, we are saying to employers where colored labor has been honestly tried it has made good. It has been a significant fact that the Penn Iron and Steel Company of Creighton, Pa., has recently employed only colored skilled labor and at the same time foreign unskilled labor. That company has realized that black labor is beyond question not only competent but dependable and one hundred per cent American. We have been successful in placing scores of colored girls and women as operators in mills and factories. The New York News Help Wanted Bureau with its office in the heart of downtown New York is canvassing carefully the entire field. We urge you to consult our Help Wanted columns and state that fact when answering the advertisements. We then urge you to make good in every case the just claims we are making for you. Get there on time and get on the job when you get there. By so doing you will be opening up the avenues of employment for your race which now look so promising. Help the New York News help You.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE

AUGUST 16, 1919

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

Practical steps are being taken in those Southern states whence large numbers of negroes emigrated to the Chicago riot belt, especially in Mississippi and Louisiana, to offset that movement. Valuable information has been gathered on the subject and some good has already been accomplished, but the subject is being still further examined by various industrial, commercial and agricultural bodies. It has been very clearly established that many of the negroes would be glad to come South again under favorable conditions, and that many of their former employers would be equally glad to have them again to meet any labor shortage, if assured that the returning negroes were from the South and not active workers in the race riots in Chicago or elsewhere. This is no time to

bring rioters or disturbers of the public peace to agricultural districts free from trouble of any kind, and especially free from racial differences.

It is natural that the first inquiry should be directed toward learning the motives that persuaded so many negroes to move North. Dissatisfaction with conditions here and higher wages offered North are among the chief reasons assigned for this emigration, and they had undoubtedly some part in it; but not the principal part. The Southern planters and farmers are right in attributing much of the trouble to the labor agents who were seeking to send labor North to keep down wages. A majority of these agents were wholly irresponsible, as was found by both the farmers and the negroes they seduced away, and who were promised wages that were never paid them; there was some increase of wages, particularly at the government plants during the first years of

the war. A large proportion of the negroes thus taken off have found that these wages are deceptive; that there are more men than places and that much of the trouble in and around Chicago was due to the fact that thousands of the negroes who had come there had been left without work. They have found also that the positions or the wages paid were only temporary, and that it was better for them to work in the South, where there was work for them for the whole year.

The demand for better quarters has proved a more serious cause of dissatisfaction in the South. The white men and employers generally have recognized this for some years; and as we noted the other day, have held conventions to encourage better sanitation in negro districts and better homes, satisfied that this would hold their labor and get better work out of the men if they were thoroughly satisfied. The question of wages has undoubtedly played a big part in this emigration. That wages were higher than formerly, especially in the war plants, and this had a great attraction to the negroes from the South goes without saying. The situation in this respect is not as encouraging in Chicago to the Southern negro as it was formerly. There are many without employment today who have had to appeal in Chicago to charity, because the higher pay they expected is only temporary and occasional, and with many unpleasant complications.

But nonetheless there was an increase in wages; and this is one of the issues entering into the problem of returning the negro emigrants to the work to which they are best accustomed, for which they are best fitted and which they would like to try again. The state director of the United States Employment Bureau says that there is a demand for these negroes on farms in the South, and that while it is probable there will be little difficulty in obtaining negro workers on rice and cotton plantations, the chances are less favorable in some other lines of plantation work, the difficulty being due to the low wages paid, the fact that the working time is very short and the workers are laid off on rainy days. The conclusion reached by the director is that "Unless the planters offer a scale of wages on a parity with that paid for work on other crops we will have difficulty in persuading men to take their work."

This is a point that should be well considered in the discussion of this problem of the returned negroes. It would be a mistake to think otherwise, and not to realize that the general raise in wages has affected the

farms in the South, as in other parts of the country.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE

AUGUST 15, 1919

DECLARES LOW WAGES KEEPS NEGROES NORTH

J. S. State Employment Director Asserts Army Blacks Avoid South.

Not more than 40 per cent of the Louisiana negroes who were drafted or who enlisted in the army and who have been discharged are willing to come back and work on the farms, said Thomas Greer, state director of the United States Employment Bureau, Thursday.

"There have been between 3000 and 4000 negro soldiers discharged this month to date, men who lived in Louisiana, and the majority seem to prefer to stay in the Northern cities. The negro's views of life have been broadened by travel and experience during the war, and he is unwilling in most cases to return to the narrow grind of plantation labor," he continued.

"This service will be called on in the near future for a large number of men for plantation labor, and while we expect to be able to take care of the rice and cotton growers without trouble we are up against a problem in the sugar situation. The rice grower is willing to pay attractive wages in harvesting season as the crop will not wait when ripened, so knowing that he offers the wages necessary to secure the help needed. The cotton raiser calls on us for comparatively few men, as he can gather his crop with about the same help it took to make the crop."

OFFERS SMALL WAGES

But the sugar planter is up against a different proposition as he can make a crop with, say 50 hands, while it takes 500 to cut and grind the cane. All the planters need this great increase of help at the same time, while offering smaller wages than other farmers. Even the slow-to-think negro can figure how difficult it is to pay 65 cents a pound for bacon and 10 cents for flour or meal and get by on \$1.50 a day, with no pay for rainy days.

"There will be no doubt more 'snowbirds,' white men who come South to dodge the cold weather this season than in others of the recent past, as more men are out of employment on account of all war industries being closed. It does not look as though there will be any shortage of sugar house help, white men being used for that work, but the pinch will come in the probable lack of field hands to cut the cane."

WOMEN GOOD WORKERS

"Women seem as able as men to do this work, and it may be possible to recruit enough female labor to cut the crop, but frankly speaking unless the planters see fit to offer a scale of wages on a par with that of raisers of other crops, I am afraid we will have difficulty in persuading men to accept this work."

Mr. Greer said his office had received a communication from Marshall Field, Jr., volunteer head of the Employment Bureau in Chicago, stating that while there was a surplus of negro laborers in Chicago, very few were willing to come South.

Representatives of sawmill and agricultural interests in Southern states had discussed the matter with the Chamber of Commerce and the Employment Service, but had succeeded in obtaining very few negroes to leave.

Bought Dozen

~~The East Silk Shirts~~

10-9-1919

Extravagance in America is not confined to the rich. If it were, the high cost of living problem would have been solved long ago. For extravagance plays directly into the hands of the profiteers. The total sums wasted in an orgy of spending by the rich, great as they may be, are small compared with the totals represented by the wasting of a few dollars each by the wage earners and the poor.

A Baltimore paper recently published a story of a colored working-man who went to a haberdasher for shirts. He absolutely declined to look at any but the most expensive and finally left with twelve silk shirts at \$9 each. It is an extravagance for a millionaire to buy a dozen \$9 shirts. Mighty few of them do so. But \$108 would represent far less than a day's income for the millionaire but it represented probably three weeks of grinding toil for the workingman.

Thomas Dunn, a St. Louis meat dealer, recently testified before a Senate Committee that the people rather liked the high prices and that the dealer who charged the most, sold not the best, but the most. No law or series of laws will reduce the cost of living. No prosecution or series of prosecutions will curb the profiteers. But one sovereign remedy lies in the hands of the people of America themselves—Thrift.

No profiteer can flourish if his customers decline to pay his prices. The prices of necessities of life must come down if the people of the United States curb extravagance and waste, buy only what they need and buy it wisely with due inquiry and regard to price. Saving instead of spending is sure to turn the tide of production to useful and essential things and by filling the demand for those things, to reduce their prices.

The easiest method both to save and to check waste and extravagance is to put a part of each week's income into War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates. These securities are safe and profitable and when real need for the money arises, that money is available.

COLORED MECHANICS MAKE GOOD CITIZENS

The Daily Herald

SAYS PRESIDENT NEWPORT NEWS SHIP-
BUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

3-8-19

Ships Built With Negro Labor Equal To Those
Built Anywhere In The World

By HOMER L. FERGUSON,
President, Newport News Shipbuild-
ing and Dry Dock Company.

Hampton, Va., March 8.—There are 4,500 colored men working in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. This is the largest force of skilled colored men and the highest paid group of colored men working anywhere in industry. The shipbuilding plant is a memorial to Collis P. Huntington who showed himself a friend to Hampton Institute and the colored people.

The shipyard in Newport News is a testimonial to Mr. Huntington's belief in the colored man as an industrial worker—a man who would be successful. Mr. Huntington was told by many that it would be impossible to build ships with Negro labor. The ships that we are building are equal to those built anywhere in the world.

Some of the colored men working in the Newport News shipyard have been with the company twenty-five years or more. Eight to ten are retired and are receiving from one-third to one-fourth of their regular pay.

The successful colored shipyard workers have built their own homes, have supported their churches, and have helped to develop one of the best colored sections in the South.

Y. M. C. A. Investment.

A new Y. M. C. A. building has been built at a cost of 20,000 to care

hard work will bring them out all of our Race have filed applications for positions. It is urgent that our girls take advantage of his opportunity to help the telephone company and the public at large in this present crisis. Applications should be sent to the Operators' Training Department, 9th floor, 315 W. Washington street. Only High school girls should apply.

Colored people just naturally like to get hold of a little property. Only death and disaster will separate them from thier property. All clear-thinking, right-minded white people are the friends of colored people. A boy or a girl, a man or a woman, who sticks to his or her job will win.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF COLORED EMPLOYEES SCULLEN STEEL CO.

The colored employees of the Scullen Steel Company will give their second annual picnic and athletic event at Ramona Park Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1st. There will be boating, fishing, merry-go-round and Shetland ponies and many other amusements for the children.

Program: 2 p. m. 100-yard dash race for boys 18 years and over; 2nd race, 75 yards, boys 16 years and under; 3rd race, 220 yards, men and boys, all ages; 4th race, 50 yards girls 16 years and under; 5th race girls 18 years and over; 6th race, girls all ages; 7th event, running broad jump, boys 16 years and under; 8th event, running broad jump, boys 18 years and over; 9th event, standing broad jump, 18 years and over; 10th event, hop, step and jump, 18 years and over; 11th event, 16-pound shot put, 18 years and over; 12th event, 3-round boxing contest.

At 3 p. m. there will be a baseball game, Warren Steel vs. Steel Co. teams. Valuable prizes will be awarded in each event.

Committee of Arrangements. A. G. Jones, Jess Martin, Frank Scoby, Geo. Davis, Henry Williams, Jim Hughes, Richard Page, John Atkins, Andrew Wright, manager. Music by Prof. Filower's Band. Dancing from 8:00 to 12:00 p. m.

A first-class dining room will be on the grounds. Admission 15 cents; and acceptance of our women in industry by the American employer and children under 12 years free.

Take Wellston or Hodiamont car to the public at large. Wellston transfer to Kirkwood-Ferguson car.

In one place which was working two shifts, white women had the day shift and colored women the night shift. During a given length of time the output of the two shifts was compared and the colored women averaged 1500 more shells than the white.

A group of colored women in one city were found dipping clay in glaze and stacking, chipping impurities from clay, shoveling and wheeling rock, trucking brick and loading scrap iron. In some of these cases the women were being paid less than men whose places they were so efficiently filling. Their wages paid to men were \$3 a day for shoveling in a clay bank, but the women who released them for the army were given \$1.50 less. To prevent conditions like these and the lowering of labor value means that colored women must be organized, just as our white women need organization.

Women have come into industry to stay and "women" means colored as well as white. Their industrial problems are the same—conditions of work, pay, hours, housing and recreation.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT

AUGUST 9, 1919

COMPLAINT THAT COLORED WOMEN ARE USED BADLY

Charge Against Tobacco Growers—Ellison Strike.

Delegates from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared before the executive committee of the Hartford Central Labor Union last evening and complained against the treatment which they say is given colored women by tobacco growers in the vicinity of Hartford. In some cases, they said, the women are paid irregularly and otherwise. The C. L. U. committee voted to investigate, take legal action against these employers, if necessary, and encourage an organization among these women tobacco workers.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American Labor Party earlier in the evening discussed the picnic planned for Labor Day.

Laborers engaged in work on an apartment building on Washington street, being built by the Ellison Construction Company, went on strike yesterday afternoon, demanding increased wages. W. A. Rutherford said last evening for the company that the strike was incited by strikers from a manufacturing plant, who had been recently employed by the company. He said that it included only laborers, that no bricklayers or other skilled workers walked out and that it was expected the men would all return to work today.

About 300 second adjusters and aligners at the Underwood Typewriter factory will go on strike today, according to A. P. Krone, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, one of the striking polishers at the factory.

GIRLS NEEDED TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Chicago Telephone Company is calling for 800 girls to be used as telephone operators. The public has raised a howl on account of the bum service the company has rendered in the past week because of the lack of help. To relieve the situation and help obliterate this embarrassment faced by the Chicago Telephone Company a number of High school girls

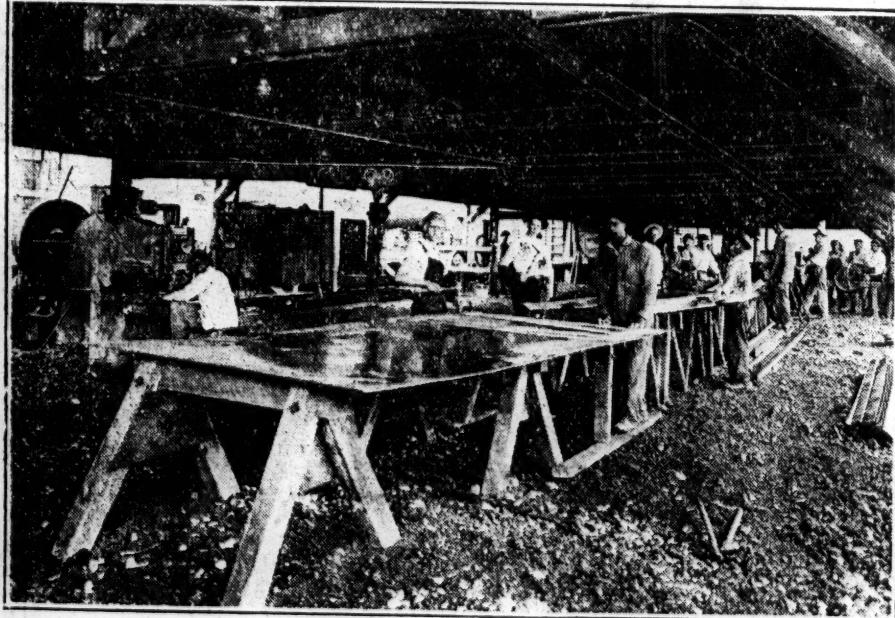
The work of colored women during the mobilization of women power to fill men's places proved that the colored woman has her place in industry and is capable of maintaining high principles of efficiency. In many cases the unskilled labor fell to her lot and we found her doing very heavy work in brickyards, sawmills, and glass factories. The railroads employed her in great numbers to do yard work and track cleaning. But then she also found that she was needed in labor which required more skill, in knitting and clothing mills, in underwear, button, embroidery and feather factories.

Labor - 1919.

Occupation and Wages.

An After War The Journal and Guide Industrial Opportunity

5-3-19 In The South



RIVETING SCHOOL IN OPERATION

Now that the war is over and labor and capital which this corporation is adjusting itself to peace conditions, controls. In the establishing of the Chickasaw plant, many million dollars are being expended. It is the purpose of this company to use a very large proportion of Negroes, probably, some five thousand or more in the permanent work of building ships. The Chickasaw plant is not a "War Baby" that will close when the exigencies of the war situation have passed, but like the Cramp Ship Yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, it is to permanently build ships to go upon the seas.

An important after-war industrial opportunity, which is being afforded Negroes, is through the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant at Mobile, Alabama. This plant is operated by the same officers as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, both companies being subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and have back of them all of the resources

new kind of ships, those constructed out of fabricated steel. The plates for these ships are to be manufactured in the plate shops located at Fairfield, a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama.

If the Negroes make good, the two plants, Fairfield and Chickasaw, will employ a total of some five thousand or more of them. It is assumed that Negro labor is going to make good. This assumption is being based on the experience that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, under which the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company is operated, has had as being the largest employer of Negro labor in the United States. This company which operates in the Birmingham (Alabama) District, employs altogether, in its coal mines, iron mines, blast furnaces, coke plant, rolling mills and steel works, some fifteen thousand Negroes. This group of laborers, on the whole, has been found to be dependable and to a greater or lesser degree, efficient. There is also the example of the success which the Newport News Shipbuilding Company has had in employing several thousand Negroes in the construction of ships.

Assuming therefore, that Negro laborers are going to make good, there has been created, in advance, for them both at the Fairfield Plant and at the Chickasaw Plant, nearly two thousand modern bungalow cottages of from two to six rooms, which are attractive in appearance, completely screened, including the porches, well drained and have proper ventilating facilities.

Running water, electric lights get fully under way, there will be and all sanitary provisions of a modern up-to-date village are provided. They will bend and Exceptional educational facilities are furnished for the children of the workers for the bulkheads and watertight men who are to be employed at these floors. There will be blacksmiths and plants. At each place, several thousand blacksmith's strikers and helpers who sand dollars have been expended will forge fittings on the ships, such erecting up-to-date school buildings as rail stanchions, ring bolts, pad eyes, where the children of the employees pipe flanges, etc. The furnace men and will have nine months school every year under the direction of the best instructors that can be secured. Theed curves or bevelling angles and class-rooms are well equipped with channels for ship work. There will be maps, black-boards globes and adjustable desks.

In the construction of the plant at Chickasaw, the Negro was given opportunity to do skilled work. One of the Division Superintendents in carpenter work was a colored man, Mr. W. Goodson. He had under him twenty-two foremen and some two hundred carpenters, who in the tanks, the wash rooms, etc. There dred and fifty carpenters, who in the tanks, the wash rooms, etc. There construction of houses, office building will be chippers who will trim off and

and barnes showed their ability. It was reported that these men, both in the quality of the work done and in output, equaled the work done by the white carpenters gangs which were used at Chickasaw.

The Chickasaw plant was established in the early part of 1918. Among the first work started was riveting school where colored men could be trained in ship construction. This was necessary because, in the lower South, steel ship construction had not been going on. There were in this section, practically no workmen skilled in building steel ships, excepting the instructors, all in the school were Negroes. In spite of the difficulties of the labor situation and the scarcity of laborers, several hundred men have been trained in riveting work and are engaged in the construction of steel barges. Three of these barges 140 feet long and 25 feet beam have already been launched and a fourth is on the ways and will soon be ready to go into the water. These barges are the handiwork of these recently trained Negro ship constructors. An important advantage of this riveting school is that the men are being paid while being taught, receiving around thirty-six cents per hour. When they become efficient as riveters, they will be able to earn from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day in exceptional cases, even more.

The following are some particular lines of work that will be open to Negroes at the Fairfield Plate Shops and the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant: When the work at these plants

and all sanitary provisions of a modern up-to-date village are provided. They will bend and Exceptional educational facilities are furnished for the children of the workers for the bulkheads and watertight men who are to be employed at these floors. There will be blacksmiths and plants. At each place, several thousand blacksmith's strikers and helpers who sand dollars have been expended will forge fittings on the ships, such erecting up-to-date school buildings as rail stanchions, ring bolts, pad eyes, where the children of the employees pipe flanges, etc. The furnace men and will have nine months school every year under the direction of the best instructors that can be secured. Theed curves or bevelling angles and class-rooms are well equipped with channels for ship work. There will be maps, black-boards globes and adjustable desks.

assemble and bolt up, temporarily, the several parts of the ship so that they can be permanently riveted. They will also, where required, fit liners for the riveters. The cementers and cementer's helpers will put cement in forward

smooth the edges of plates and castings. After the chippers will come the calkers who will see that all edges of plates, rivet heads etc. are made water tight. The drillers and reamers, when necessary, will alter holes in the plates so that they will match properly. When holes are uneven, the reamers, will be reaming, make them cylindrical so that the rivets will entirely fill the holes and thus prevent play of plates and leakage. The drillers and reamers, because of their opportunity to do piece work, will be among those receiving the highest pay. There will be ship fitters, joiners, machinists, painters and punchers. The riveters with their assistants, the buckers, heaters and passers, will occupy one of the chief places in the ship construction and will be among those receiving the highest pay.

Another advantage of this industrial opportunity at the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant and the Fairfield Plate Shops is that there is to be no discrimination in wages paid whites and Negroes. The Negro workmen are to receive the same pay that white workmen receive for the same work. In a word, Negroes are to be given a man's chance on a man's job. Here indeed, is a great opening for black men who desire to do skilled work and receive the same pay that skilled workmen receive; for it is still true that in many sections of the country, black men are doing skilled work for which they receive the pay of unskilled labor.

REWARDED FOR SERVICE

The New York Age

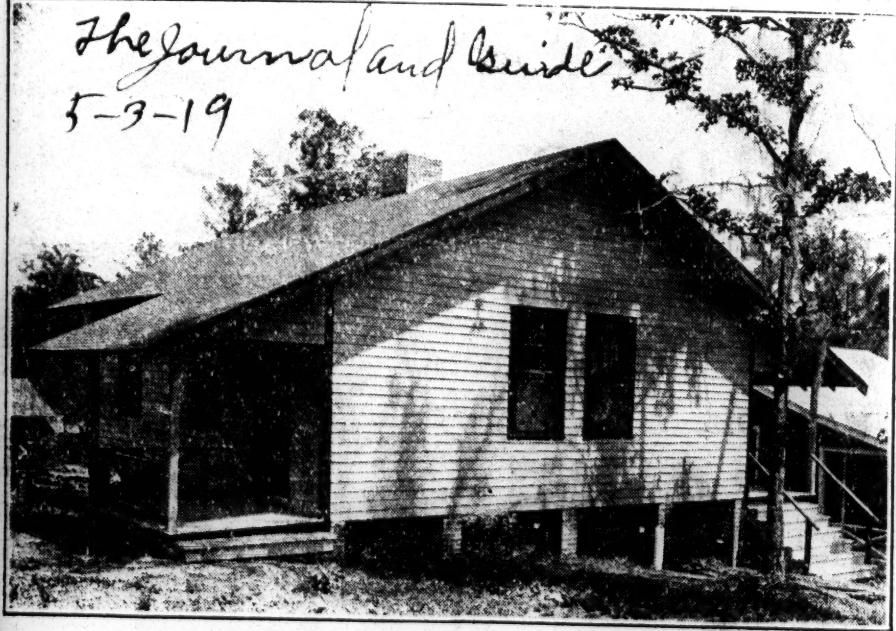
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The case of Jesse Stevens is an example of the fruitful results of efficiency in labor as attested by his steady promotion since he started work in a government munition plant. He was hired as a porter in January, 1916, and in 1917 was promoted to storekeeper. In 1918 he became a night guard and in full charge of the employment office. In 1919 he was transferred to Plant B. Passing the examinations which were held on April 16, he was made inspector by the U. S. Government, and was called into several meetings for advice to settle labor troubles.

The Journal and Guide
5-3-19



FIRST BARGE LAUNCHING AT CHICKASAW

The Journal and Guide
5-3-19



FAMILY 2-ROOM HOUSE—TYPE 11-S

TOO SWEEPING.

A Negro welfare organization recently received a letter from a Negro employer of Negro labor, in which sweeping charges were made as to the unreliability of the women and boys of the race as workers. Evidently the writer of the letter was so irate at the moment of writing that his wrath got the better of his facts, or else he deliberately stretched the truth to serve his prejudices. But let us examine his complaints and see if there may not be a grain of truth beneath the wholesale denunciation:

many of these people from their native homes to our cities, where they become burdens on our permanent residents.

I have tried them out as unskilled workers both in my home and in my office, and find them absolutely impossible.

The women are lazy and slack and thievish. They make more work than they do, and my wife finds it more practical to get along without any help than to be pestered and annoyed by such assistance as they try to give.

In my office during the shortage of boys, I tried to hire Negro boys. They would go out with a message, but you never knew when they were coming back. You never could believe anything they told you, and furthermore I have had them throw valuable packages down the culverts in the street corners instead of carrying them to their destination. I have had them take packages for delivery and neither pack-

I am not at all in sympathy with the movement that is bringing so

age or boy ever show up again.

At another time, the Carlton Ave. Y. M. C. A. from whom we hired one, we recovered a package nearly two weeks after we sent the boy out with it, so I think the best thing to do with this menacing element is to send them back to whence they came, and to the people who know how to handle them for their own good.

Without accepting this screed as wholly genuine, let us grant that there are to be found women who are "lazy and slack and thievish" in all races. Careless office boys are not peculiar to the Negro race. Nevertheless, these complaints emphasize the need for better and more acceptable service on the part of those who seek employment in the great Metropolis. Reliability and efficiency are required of all workers who are anxious to commend themselves to their employers. The Negro workers must put these qualities in their work if they want to establish themselves in the industrial field. Those who have succeeded, and the number is not few, have put conscience and efficiency in the performance of their tasks. The newcomers in the field must do likewise.

As for the complainant in this case, the concluding sentiment smacks too much of Southern intolerance: "I think the best thing to do with this menacing element is to send them back to whence they came, and to the people who know how to handle them for their own good." It stamps the whole production with the earmarks of the professional Southerner.

BARBER OR TEACHER?

School and Home, published in Atlanta, in a recent issue carried a letter from an army officer stationed at Raleigh, N. C., calling attention to the following classified ad that appeared in The Raleigh News and Observer:

"WANTED—Colored barber for white trade in camp town, permanent position. We guarantee \$25 per week. Right man can make \$35 per week."

"WANTED—Teacher of Latin for the Lumberton High school, Lumberton, N. C. Salary \$70. W. H.

Cale, Superintendent."

A negro barber is guaranteed a minimum of \$100 a month, and if proficient and alert he might "make" more than \$140, while the white teacher competent to teach Latin in a high school is offered only \$70.

Thus the negro barber might get as much pay for two weeks' work as the high school Latin Instructor could receive in a month!

Under those circumstances, what is the incentive to qualify as a teacher?

Is not the incentive more in the opposite direction—for the Latin teachers to quit teaching and learn the barber's trade?

And what sort of teachers can we hope for—what sort of instruction and direction for our children—so long as we content ourselves with a system of economics that accredits colored barbers as having twice the monetary value of white high school teachers!

Right here in Atlanta there are white teachers—the best procurable under present conditions—who receive less pay for their services than do the colored janitors that mop their school room floors!

And the children of Atlanta are the ones who suffer the consequences of such a miserly, archaic, skinflint, blindfolded policy.

LOCAL TRAINMEN'S ORGANIZATION IS MAKING A HEADWAY

10-11-19
The Houston
Observer
Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

I have dealt with negroes for many years and have found them as easy to manage as white persons when properly handled and not insulted by calling them "niggers" or treating them as slaves. I have found no more "loafers" or "scum" among them than I have in other laboring classes—in fact not so much. I have found more anarchists and socialists in the foreign and alien element—more Bolsheviks. I believe in fair play for all classes without regard to race, creed or color. The lower element of our classes is hard to handle of course, in all branches of labor, but all labor should be made to realize that in this country every human, white, black or yellow, has equal rights to life, liberty, and happiness. This rule of conduct and life is hard to maintain in the labor classes. In my work on the docks and in the warehouse I have always got along nicely by being fair with all our workmen; also by not letting the walking delegate and the intolerant and ignorant man or men "run things." Order, law, and decency, must be maintained to ensure right and justice.

JOHN Z. GRUNCE,

Brooklyn, August 2, 1919.

ward Callion, president; F. Ryan, vice president; W. R. Jefferson, secretary; Sam Mitchell, S. Macklin, assistants; Will Price, tiler; Thomas Goodman, chaplain; Harry Whitley, treasurer.

Membership personnel: Sam Long, Gordon Thomas, Sam Macklin, Harry Borden, Will Lyons, Field Ryan, Charles Taylor, Will Price, Edward Callion, Harry Whitley, Will Jefferson, Lee Taylor, Sam Mitchell, A. Hardy, Joe Prayer, Frank Peacock, Fred Kelly, Joe Wade, Hill Carter, Milton Jones, J. Hornsby, John Carter, William Davis.

R. R. MEN'S BENEFIT BY GOVERNMENT ORDER

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Through the enforcement of Supplement No. 12 to General Order 27, the railroad porters throughout the United States will not only receive an advance in salary, but also a thousand dollars back pay from the beginning and their pay will advance to the same basis as that of brakemen. This will be in accordance with an order issued by the director general of railroads a few days ago increasing the pay of train porters on all roads and making that pay the same as trainmen. There are about 60 porters employed by the Frisco lines, which means 60 men of our group will receive back pay amounting to \$60,000.

The successful termination of this fight to secure for our group better working conditions and increased pay was due to the brave and unfaltering efforts of the Railroad Men's International Benevolent Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. This organization, through its attorney, W. H. Houston of this city, has made a consistent fight for the improvement of conditions and for equal enforcement of Supplement 12 and General Order 27.

BROOKLYN N.Y. EAGLE

AUGUST 10, 1919

LIKE NEGRO LABORERS

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Labor - 1919.

Occupation and Wages.

NEGROES HAPPY AT MUSCODA

Good School, Churches, Hospitals and Other Agencies for Their uplift.

That the colored employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., are contented is well demonstrated at the Muscoda Ore Mines near Bessemer. These men, women and children are just like hundreds and thousands of others Negroes all over this country, they appreciate good treatment. You do not have to stay around this village several months to see the happiness of these people.

This place is not like what we called "Quarters" years ago, but is a little village. The houses are not built in "Quarter" style, but there is a great deal of individuality in the plans of these homes. Each family has enough room to live comfortable and in a sanitary condition, with plenty of ventilation.

A Community Supervisor is employed to go into the homes and make investigations as to the conditions of the homes and look after the needs of the employees. The results are: clean yards, flower gardens, healthy and happy families. This Supervisor assists the women in canning and domestic economy.

It is characteristic of the Negroes to love their churches and religious services, therefore, they have two churches, Methodist and Baptist. The members meet during the week and on Sundays and are very active in church work. Each church has a good choir where they sing plantation melodies and Negro folk songs. The services are conducted in a peaceful and harmonious manner. These churches are erected by the Tennessee Company and are no expense to the membership. An efficient musical director is employed to instruct the choirs and a chorus. They have a Community Sing each week.

School.

This building is spacious and well heated. Neither teachers nor children are exposed to the cold weather. The work is carried on like clock work by competent corps of Negro teacher. There is a time to do everything and everything is done at that time. The children are taught cooking, sewing, music, etc.

A teacher's cottage is provided for the teachers near the school where they have every home comfort. During the school term they can live in this home at a very little (if any) expense.

At the end of the school year a prize is given the school rendering the best report.

In the physical culture department the children are given physical exercises and are taught folk dances, etc.

Hospital.

Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents in the mines. Safety First Bulletins are issued and put in public places, but very often the men are hurt by falling rocks and in various ways. They are carried to the hospital of the Tennessee Company and given medical aid by some of the best physicians. No color line is drawn in the treatment of the patients.

Club.

Recently a Young Men's Social Club was organized by the Negro employees. This club looks after the welfare of the community. They meet and plan entertainments, etc. A few days ago this club entertained about 1800 men, women and children of their Race. An excellent program was rendered and some of the best orators spoke on the occasion. After the program more than four hundred men met and adopted resolutions to the effect that they would take no part in unions or strikes and openly expressed their appreciation for the interest manifested by the Company in the moral, social and religious welfare. This club also entertained about five hundred children at a special entertainment for children.

Through this club a great deal of enthusiasm is created among the people of Muscoda.

Community House.

On a beautiful site in this village has been erected a Community House with all modern improvements, books, piano, victrola and various other things for the amusement of the men, women and children.

One remarkable feature about the Muscoda Mines is the law and order that exist among the employees. No officers of the law are needed to keep order, but each individual is interested in the civic life of the community.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has solved a great problem—the problem that exists between Negro employees and their white employers. They have long since found out that all the Negro in the Southland wants is a fair and square deal. The

Negro is not looking for social equality; he is not seeking to dine and associate with the white race; but he wants to be treated like people with a soul; to be treated like human beings; to be encouraged instead of kicked; they don't want the color of their skin to clog the wheels of right and justice. In return the Negro will give this home at a very little (if any) expense.

NEWARK NEWS
SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

Colored Girls in Cigar Strike Held for Stoning Two Workers

Two colored girls, strikers at the plant of the L. Lewis Cigar Manufacturing Company of 165 Morris avenue, arrested after a chase and charged with throwing stones at two colored women workers at the factory during an attack at Bank street and Wallace place this morning, were later held in \$500 bail each by Judge Boettner in the Fourth Precinct Police Court.

With several other strikers, the police assert, Irene Lord, eighteen years old, of 59 Day street, Orange, and Mary Lou Robinson, sixteen, of 92 Tichenor street this city waylaid the workers on their way to the factory. Hattie Brown of 30 Maiden lane and Edith Harris of 99 William street were the objects of the attack. When the attackers had used up their supply of stones, the police say, they started to run. After a chase of a block Sergeant Garry arrested the two girls.

There were many pickets on duty at the Lewis plant this morning, but no trouble resulted. Six deputy sheriffs armed with nightsticks, patrolled the front of the building, in addition to the protection supplied by the police. Two deputies rode on each of the jitneys that are used by the cigar firm to carry employees to and from the factory morning and night.

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

NOT TO IMPORT NEGROES.

Armour Head Denies Labor Will Be Brought In From Chicago.

W. C. White, general manager of Armour's South St. Paul plant, yesterday denied the report that 1,500 Negro workmen would be imported when the plant is opened.

"There will be no general importation of Negroes," Mr. White stated. "If a husky Negro comes along looking for a job, he probably will get it. The company has never considered bringing them here in large numbers. We intend to depend on this territory for the supply of labor."

The committee on housing appointed by the St. Paul Association to take up the question of caring for the Negroes will meet today to investigate the situation. It was formed on the basis of a report from Chicago about two months ago that Negro labor would be used at the plant. In case the committee verifies the report that there will be no Negro concentration, its report probably will be accepted and the committee disbanded.

N.Y.C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 9, 1919

War Has Let Colored Women Come Out of the Kitchen

Statistics Show There Is Scarcely a Branch of Work Done by Women in Which Negresses Are Not Employed To-day With Real Success

By Natalie McCloskey

The Southern sun of Dixie still stretches its benignant light over the broad back and turbaned head of the colored woman working in the cotton-fields and plantation furrows. But that same sun, as the old globe rotates its regular way, shines on the colored woman north of the Mason and Dixon line, plying trades to which she has been newly admitted since the war. From the fields the dusky mammie of legend won her way into the kitchen, the laundry and the backstairs of large establishments by way of mop and pail. Once emancipated she donned the black dress and white apron of the maid and proved her adaptability in hotels and clubs, restaurants and homes. But she got little further. Prejudice kept her in inferior positions and though she felt that, given a chance, she could handle tasks requiring skill and intelligence, she could not get the chance.

Then war came. Industry found itself depleted of men; found even white women and girls at a premium, and the inevitable happened. Industry must go on. Industry must have sufficient workers to make continuation possible, and anybody who could do the work, irrespective of race or color (barring, of course, aliens), was accepted. The colored woman had her chance and proved her ability. There is to-day scarcely a branch of work done by women in which the colored woman has not tried her hand. Furthermore, she is there to stay.

Two Years Made the Change

Rachel S. Gallagher, director of the City Free Labor Exchange, Cleveland, writing to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of the industrial department of the National Y. W. C. A., New York, says:

"If you had asked me two years ago about colored girls as wage earners in Cleveland I would have told you that they could be found in housework, as laundresses and cleaning women; as maids, in a few cases in banks and offices, and a few employed by a cigar box manufacturing concern.

"To-day, however, when I started to list the firms where they were employed I found that they had entered nearly every field of women's work and some work where women had not previously been employed—perhaps in small numbers, but they have made an entrance.

"We find them on power sewing machines making caps, waists, bags and mops; we find them doing pressing and various hand operations in these same

shops. They are employed in knitting factories as winders and in a number of laundries on mangles of every type, and in sorting and marking. They are in paper box factories doing both hand and machine work, in button factories on the button machines, in packing houses packing meat, in railroad yards wiping and cleaning engines, and doing sorting in railway shops. They are found in cigar factories stripping and packing and in an electrical supply manufacturing plant doing hard work. One of our workers recently found two colored girls on a knitting machine in a bed spring factory putting knots in the wire springs."

Particularly in large manufacturing sections such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit and Chicago there is a notable alteration in labor conditions. Many thousands of negro laborers have come from the South in the past two years, bringing their families with them, and the supply of women laborers has therefore been considerably increased. The demand for workers gave them an opportunity to break into fields hitherto barred to them and they put their shoulders to the wheel and kept it turning.

From Picking Nuts to Scrapping Iron

In an industrial survey which Miss Jackson prepared for the Y. W. C. A. she stated that 542 women were employed in packing plants of Kansas City; in St. Louis nut factories, about 2,000.

"In most places," she said, "they came in slowly. In Philadelphia a pants factory has two girls pulling bastings; a petticoat factory numbers three colored women out of twenty female employes; a dress factory, two out of twelve; a waist maker, five out of fifty; a hosiery mill, five out of thirty-two. In Pittsburgh a garment factory making rain-coats for the government employed about twenty colored girls.

"They were careful to employ well educated girls, putting them on a separate floor, where they did not mingle with white girls prejudiced against them. Wages and conditions, however, were exactly the same for both. In many instances the war industries in which these girls essayed their skill were spectacular. They went into pottery works in Virginia, into wood-working plants and lumber yards in Tennessee, while in St. Louis they dipped tile in roofing plants, shovelled rock into wagons in clay yards, trucked brick and loaded scrap iron."

Here in New York it has been found that the colored worker is entering the clothing and needlework trades in greater numbers than ever.

*complete
(Over)*

choice of occupation, and it occurred to me that it would be a good plan to place them on the tufting machines. This experiment proved highly successful. I then placed colored women on the mattress filling machines, which require deftness and judgment.

The success of the entire project so encouraged me that I took another step and placed colored women in the sewing department among white women. Here things are running nicely, without a hitch.

"The colored women have taken hold of things very readily, being apt and willing; their working conditions are pleasing and they are receiving higher wages than ever before. There is a feeling of satisfaction all round. They are pleasant and appreciate the conditions under which they work, and I am pleased with their attitude as much as with the actual result—that of increased production at the same outlay. The improvement made by the change surpasses my most sanguine expectation—in other words, we are receiving a full day's work for a full day's pay."

Pay Is Often Not Equal

In regard to wages there is unfortunately a distinction between what is allotted to the white worker and the colored. In fact, the colored girl has been accused of underbidding the white girl—just as women in general have been accused of underbidding men. In both cases the reason is the same. The labor of colored women is almost entirely unorganized. The attitude of the unions to them is, Miss Jackson states, evasive. Of six labor secretaries with whom Miss Jackson talked last December in New York City, only one made any objection to colored members. The others agreed that the colored woman was not only welcome to the unions, but that she must be made to see the mutual advantage of her joining. But the fact remains that there is practically no colored membership. In the 30,000 members of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers only about 100 are colored, although the needle trades stand first among those which the colored women are now entering so rapidly.

The colored woman is in many cases only a beginner in her new trade. She is doing unskilled work to a large extent, and she is a negro and therefore working against a tremendous prejudice.

"Some people," said Miss Jackson, "have actually said that the standards of negro life are so much lower than those of the white, and, therefore, the colored woman does not need as high a rate of wage. The most encouraging case that I have come across, however, was in a Detroit factory, where I found one colored girl making as much as \$4.50 a day working at a punch press. In striking contrast to this is the small amount paid for unskilled work. In nut-shelling factories, where the women pick out the meats after the shells have been cracked by machinery, a woman makes from \$6 to \$7 a week. She is paid 10 cents a pound for whole meats and 5 cents a pound for broken meats. Although it is possible for a woman to make as much as \$12 a week, she seldom does."

Prejudice Creates Hardship

Working conditions vary as much as the wages. In the South the working conditions for the colored woman are often very poor. Some companies provide equally well for both white and colored workers. One firm out West

provides for white and colored workers alike lunch rooms, shower baths, a circulating library and dressing rooms with steel lockers.

In a small city in Kansas, however, where there were about fifteen colored girls working at a railroad roundhouse wiping engines, the hours were from 7 until 5 and the wages \$2.47½ a day. These women were forced to walk two miles in their greasy overalls to their rooming places, because a colored person could not rent a house near the shops. They were obliged to prepare their meal when they got home, wash their clothes and prepare their lunch for the next day.

Mr. Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in speaking of the new opportunities open to the colored woman, said:

"The colored woman merely wants a chance to show what she can do—an opportunity to prove her ability and worth as an American citizen. She doesn't want to be working in the cellar all the time; she wants to get away from the mere mechanical jobs and foundation work and do some of the labor on the superstructure. The white woman has gradually emerged from the darkness with which she was surrounded and is claiming her place as a thinking human being, with great possibilities for service. Why, then, shouldn't the colored woman emerge at the same time?"

Opportunities for the negro woman to prove her mettle are becoming nation-wide—less quickly in the south than in the north; but surely and steadily in both. She is accepting them with dignity, buckling down to them in earnest, and achieving results.

COLORED WORKERS IN INDUSTRY UPHELD

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Y. W. C. A. Official Says Girls
Labored at Great Disadvantage in Many Places.

"Joint committees of educated people, both white and colored classes, should be formed in all big cities to act as a stabilizing influence when trouble occurs between white and colored factions as in Chicago and Washington."

This is one of the best methods for solving the problem that looms big on the American horizon today, according to Miss Ernestine Friedmann, of the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association. In a communication directed to Miss Esther Lawes, executive secretary of the East Central Field Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 630 Witherpoon Building, Miss Friedmann lays stress on the contracts made by the Y. W. C. A. with the colored girls who worked in munition factories during the war.

"It was shortage of labor that made it necessary for the girls to be called into this work," Miss Friedmann said. "They were paid lower wages than white girls in all but the Government factories. These wages were so much higher than the pay received in domestic service, that they were overjoyed.

"Invariably, when it was explained to them that it was not fair to the other workers for them to accept less wages

than the white girls, they took their stand for equal pay and stuck to it. They wanted to be fair. Their work, too, was equal to that of any group of untrained workers. In practically all such factories, colored girls were housed in barracks, while white girls had well-fitted dormitories.

"Altogether they worked at a great disadvantage, being new and unskilled labor in the factory; being underpaid and having poor living accommodations. When they had proved that they could do the work, naturally they wanted equal conditions. Employers have come to realize that they should have them, that they can be efficient workers, and that a big source of labor supply must be considered, if factories are to be run in the future. Manufacturers see that colored workers must have equal working and living conditions as well as equal pay."

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

The Negro and Work.

An item in the Associated Press dispatches printed in these columns Thursday morning furnishes a very solemn subject for the consideration of thoughtful negroes in this section. We are told that the head of the union plasterers and cement finishers of New York announced in an open meeting of the State Federation of Labor being held in New York City that "unless changes were made in the attitude of New York contractors this city will likely see a repetition of the race riots of Washington and Chicago." The occasion for the statement was the fact that New York contractors are known to have imported some three or four hundred negro artisans from the South to take the places of strikers in the fulfillment of building engagements.

It would seem from the state of affairs indicated by this declaration of the responsible heads of two important labor organizations that our friends of the North should in all justice and fair play "clean up their own doorsteps" before they start "sweeping" at the South. We can understand why the plasterers and cement finishers should threaten strike-breakers with violence—that is their policy—but how it comes about that in the North, where the welfare of the negro occasions so tender solicitude, war should be declared on the entire race because a few of its members hire themselves to do work their white fellow citizens refuse to perform, is something that ought to make the race agitators of that section ashamed of themselves whenever they are minded to turn their attention to the South—and that is a matter of frequent occurrence. The negro can work in the South without being mobbed.

—Chattanooga Times.

OKLYN N.Y. CITIZEN

FEBRUARY 10, 1919

LABORERS COINED MONEY.

3
Negroes Paid Higher Than White
Supervisors in South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Negro railroad laborers are getting higher wages than their white supervisors in many cities through the South, Charles E. Cottrill, representing Southern shippers, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said to-day.

"The Railroad Administration has been too generous in its wage increases," Cottrill said. He urged return of the railroads without waiting for legislation.

LOS ANGELES CAL TIMES

OCTOBER 1, 1919

DEMOCRACY OR GOMPERS?

In a recent speech in Los Angeles Roscoe Simmons, a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, struck a vibrant string on the harp of American sentiment when he paraphrased Lincoln's famous pronouncement and declared that this nation cannot exist with half of the laborers free and the other half enslaved by labor in tyranny. The speaker who strangely enough, is opposed to the League of Nations, believes that the powers of the world are determined to crush America, and he said that if the conflict between "THE GOVERNMENT OF GOMPERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES comes before the war between this country and the other powers America will be so disrupted that she will have little chance of winning in the struggle for her life."

As a matter of fact his first statement was sufficient, for, no matter when, if ever, a pronounced struggle may come between the government and any organization that seeks to wreck it, it will be a sad day for America, even though the government should win, just as the Civil War was a terrible catastrophe in spite of the fact that the nation was preserved. Law-abiding, honest citizens are accustomed to boldly voicing their unbounded faith in the loyalty and common sense of the American people and the American government, yet, in view of certain conditions, recently arisen, and certain events that have lately occurred—as, for instance, the Boston police strike—one sometimes feels justified in pausing to ask, "Are we going to continue to have democracy, or will it be mobocracy?"

There is not and never can be a compromise between the two. The people will govern themselves, through their chosen representatives, or else they must be ruled, tyrannized over, either by a minority or a majority—and one is as bad as the other. History shows plainly that mob rule is far more disastrous than an oligarchy or a monarchy. Nor do we need ancient or medieval histories to tell us this. A glance at the Russia of today, or at Mexico, is sufficient.

The unions, affiliated with and backed by the American Federation of Labor, are becoming more intolerant and uncompromising as the days go by. A foreigner may live in the United States and, while he may be requested to become a member of the commonwealth, he is not forced into citizenship. But let a foreigner undertake to sell his labor, as an individual, in a union-bossed industrial plant and he is insulted, often beaten and told that he must become a member of the union or else lose his job and perhaps his life. In other words, the unions, ostensibly formed for the protection of workers, have become a menace to all laborers who refuse to wear

the collar of a secret organization.

OMAHA NEB REP

OCTOBER 5, 1919

LABOR DEPLORES RIOT VIOLENCE IN RESOLUTIONS

Omaha Central Body Condemns Apparent Lack of Preparedness After Alleged Warning.

Resolutions condemning in sincere terms scenes of lawlessness attending Sunday's riot, charging that the cause in a measure was due to hordes of southern negroes brought to the city by "business interests," and deplored the apparent lack of co-operation between state and city authorities, were passed Friday night by the Omaha Central Labor union.

Condemns Violence.

The resolutions follow:

"The Omaha Central Labor union, representing organized labor in this city, deplores and condemns all forms of violence and such scenes as occurred in Omaha on Sunday, September 28, 1919.

"We feel that the people of this city should know that the bringing into our midst of large numbers of illiterate and degenerate negroes from the south was brought about by the business interests of this city, and that the responsibility for the outrages and crimes in the past few months should be laid at the doors of those primarily responsible for the presence of such violators of our social and political laws.

Deplore Unpreparedness.

"We deplore the lack of co-operation between state and city governments; press reports that the governor had in his possession information of the intended riot the Friday preceding the outbreak, and that no steps were taken in Omaha to prevent the lynching, with the destruction of public and private property.

"The organized workers, both white and black, will always work together in harmony, and will continue to uplift and improve conditions wherever necessary.

H. J. TOLLIVER,
"President;

S. C. JACKSON,
"Secretary."

Labor - 1914.

Welfare Work

TO BUILD HOMES FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CITY

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Oct. 8, 1919

A company has been organized in this city by prominent colored residents, whose purpose it is to build homes on the installment plan. The idea is to attract the better class of colored working people to this city by providing suitable housing conditions for them.

Officers elected for this company are: President, L. J. Jordan; vice-president and treasurer, Henry H. Faulkner; secretary, E. M. Williams. An advisory committee has been appointed and consists of O. H. Broihwell, cashier of the First-Bridgeport National bank; F. W. Hall, assistant cashier of the same bank; Egbert Marsh, vice-president of the Bridgeport Land & Title company, and Percy P. Anderson.

When seen by a representative of the Herald this morning Mr. Jordan, president of the company, said that the purpose of this company is to interest the colored people in bettering their living conditions. Mr. Jordan also said: "The colored people of Bridgeport are the poorest housed of all the elements in the population. This is the result of race prejudice and race proscription. Notwithstanding that these people are most provident and trustworthy, they are uniformly condemned to living in the worst property. In order to save these people from this sort of exploitation, and to improve their living conditions, which have been a reproach upon the good name of Bridgeport, this company was organized."

It will be known as the Provident Development Corporation. Mr. Jordan has received words of congratulation from Mayor Wilson and other prominent men of the city on the organizing of this company, which seeks to benefit the colored people of the city.

J. A. WELTON.

Ensley, Ala., Oct. 30, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

The announcement of the Conference on Industrial Problems of the Negro called by the National Urban League to be held in Detroit, October 15 to 19, promises one of the most practical, constructive and interesting programs presented since the war.

The conditions of economic unrest, and the recent race riots furnish food for serious thought and it is hoped that opportunities offered there. He has used the approaching conference will be a

for his subject: "The Negro's Opportunity." Here is what he says:

"The Negro's Opportunity."

"New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward Who would keep abreast with truth

For fifteen months I have been connected with the Tennessee Company at Ensley, Alabama. I can say for my race that they are offered every opportunity and inducement to succeed; their labor is in demand, their treatment is just. Many of these men have responsible and lucrative positions and, in the main, they are making good. They are not only given justice and a square deal but in many cases they are given leniency.

It is not the policy of the Company to use force or coercion, but they encourage freedom and independence. The men are neither hurried nor hounded but are taught to work without being watched. The watchman (Policemen), though vigilant and courageous, are kind and considerate and there are never any clashes.

The Company not only encourages these men to earn money but to save money, they will not tolerate any individual or organization that seeks to get the earnings of their employees without value received.

The General Superintendent and the division superintendents are always ready to hear any complaint or dissatisfaction that comes from these men and in all cases they give the colored man justice.

Wherever a black man goes on a job there and does his full duty, he is well paid, well treated and almost always advanced.

The Negro labor here is not restless, they realize that they have a great opportunity here and now and they are resolved to use it wisely. They realize that nobody is in their way and men come daily seeking employment at Ensley.

J. A. WELTON.

Ensley, Ala., Oct. 30, 1919.

PROF. WELTON MAKES STATEMENT

The Birmingham

Prof. J. A. Welton, employed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, with headquarters at the Ensley Plant, has issued an interesting state-

ment regarding the workmen of the Tennessee Company and the opportunities offered there. He has used the approaching conference will be a

medium of exchange of ideas and experience, that will be valuable in checking industrial unrest and lawlessness. Many notable students of economic and social problems, from all parts of the country, will discuss the various phases of the present situation.

Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, lately returned from France, and Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Fund, Miss Josephine Pinyon of the New York Y. W. C. A. Vocational Bureau and Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute will speak on the educational phase of advancing Negro workers. W. T. B. Williams of the Jeanes Fund, Prof. Francis Tyson of the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. James E. Gregg, President of Hampton Institute, who have made such a contribution on Negro Migration, have been asked to analyze that situation. Miss Nannie Burroughs, of the National Training School, Miss Eva D. Bowles, of the Y. W. C. A., Dean William Pickens of Morgan College, Baltimore, will also speak. James W. Johnson of the N. A. A. C. P. will speak on organization. Dr. G. E. Haynes has been asked to give his wide experience with the Labor Bureau.

The usual problems of health, recreation and housing will be dealt with in their immediate relation to the worker. Most of the sessions will be conducted largely as roundtables, so that the benefit of the experiences of all social and welfare workers may be had.

LANSING, N.Y. STATE JOURNAL
DECEMBER 10, 1919

Lansing Negroes Preparing to Aid Newcomers of Race

Newcomers among the Negroes of Lansing will be looked after by a special society organized in connection with the A. M. E. church Tuesday night.

The society is to be known as the Star Sewing circle. The members of the society are pledged to do social work especially among new arrivals in the city and general welfare work. The organization meeting was held at the home of Robert Gray, 712 West Washtenaw st.

Officers of the society are: Mrs. Stella Robbin, president; Mrs. Lillian Woodward, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Gray, secretary; Mrs. Grace V. Smith, assistant secretary; Mrs. Waldron, treasurer. A ways and means committee consisting of Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Smith, Jessie Williams, Helen E. Walker, Anna Brown, Mrs. Mitchell, was named. The membership committee consists of Mrs. Hattie Washington, Miss Esther A. Brien and Miss Mabel Cornwall. It will begin at once to interest colored people in the movement.

BUFFALO N.Y. TIMES
OCTOBER 7, 1919

SMITH SAYS CITY CAN SOLVE THE

HOUSE PROBLEM

Speaks at Meeting of Colored Workmen's League — Wulff Is- sues Statement on the Campaign.

Former Congressman Charles Bennett Smith, candidate for the Council addressed the American Colored Workingmen's League at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Potter Street. Mr. Smith took up the housing situation here, especially among the colored people and pointed out the way to promote good feeling in the section of Buffalo, especially between the white and colored people in any community is by solving the problems which create unrest and discontent before the situation becomes acute.

"In the prosecution of the war, one of the most essential needs of the government was proper housing for the great armies of workmen who were brought to certain parts of the country to carry on the gigantic undertakings that were made necessary. The preservation of health and morals and the building up of a happy, industrious and satisfied citizenship are no less important in times of peace than in time of war. It is the unanimous opinion of the colored people of Buffalo that there is a serious residential problem confronting them. They are entitled to a full and fair hearing.

"Offhand and ill-considered solutions of important questions are of no value. A sympathetic and practical study of the housing conditions in the part of the city where the colored people make their homes should be made. The housing problems in Ontario, which is only across the Niagara River, are being solved. Are we less able to meet the situation than our Canadian neighbors?

"The housing conditions here, not alone among the negro population in Buffalo, but throughout the entire city too serious to be ignored. If a similar situation can be remedied elsewhere it can be remedied in Buffalo. Just be dealt with the right viewpoint and in the light of present day less."

By Wulff, candidate for council, issued this statement in part:

"I candidate for the office of man it will be my aim to con-
affairs of the city in a bus-
y, if the people of Buffalo
e fit to elect me. I do not
the issuing of emergency
unless it is absolutely neces-
erwise the council should get
th the taxes, which they have
for the fiscal year. Further-
our city council always protects
who are in the employ of the
city, but it never has made an effort
to protect those who produce the
taxes. It is about time that we take
the taxpayers into consideration and
aid them in reducing the heavy bur-

den which they have to carry, otherwise our city will go into bankruptcy sooner or later and the home owners will have to foot the bill. If our councilmen cannot buy their own automobiles, they should use the street cars the same way as the great masses, who have elected them, do; and no councilman should advocate the using of heraldic designs on the city autos. The city treasury should be handled in a very careful way just as a private business is conducted and no money should be squandered for useless investigations, which do cost thousands of dollars without any result. The great corporations, who bleed the people at their own pleasure, whenever they see fit, should be trimmed, and wherever possible the city should take hold of public commodities, and install the same for the public benefit."

Labor - 1919.

Agents and Agencies

Labor Agent

Tells of South

The Chicago Defender
Man Hunter Frank in Talk

With Defender Reporter Southern Ambassadors Go
Leaves City Disgusted

30-14
Hands

The work of the southern labor agent who is now in the North seeking to induce men of our Race to return to the land of injustice will have an-welcome visitor within the northern other stone in his already rugged path-gates. On every hand workers are frowning on the efforts of ambassadors from the South to prompt their return. A labor agent from a district of bringing men to cotton fields and in Louisiana, disgusted with the fruit-lumber camps in those swamp and un-less search for prey, said to a De-fender reporter:

"Something Wrong"

"Instead of the Negro going South, he seems to be pushing farther north. I have practically combed the city and every man I popped the question to had a scathing indictment against my part of the country. I exhausted my power of persuasion, but was unable to land a single client. Something is wrong."

Another Case

Another agent told of an experience he had in trying to induce men to return to Mississippi. He is representing a timber concern which has a large tract of land bordering on the Mississippi river. It is the purpose of the lumber interest to collect labor in Chicago, pay their way to the plant, provide them with shelter and clothing and make them hew logs for small compensation. He encountered a group of men who congregated at the corner of 31st and Dearborn streets. By way of introduction he pleaded ignorance of the community and asked where he could obtain a nice room at a "good Colored hotel." After having gained the kind ear of his audience he waded into the main issue by asking how men in the crowd were from the South. The chorus answered in unison, "All of us."

Starts Argument

He began his well planned argument by appealing to their sympathy from a law and order standpoint, reciting many ghastly deeds committed by white men during the recent riot. In the final analysis he painted the occupation of the log hewer in the Mississippi swamps with unsurpassed splendor.

"Now," he said, "how many of you are willing to go down there with me and work among those logs for hand-some wages?"

"Well," the word came comically from the crowd, "if you can get dem-dare logs up around Chicago we'll work on 'em." The conference closed abruptly at this point.

These remarks were given to the reporter after Chancey had finished a two weeks' search for mill workers. He

CLAIM NEGROES

ILLEGALLY HELD

Advertiser

A question has been raised by an agent of the United States government, who in the discharge of his duties violates a state or municipal law, can be held to account for the violation, probably will be determined in habeas corpus proceedings that were instituted by Judge C. P. McIntyre, counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Wednesday in the court of common pleas

Holloway, according to the petition, is being illegally restrained of his liberty at the convict farm of L. W. Hunter, having been convicted in the city recorder's court for the alleged soliciting of labor in Montgomery county. His fine was \$100.

Holloway, it is now alleged, is an agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and was transporting seven negro laborers from New Orleans to Kentucky for the company when he stopped off here a few minutes with them to get something to eat. At the depot, two other negroes asked to be allowed to go with the party, but Holloway refused them. Then a policeman arrested Holloway and before he could communicate with the company, he had been tried, convicted and sent off to the convict farm. The incident occurred last Wednesday.

Judge McIntyre, it is understood, contends that the negro has violated no city ordinance, but if he has done so, he cannot be held to accounting owing to the fact that he is an agent of the United States government, the government still retaining supervision of the railroads.

Judge J. Winter Thorington will hear the petition at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Holloway was brought from the Hunter farm Wednesday afternoon and spent Wednesday night in the county jail.

TAMPA FLA TIMES
AUGUST 9, 1919

OGILVIE CAN USE ALL NEGRO LABOR

U. S. Employment Bureau Man Can Get Jobs for Phosphate Workers.

J. Ogilvie, with the U. S. employment service, which has offices with the Red Cross on the second floor of the city hall, would like to know the whereabouts of the 21 negro laborers whom W. M. Watson, a colored man, told Mayor McKay yesterday were here as floats from the phosphate mine strike in Polk county.

"I could get them good sawmill jobs at \$2.50 to \$3 a day at once," said Mr. Ogilvie. "There is plenty of demand for colored labor at the mills and I could place as many as 150 such men at once if I knew where they were."

Mayor McKay was not in the city today and Mr. Ogilvie was making efforts to get in touch with Watson, the colored man who reported the laborers' condition to Mayor McKay. He says it will not be hard to get places for all the men at once.

"There is some little slackness in getting jobs for white men," said Mr. Ogilvie. "The sawmills are not pre-

pared to take care of white labor and cannot use it, or at last most of them cannot use it, or at least most of them in jobs right along but have not jobs enough for all who have applied. This is not the case with colored labor, however."

NEGRO LABOR AGENT

FINED BY RECORDER

On a charge of being as a labor agent in the city of Montgomery without licenses Jim Holloway, a Montgomery negro, was given the minimum fine of \$100 and cost by Judge Tyson in the recorder's court Wednesday afternoon. Holloway was arrested at the Union Station Wednesday afternoon trying to persuade negroes to accept free passes to Kentucky, it is stated. Thirty passes were in Holloway's possession from New Orleans to Hazard, Ky.

After he was fined Holloway was allowed to send a telegram to authorities at Louisville telling of his arrest and fine. Holloway is badly crippled in both legs as a result of a train wreck while he was a fireman, he states. According to Holloway job as labor agent was given him as a recompense for injuries received in the train wreck.

Correct False Rumor

In Mississippi

Meridian, Miss., Aug. 22.—The rumor that 20,000 of our people desired to return here has been discredited by labor agents who returned home with empty hands. It had been said that on account of the riot in Chicago a number of people desired to return south. Representatives sent from the Mississippi Welfare league flooded that city appealing for help, but to no avail. This was due to the fact that both races in Chicago have seemingly forgotten the riots and are again marching arm in arm. One southern labor agent received a severe wallop from the laborers when he purchased tickets for their return south and as the train reached Cincinnati the whole crowd deserted him.

ARREST LABOR AGENT

Charged With Seeking to Secure

Birmingham Mechanics

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 28.—Alleging that he was attempting to get skilled labor, machinists mostly, C. F. Chaplin has been held by the police for investigation on a charge of doing business without license. Chaplin is said to be from Chattanooga where there is need for skilled labor. A license of \$2500 is required of labor agents in Birmingham and the State also requires a tax.

It is believed that an effort is being made to get machinists from this district who are on strike.

Warned to Depart; The Advertiser

Plaucheville, La., Aug. 22.—White people here recently posted notices in various parts of this section warning our people that they must leave this part of the country by November or stern measures will be adopted. Northern labor agents have taken advantage of the warning and are defraying the expenses of all persons who desire to go North to work.

REGISTRATION OF WORKERS.

The registration at the U. S. Employment Service Office, 139th street and Seventh avenue, for the month of November, including both men and women's departments, was 1,097, according to a statement submitted to the examiner in charge by Eugene L. Moore. The statement showed the number of registered in the men's department, 472; women's department, 625.

Examiner Thomas has issued an appeal addressed to the ministers and officers of social, fraternal, educational, economic, commercial and religious organizations; also of the race elements in our city and state and to newspapers and public organs everywhere. Among other things he says:

"The military and civilian demobilization is going to impose a problem upon the organizations to which this appeal is directed, as well as upon each individual citizen, very difficult of solution. The military demobilization includes the returning soldiers and sailors from overseas, as well as those in the camps and cantonments in their own country. The civilian demobilization represents the men and women who are being released daily in increasingly large numbers from the munition and other war work industries. Both of these groups of patriotic citizens run far into the millions."

"I should like to urge each organization and every individual who has any influence to exert their influence in the direction of securing employment for this unusually large labor supply. The U. S. Employment Service is at the disposal of the people and will be glad to serve as a clearing house through which the employee and the employer may find each other—may select and buy labor, without any financial expense to either."

HOLLOWAY HABEAS CORPUS WITHDRAWN

The habeas corpus petition of Jim Holloway, negro who was recently fined \$100 in the recorder's court for soliciting labor without license, was withdrawn from the court of common pleas Friday by Judge C. P. McIntyre and it was understood that Judge McIntyre contemplates entering habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal court on behalf of the negro.

The case was argued before Judge Thorington in the court of common pleas Thursday, but before the court could render a decision the petition was withdrawn. The principal point raised by the petitioner was that he was working for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is supervised by the government, and hence he claimed to be an agent of the government and not amenable to the law under which he was convicted.

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Aug. 22.—"If I only had some places to put the men in," declared P. J. McCauley, of the United States employment bureau on Saturday, "I have the applicants for them. The trouble is, there seems to be a shortage in the demand."

Mr. McCauley, who is local examiner, said he placed about 12 persons in positions the past week. One surveyor was sent to the Norfolk, Va., to engage in government work. Two bakers' helpers were found places in Montgomery. A number of laborers were secured jobs.

The office of Mr. McCauley is on the second floor of the city hall.

UNSKILLED LABOR MORE

HARTFORD CONN COURANT

AUGUST 13, 1918

STEADY SINCE JULY 1

lines.

Surplus of Drivers.

"There has been a great surplus of chauffeurs and truck drivers looking for work with no demand. Discharged service men applied for employment in larger numbers and every effort was made to place them, with some success.

"Business was brisk during the month in hotel and restaurant work. There were twenty-two calls for busboys, of which sixteen were filled; twenty-four calls for cooks and nine placements; sixty-one dishwashers wanted and thirty-nine placed; twenty

kitchenmen desired and eleven placed, and twelve porters secured situations in response to nineteen calls. Difficulty was experienced in filling orders for male and female help to go to the shore and summer resorts. Laborers to do concrete work and handle coal were not easily obtained at times, although the number of applicants for work daily was surprisingly large. For concrete work, 55 cents an hour was given and 50 cents for coal work in order to get

Perkins Clarke. He has made the help.

Only one person of the thousands who appeared at the state free employment office on Mulberry street during the last month had been drinking, according to the monthly bulletin issued by Superintendent Edward Perkins Clarke. He has made the help.

following interesting observations in the labor office since prohibition has come into effect:

Office Notes Greater Tendency on Part of Workers to Stick to Job Until Completion Where Conditions Are Favorable

Statistics.

The average daily number of placements last month was thirty-four compared with thirty-one in July, 1918, and thirty-four in July, 1917. The average daily number of applicants for help was forty-five.

Since the last issue of the labor bulletin war-time prohibition has been in force. Only one person of the thousands who appeared at the office during the month had been drinking, an unusual and gratifying condition of affairs. The Hartford state free employment office has noted a greater tendency on the part of unskilled workers to stick to the job until completion where conditions are favorable. One instance is recalled where four men were sent out on a short digging job and received their pay Saturday night, and all were back on the job promptly the following Monday morning. The new regime contributes towards stabilizing of industrial conditions. It affects the state employment office in reducing the number of those sent out to take work and employers will be accommodated by the influence of John Barleycorn. There is undisguised satisfaction on the part of the patrons of the office in the increased steadiness on the part of the help. Instead of the total business transacted at the office during July being reduced, as might fairly have been anticipated, there were more placements recorded than for any previous July, 623 men and 277 women, or a total of 900 persons finding situations. This is ninety-one more than were placed in July, 1918, and eleven more than in July, 1917. Compared with the previous month, there was a falling off of 206 in the number of placements.

The opening of the tobacco season brought calls for seventy-four workers, of which fifty-four were filled, compared with twenty-one in July, 1918. Many of the colored women who have been doing day work have gone out to the tobacco fields where they have received 45 cents a bundle for stringing tobacco. Wages for men on the plantations have been low, \$2.75 and \$3 being offered without board for ten hours work, while 40 to 50 cents an hour has been the going wages for unskilled laborers in other

Employment Bureau for Negroes.

An employment bureau which will supply domestic or male help without cost to employer or employe has been established in connection with the community work of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors' Service club, 143 Clinton street. The bureau will be under the supervision of M. B. McAden, organizer of colored work. Seekers of work and employers will be accommodated by mail or phone.

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BUFFALO N Y NEWS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1919